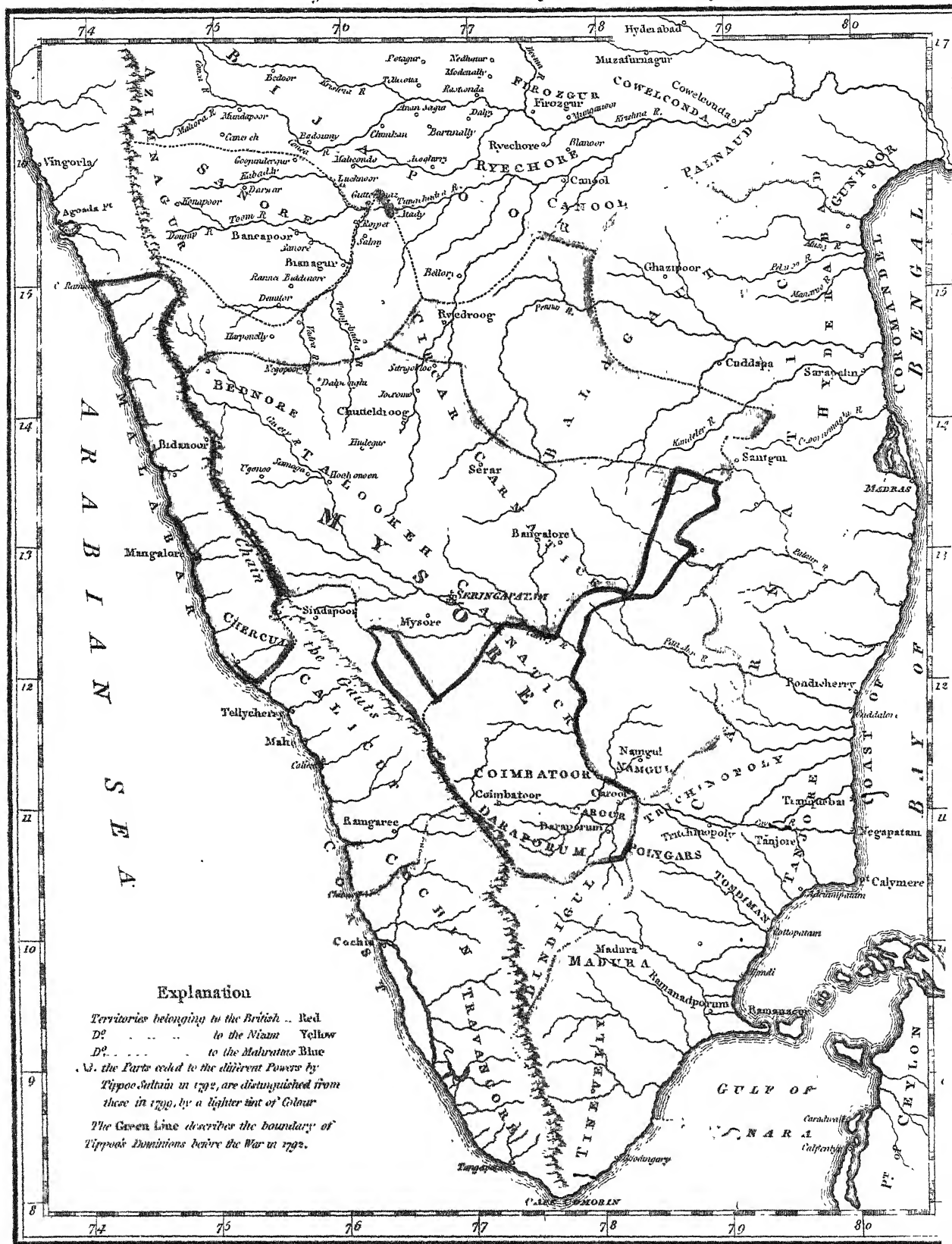


The SOUTHERN COUNTRIES of HINDOOSTAN, shewing the Partition of the CONQUERED PROVINCES.



REVIEW
OF THE
ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND RESULT,
OF THE LATE DECISIVE
WAR IN MYSORE,
IN A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER IN INDIA:
WITH NOTES;
AND
AN APPENDIX,

Comprising the Whole of the SECRET STATE PAPERS found in the Cabinet of TIPPOO SULTAUN, at Seringapatam; taken from the Originals:—Containing, his Correspondence with the FRENCH, ZEMAUN SHAH, &c. from the Year 1796, with A VIEW TO THE OVERTHROW OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA;—the separate written Opinions of his principal Officers of State on that Measure;—and, an AUTOGRAPH of the Sultaun's Hand-writing, in his last Letter to the Governor General:

ALSO,

A DEDICATION to the Right Honourable HENRY DUNDAS, &c. &c.

By M. WOOD, Esq. M. P.

COLONEL, AND LATE CHIEF ENGINEER, BENGAL.

AND

A MAP,

Shewing the Extent of the Dominions of TIPPOO SULTAUN, and their Partition between the Allied Powers—the ENGLISH, the MAHRATTAS, and the NIZAM.

LONDON:

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1800.

TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
HENRY DUNDAS,
Esq. Esq.

SIR,

THE line of conduct, which you have invariably pursued since you have presided over the great and most important concerns of the British Empire in Asia, of giving to those concerns every degree of publicity consistent with prudence and safety, induces me to think you will not disapprove of the present publication. Its object is, to elucidate a subject, to which the attention of every individual of this Country has been attracted, and as yet but incompletely gratified.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the two noble Lords, the Officers, and Soldiers, who were chiefly instrumental in bring-

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ing the Myfore War to a brilliant and glorious conclusion, without in the smallest degree assuming for Administration, or for yourself, any pretensions, on the score either of such general or particular measures as had an influence towards promoting that great event, you have shewn a liberality, which ought not to pass unnoticed.

Under these impressions, I have therefore, SIR, without consulting you, taken the liberty to submit to the Public the following Letter, written from Madras by an Officer, a friend of mine, of the Bengal Establishment.

It contains the best account of the origin, progress, and conclusion of the late decisive War in Myfore, which has come under my observation. Its perspicuity and justness of reasoning, do no less credit to the judgment and penetration, than to the acknowledged talents, of the writer.

He has placed the manly, correct, and comprehensive policy of Marquis WELLESLEY, in so clear a point of view, and thrown such a considerable degree of light upon the nature and importance of those national advantages resulting from his measures, during the short but splendid period of his government, as render a performance, originally private and confidential, in some sort the right of the Public; to whom it cannot fail to be highly interesting.

The

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The information is derived from the most authentic sources, and the Writer's accuracy may be relied on. Every document referred to, is given in an APPENDIX, replete with such convincing evidence of the long-meditated, treacherous, and hostile views of Tippoo Sultaun, as shews the war we were involved in, to have been as justifiable in its cause, as it has proved complete in its success. No person, feeling for the honour and welfare of this Country, can contemplate with indifference the daring and gigantic project, concerted between the Government of France and the late Tippoo Sultaun ; a project, whose desperate aim was no less than the utter extirpation of the British name from India.

Fortunately for us, their plans were discovered and counteracted, before they were fully matured ; or, instead of stability, prosperity, and peace, India would probably at this hour have presented to us a picture of insecurity, ruin, and desolation. Had BUONAPARTE, before he reached Cairo been able to have secured, at Suez, transports sufficient to have forwarded ten thousand of his chosen troops to the coast of Malabar, they might have reached TIPPoo as soon as we received the account of the French army having landed at Alexandria.

As it is only from twenty to thirty days sail from Suez to the coast of Malabar, and as at the season when the troops might have reached Suez, a fair wind could have been depended

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pended upon, this would have been a most fatal blow against the English interests in the East.

It is but justice to you, SIR, to acknowledge, that two years before this expedition to Egypt, you seemed to be fully aware that our Possessions in India were vulnerable through that quarter. In a correspondence, respecting the importance of Malta, you did me the honour to state, that several years since, this danger had been an object of your attention. It is equally true, that at the time when the Toulon armament first began to be equipped, several months before it failed, whilst the Public were lost in the maze of wild conjecture, as to its object, you were fully impressed with the just idea of its destination; and a month before it sailed from Toulon, had planned the most vigorous and effective measures to counteract its views.

The sending to India, with the utmost dispatch five thousand disciplined troops, inured to warm climates, drafted from Gibraltar, Portugal, and the Cape, together with a complete supply of military and naval stores; and the shutting up the entrance of the Arabian and Persian Gulphs, by an increased naval force stationed there, were measures of vigilant and salutary precaution, the best calculated to avert the threatened danger.—At a time when Ireland was menaced, a less enlightened and more timid policy, would have recalled our

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Troops nearer home, instead of sending them to protect our distant possessions in India.

When afterwards, (in September) advices reached this Country, that the expedition under Buonaparte had actually landed in Egypt, the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors following up your liberal and extended policy, determined to supply Marquis WELLESLEY with half a million of money. Happily for the Company and the State, such had been the good effects of the system of Economy, of late years introduced by the Court of Directors into several of the most important branches of the Company's expenditure at home, and such the produce of their sales from increased investments, and from Great Britain having in a manner become the dépôt of Europe, that this remittance was made without difficulty. The Company are, as I am informed, enabled to send from seven to eight hundred thousand pounds annually to India for commercial purposes. I hope we shall not forget what we owe to the zealous exertions and disinterested efforts of those Gentlemen in the Direction, through whose means, in the course of a very few years, the commercial affairs of the East India Company have been raised from a very desperate situation to such an height of prosperity, that in the midst of a long and expensive war, after supplying half a million for military purposes, and as much more for China and other investments, there remained in the Company's treasury at home upwards of five hundred thousand pounds!

When

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When we look at the leading features of the Governor General's measures, and compare them with those suggestions and instructions which you, SIR, transmitted him from hence, we cannot help admiring the minute exactness with which his Lordship's sagacity has led him, of his own accord, to pursue the line of conduct pointed out to him from this Country.—He has adopted your ideas as completely as if, by some telegraphic communication, they had actually reached him. Wisdom is uniform ; and it affords no slight commendation of his Lordship's talents as a Statesman, that on an occasion on which the fate of the British Empire in India was suspended, the first efforts of his government have completely anticipated the matured councils of his Sovereign's Cabinet.

Treading in the path of his illustrious predecessor, the Marquis CORNWALLIS, Marquis WELLESLEY has, in the height of victory and triumph, shewn such moderate, wise, and generous policy, as must, while it conciliates the respect and attachment of the native powers, give to our invaluable empire in India, that strength and resource, which amidst their wavering and unsettled politics, is essential to our permanent security.

In restoring to the Musnud of Myfore its lawful and native Prince ; by his attention to the interests of the Allies in the
distribution

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distribution of the spoils of war, even beyond the actual scale of their claims or services; and by the liberal provision reserved for the princes and family of the fallen Sultaun; he has made a magnanimous display of sentiments, honourable to his Country, and rarely exhibited in the Asiatic World by its native princes.

The experience of a few years, had defeated every hope under which the Treaty of 1792 with Tippoo Sultaun had been dictated, and his capital spared. Although it was at that time reasonably presumed, that he might benefit by the lessons of past experience, and become useful to us, by supporting an equipoise between the Hindoo and Mahomedan powers, his conduct ever since had shewn, that his passions and prejudices were not to be controuled by his interests. No kindness, dictated by the mild and liberal policy of Marquis CORNWALLIS, could eradicate from the mind of the Sultaun, the inveterate enmity he had conceived against the English: to gratify that enmity, every consideration of discretion, and fidelity to his engagements, gave way. Having this impression of his character and conduct, the Governor General acted with an energy, judgment, and dignity, highly becoming his exalted station. With a mind less firm, or less conversant in the duplicity of the Sultaun, TIPPOO might have obtained a week or a fortnight's delay,

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lay, which, at so critical a period as the setting-in of the monsoon, might have entirely defeated the object of the campaign.

You have already, SIR, in the House of Commons, so fully expressed your high sense of Marquis WELLESLEY's merit and services, as well as of the services of another noble Lord, the Governor of Fort St. George, who, instead of feeling any narrow jealousy at the presence of the Governor General, gave to his measures that support, best calculated to promote the public service; that any tribute from an individual at this time could be of no avail. Your acknowledgments to the Commander in Chief, Lieutenant General HARRIS, and to the other General Officers and Soldiers, by whose judgment, valour, and exertions, this eventful contest was so speedily determined, spoke decisively, not only the unanimous sentiments of Parliament, but of the whole Country. Never, upon any occasion, was a service, in its nature more important, conducted with greater judgment, more dignified and determined valour, or crowned with more signal and complete success. . It may afford an awful and useful lesson to future Statesmen, to mark the result of two systems of policy, the reverse of each other; the striking contrast between the conduct of the British Governor General, and the Eastern Prince, which cannot fail to be transmitted in the page of History, will afford a new
5 illustration

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illustration of a Truth, equally confirmed by reason and experience, *that Integrity in Public Affairs, as well as in Private Life, is the best Policy, and the soundest Wisdom.*

I have the Honour to be,

With the greatest Respect,

SIR,

Your faithful and obedient Servant,

M. WOOD.

PIERCEFIELD,
January 11th, 1800.

R E V I E W
OF
T H E L A T E D E C I S I V E
W A R
IN
M Y S O R E.

DEAR SIR!

THE War, which must have so much excited the attention and feelings of every British subject, being now terminated, it may not, I presume, be either useless or uninteresting, to review its cause, conduct, and effects; to trace the origin, magnitude, and extent of the danger, which lately threatened the British empire in India; to appreciate the energy with which it was met and repelled; to compare our present situation with what it must now have been, had a less dignified and more timid policy swayed our public councils; and, finally, to appropriate the applause or censure that is due to him, and him alone, by whom it was undertaken, conducted, and concluded. For this purpose, it will be necessary to look back a few years into the political state of India, when it will not be difficult to descry the seeds of those revolutions which have given a new form to

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some of its constituent parts, and materially affected the relative power and situation of them all.

The triple alliance of 1790, and the peace of Seringapatam, dictated, after a glorious and decisive war, by Lord Cornwallis in 1792, had given some consistency to the fluctuating politics of India; they had generated and defined a system of balanced power and mutual interest, calculated to conciliate and enforce the preservation of public tranquillity; they had diminished the power, removed the interest, and consequently, it was presumed, the inclination of Tippoo Sultaun, to disturb the harmony of the English and their Allies; and they presented to those Allies—the Nizam and the Mahrattas, such motives to peace, and such checks upon their mutual ambition, as, it was hoped, would for a long series of years have made us the arbiters of the power and prosperity of India.

I will not take upon myself to determine, whether so nice an adjustment be calculated for this hemisphere, or whether any balance of power can long be maintained among pure military governments; but this is apparent, that when territory is defined only by treaty, not marked and defended, as in Europe, by differences of policy, religion, language, and manners, it will require increasing vigilance, and a most preponderating power, to seize the times, and secure the objects of interposition.

If we may look to the event, which, though not a proof, is often adduced as an argument of just or mistaken policy, and which in its progress furnishes many helps to rectify and assist our judgments, we shall, in little more than three years after the ratification of the treaty of Seringapatam, see one of the balanced powers, and contracting parties in that settlement, the

Nizam, attacked and almost annihilated by another, the Mahrattas, and this, though we had a resident at his court, and a regiment about his person.

The balance thus destroyed, we have never since been able to restore; not though the subsequent convulsions in the Mahratta empire have, no less than its late policy and inclinations, disqualified it from enforcing another great principle of that treaty, an effective check on the violence and ambition of Tippoo Sultaun.

The power and politics of the Mahratta empire have ever been fluctuating and uncertain, as one or other of its feudatory chieftains has gained the ascendancy in a state, which exhibits the extraordinary spectacle, not only of an hereditary and powerless King, but of an hereditary and almost powerless Minister.

The hope of sharing in the division of Tippoo's country, in 1792, or some internal intrigues in the Mahratta court, had carried the late Madajee Scindiah to Poonah, some time before his death, where his unworthy successor has since remained, occupied in general extortion and encroachments on the authority of the Peshwa. The greatest part of this chieftain's army has been in consequence withdrawn from his territories in Hindostan, where they meet, and ought to cover ours from the threatened invasion of Zeman Shah*.

Scindiah's designs on the Peshwa, whose authority we were in good policy bound to uphold, alienated his politics from ours; and thus did we lose, not only a powerful protection against the designs of Zeman Shah, and a check on the ambition of Tippoo Sultaun, but the very arm which we relied on for assistance threatened to rise against us.

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* For some Account of Zeman Shah, see *infra*, page 37.

The next member of the triple alliance, the Nizam, was indeed staunch to the principles, and willing to fulfil the obligations of the treaties of 1790 and 1792; but he was oppressed not only with the infirmities of extreme old age, the intrigues of his subjects, and the predatory power of the Mahrattas, but with a new, an unforeseen, and more intimate danger, the danger of unprincipled Jacobinism festering in the heart of his kingdom, and supported there by military power.

The wicked principles of the mother-country had, in a very early stage of the French revolution, infected the colonies of Pondicherry and Chandernagore; and the capture of those places by the English, had dispersed some of the most zealous propagators of mischief among the courts and armies of the native Princes of India. The policy of the old government of France, in the insidious and systematic introduction of Frenchmen into the armies of Tippoo, the Mahrattas, and the Nizam, had been successfully adopted and practised by the new Republic; and the fantastic tricks and gross insults of these men, in exalting the cap of liberty in the court of the Nizam, and even in the presence of Tippoo himself, would be incredible, were we not in possession of the records, the emblems, and the proofs of their audacity*.

Since the first victories of Lawrence and of Clive, every native Prince has been desirous of introducing the principles of
European

* In the archives of Tippoo Sultan, among many curious papers, was found a Journal of the proceedings of a French Jacobin club, at Seringapatam, whose secretary could not spell, and whose members could not sign their own names. These men, with all the ignorance and audacity of their prototypes at Paris, on the 24th of April 1797, raised the national colours, surmounted with the bonnet rouge, in the presence of Citizen Prince Tippoo, as they called him; whilst the Jacobin army at Hyderabad, displayed the colours of the Republic on a staff, whose head was ornamented with a scymitar, which piercing a crescent (the emblem of Mohammedan, and consequently of the Nizam's power) was significantly crowned with the cap of liberty.

European tactics into his own army; and the Europeans employed for that purpose, have often risen to great military and political power in the courts of their respective patrons. In that of the Nizam, a French adventurer, named Raymund, had raised and disciplined a corps of 14,000 men; for the payment and expences of which, he had received an investiture of territory nearly equal in extent to the Company's Jaghire in the Carnatic, and yielding an annual revenue of 18 lacs of rupees (£. 200,000 sterling.)

This first step to a restoration of that French power in the court of Hyderabad, which, about forty years ago, under the direction of Monsieur Buffy, threatened our expulsion from the Decan, was nearly cotemporary, if not intimately connected, with the dismissal of the British detachment, which, since the war of 1790, the Nizam had maintained as a guard to his person, and which he now threw back on the establishment and resources of Fort St. George*.

A territory and revenue thus politically powerful in the hands of European energy, Monsieur Raymund would no doubt have been at any time glad to transfer to the Republic, for a little of that power and patronage which the Directory so wantonly exercise in Europe; but by his premature death, and the wisdom of the Nizam's minister, now alarmed at the insolence of democratic power, the Jaghire was re-annexed to the State.

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* Scarce was the detachment within the Company's territories, when the rebellion of Ali Jah, one of the Nizam's sons, obliged him to solicit its return to Hyderabad, where it remained until the intrigues of Tippoo Sultaun again procured its dismissal. It was, however, again very soon recalled, at the instance of Ayeem ul Omrah, the Nizam's prime minister, at that time an hostage with the Mahrattas, through Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, the resident, to whom the nature of Tippoo's intrigues was not unknown.

The military power, however, descended to his successor, Monsieur Perou, and was become so formidable, that, strengthened by intrigue with Tippoo, and the Parogah party (so styled from the body guard of the Nizam, whence it originated), it threatened on the Nizam's death, an event daily to be apprehended, to alter the succession of the crown*; and thus, by raising a creature of its own, to throw the whole force and revenue of the State into the hands of Tippoo and his French Allies.

To counteract, whilst yet it was possible, this military faction of the only efficient portion of his army, the Nizam solicited a considerable augmentation of the British detachment from Madras; but, whether from a too literal adherence to general instructions, or a too timid apprehension of giving offence to the Mahrattas, this French faction was permitted without impediment (for the project of gradually opposing a similar force under British adventurers could scarce be deemed an impediment) to augment its numbers, mature its plans, and extend its intrigues.

In this manner was another member of the triple alliance, formed to restrain the hatred and ambition of Tippoo Sultaun, rendered not only inefficient to the purpose of that alliance, but compelled to maintain in the center of India, and on the confines of our dominions, an hostile army of 14,000 men.

This army, so long as it existed, must have not only always operated as a check on the movements of our troops, but threatened

* "Nizamme L'Allie des Anglois, chef des Mogoles est tres mal et ne peut en revenir par son grand Age, il a quatres enfans, qui se disputent a qui sera chef, il y en a un (Feridoon Jah) qui m'aime beaucoup, et qui est le plus aimé des chefs et du peuple qui aura la preference." (B) No. 4.

Papers in the French language relating to the negotiations of Tippoo Sultaun with the French, found in the palace of Seringapatam, 4th May 1799, Tippoo's Letters to General Malartic, 20th April 1797. See Appendix.

ened, on the first landing of an auxiliary force from France, or the French islands, to fall upon our defenceless possessions in the Circars, to seize perhaps upon the kingdom and revenues of the Nizam, or at least to join their countrymen and confederates under the banners of Tippoo Sultaun.

Whilst two of the three members of the triple alliance were, from their own imprudence, ill-regulated ambition, and unforeseen causes, thus enervated, and reduced; that power, against which the coalition had been formed, had recovered its energy, and improved the discipline of its army.

In the summer of 1796, the suspicious designs and military preparations of Tippoo Sultaun obliged us to assemble, at a great expence, an army of observation in the Carnatic; by which our operations against our European enemies in Asia, were at that time greatly cramped: but it was not known, till after the capture of Seringapatam had put us in possession of the archives of his government, that, very early in the year 1797, encouraged by a contemplation of his own military and political strength, the common weakness and jarring interests of two of the allied powers, and the dispersed and unprepared state of the British troops in the Carnatic, he had required and received the official written opinions of all his ministers on the best practicable mode of introducing a French army into the Decan, and driving the English out of India*.

From

* Some of the Sultaun's privy counsellors recommended a debarkation of the French troops on the coast of Malabar, others on that of Coromandel. Jealousy seems to have decided, that it should take place not in his territory, but in ours, at Porto Novo. "L'expédition sera dirigée dans un point de la cote Coromandel et de preference a Porto Novo, ou s'effectuera le débarquement des troupes, ou se rendra d'avance, en a point nommée, le roy avec toute son armée. Son intention étant de debuter les premiers operation au sein du pays ennemie."—Papier, Art. 5, des demandes ou Dir. Ex. July 20th, 1798. See also Sircar Papers, translated from the Persian.

From the combined opinions of these advisers, operating on, and perhaps prompted by, a knowledge of his rancorous hatred to the British power and name, and supported by the exaggerated statements of a French marine adventurer (Ripaud) of the number and condition of the French troops at the Mauritius, resulted a disguised embassy to that island; afterwards publicly and falsely asserted to have been a private mercantile adventure†.

That spirit of passionate enmity, which providentially overlooks its own interest and safety, and prevents the gratification of its own desires, seems equally to have prompted Tippoo to solicit unlimited succour from the French, at the hazard of his own independance, and to have urged General Malartic, the governor of the French island, to a premature disclosure of the nature and extent of the Sultaun's embassy and designs. So contrary to every principle of policy and prudence was the proclamation‡ of General Malartic, in which the propositions and intentions of Tippoo Sultaun were displayed and enumerated with an energy and precision, which, one would have thought, treachery alone could have inspired, that the Governor General, then just landed in Bengal, could scarce believe it other than a forgery.

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“In this Sircar there is a mercantile tribe, who employ themselves in trading by sea and land. Their agents purchased a two-masted vessel, and, having loaded it with rice, departed with a view to traffic. It happened that she went to the Mauritius, from whence forty persons, French, and of a dark colour, of whom 10 or 12 were artificers, and the rest servants, paying the hire of the ship, came here in search of employment; such as chose to take service were entertained, and the remainder departed beyond the confines of this Sircar, and the French, who are full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken advantage of the departure of the ships, to put about reports, with the view to ruffle the minds of both Sircars.”—Correspondence between Tippoo Sultaun and the Governor General, 18th December 1798. Appendix, *infra*.

The number and rank of the military and naval officers sent on this occasion to Tippoo, may be seen in Paper, No. 15. Appendix, *infra*.

† The Correspondence, 9th January 1799, contains the Proclamation at length. See Appendix, *infra*. Paper (A.)

The precautionary orders which he, nevertheless, on that occasion, thought it his duty to forward to Madras, were soon after justified by official intelligence from Lord Macartney at the Cape, and by the evidence on oath of some persons just arrived in neutral vessels from the Mauritius; stating, that not only had the proclamation in question been issued by Monsieur Malartic, but that it had been distributed by ambassadors publicly accredited and received from Tippoo Sultaun*.

The danger that now threatened the British empire in the East, was great and apparent. The power of our allies was useless, perhaps hostile; Tippoo, with renovated strength and unabated rancour, threatened to take advantage, as in 1780, of our negligence of preparation, and to lay waste the Carnatic; whilst Zeman Shah †, at his instigation, and that of the deposed Vizier of Oude, menaced an ~~inter~~ interruption into Bengal.

The preparations of Buonaparte at Toulon, were not unknown, nor the meditated attack on India unsuspected, although it was scarce presumable that the blow would be aimed through Egypt.

On the pressure of this emergency, aggravated by great financial embarrassment, the Governor General issued his orders
for

* By the original reports in Persian, of these ambassadors, found in the palace of Seringapatam, it appears, that in conformity with their master's orders, and the design of the false passports of the ship in which they left Mangalore, that they at first wished and entreated to be clandestinely received at Mauritius. But their desire, in this instance, having been overborne by the vanity of M. Malartic, or his eagerness to precipitate us into a war with Tippoo, the subsequent distribution of the copies of his proclamation by the ambassadors, might strengthen the effect of those publications, but could not extend their publicity.

† Embassy to Zeman Shah in 1796, found at Seringapatam—"Le Delhi est au mouvement. Zeman Shah men ami y est arrivé." Papier, No. 5, April 21st, 1797. Appendix, *infra*.

for the immediate assembly of the army on the coast of Coromandel and Malabar, determined to anticipate, if possible, the designs of his enemies, before the arrival of the French army, or the completion of Scindiah's projects at Poonah, or the irruption of Zeman Shah, or the explosion of the conspiracy at Hyderabad, should give the signal to Tippoo to over-run and lay waste the Carnatic*.

It would not be easy to describe his Lordship's mortification, regret, and astonishment, on being officially told from Madras, that the army of that presidency was so dispersed, and ill equipped for an offensive campaign, that it would require three, or, according to some reputable military opinions, six months, to put it even into a state of efficient defence; that the danger of assembling any considerable part of it, and thus provoking the immediate hostility of Tippoo, was, independant of the expence, so great and alarming, that, without a strong previous representation, the members of the Madras council could not think themselves justified in obeying the orders they had received.

That their representation of the danger was correct, could not be denied, but if their inference were just, there was an end of the power of Britain in the Peninsula of India. Our enemies were to choose the time, and the mode of attack; the blow, if delayed, would but the more be surely fatal, and we were to fall without the chance, or the honor, of resistance.

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* After enumerating all these dangers, which then began to gather over the English possessions in India, Tippoo, in his letter 21st April 1797, to General Malartic, adds—"Je vous marque toutes ces nouvelles pour vous faire voir qu'il est tems de venir. a peu de frais nous les Chasserons (les Anglois) de l'Inde." Papier, No. 5.

Such were not the conclusions of the Governor General. Invested, as he was, by the provident wisdom of the British legislature, with absolute, though responsible, power over all the national councils and armies in the East, he did not think he had been sent, in the midst of this portentous war, to surrender, but to uphold and to extend the rights, and glory, and powers of his country.

To him, the pusillanimous arguments of the Madras council, only suggested new motives for energy, and additional resolution to encounter, or, if practicable, to prevent the danger. It appeared to him, that the best security for peace in such times of general impending danger, was a forward preparation for war; and that the best check upon Tippoo's designs against the Carnatic, was to alarm him for the safety of his own capital; endeavouring at the same time, as far as was possible, to mask the design, till the force collected should be equal to its object of attacking Seringapatam, or of giving irresistible efficacy to just demands of satisfaction for the past, and security against the danger of future perfidy.

The speedy assembly of the Madras army, at some central spot, equally calculated to facilitate offensive or defensive operations, however necessary, and however difficult, under the local opinions which had been given, was still to be coupled with a vigorous, and no less necessary, attempt to rescue our Ally, the Nizam, from the trammels of domestic faction.

Orders were therefore issued to the Madras Government, not only to expedite the equipment of the army at Vellore, but to

hold in readiness 4,000 men to march to Hyderabad, on the requisition of the Resident at that Court.

By peremptorily excluding from the future correspondence of the two Governments, all discussion of the policy of the orders transmitted from Calcutta, a punctual obedience was secured to those orders, and a considerable degree of confidence and energy was inspired by the apparent vigour of the Supreme Council.

The confidence thus planted, was soon justified by the complete success of the Hyderabad detachment; which produced the greater effect, as its object, which had been most carefully and politically concealed, was not only unknown, but unsuspected.

The French corps under Monsieur Perou, so ably was the measure planned and executed, were, on the 22d October 1798, surrounded, disarmed, and disbanded, without bloodshed and without tumult: and in their stead was substituted a subsidiary British force of 6,000 men, which operating as an immediate check on the army of Myfore, relieved us from part of the apprehension entertained of Tippoo's designs against the Carnatic, and restored to us that influence at the Court of Hyderabad, which experience has shewn to be of so much consequence to the security of our possessions in the Decan, and so necessary to the general tranquillity of India.

Scarcely had we time to congratulate ourselves on the removal of this danger, when the particulars of Lord Nelson's victory were brought to India by one of his Lieutenants; and if we rejoiced at the glory of the national arms, and the advantages that Europe was likely to derive from their success, we had but the more cause to dread an understanding and co-operation
between

between Tippoo and the French, and additional reasons to anticipate the projects of Buonaparte *.

Whether the Executive Directory had smuggled out ships, singly and unobserved, with water and provisions, from France to Suez; whether they had sent orders to the Government at the Mauritius to forward the frigates then there, and the numerous privateers and other vessels belonging to that island, to meet Buonaparte's army on the shores of the Red Sea; or whether any shipping or small craft might be found at Suez or Cosier, or any other of its ports, sufficient to transport a few regiments to the coasts of Malabar, was equally unknown to the Government at Bengal, and incapable of being ascertained, before the season of action would elapse.

This only was known, that the Straits of Babelmandel were open, and that no British ships of war, as far as information extended, were at that time in the Arabian Gulph.

The necessity of an early decision now became more apparent. Great progress had been made in the equipment of the Madras army; treasure had been procured and remitted for its
immediate

* An Arabic letter, without date, was, on the 27th February 1799, received from Buonaparte, by the Sheriffe of Mecca, covering the following one, in French, for Tippoo Sultan, which the Sheriffe was desired to forward to its address. "French Republic, Liberty, Equality, Head Quarters at Cairo, 7 Pluviose, 7th Year of the Republic" (27th January 1799) "one and indivisible. Buonaparte, Member of the National Convention, General in Chief, To the most magnanimous Sultan, our greatest friend, Tippoo Saib. You have already been informed of my arrival on the borders of the Red Sea, with an innumerable and invincible army, full of the desire of delivering you from the iron yoke of England. I eagerly embrace this opportunity of testifying to you, the desire I have of being informed by you, by the way of Muscat and Mecha, as to your political situation. I would even wish you could send some intelligent person, possessing your confidence, with whom I may confer. May the Almighty increase your power, and destroy your enemies.

(Signed)

"BUONAPARTE."

immediate exigencies, and an arrangement made, to secure a future supply.

LORD MORNINGTON, therefore, now thinking the force assembled at Vellore, strengthened by the revived power of the Nizam, and the sure co-operation of the British detachment at Hyderabad, sufficiently imposing, on the 8th of November 1798^{*}, first warned Tippoo Sultaun of his having intelligence of his designs and hostile connexions with the French; at the same time proposing to send an ambassador to treat of the means of restoring a good understanding between the two states, and, if possible, to remove the grounds of distrust.

No notice was taken of this letter till the 18th of December, when Tippoo contented himself with simply and falsely denying the facts alledged against him, and declined the admission of an English ambassador.

This weak, and, under all the circumstances of the case, hostile, evasion, was, on the last day of 1798, delivered to the Governor General, on his arrival at Madras; for which presidency he had embarked, to animate and superintend the equipment of the army, and to direct and expedite the negotiations that were to result from its assembly, and, perhaps, exertions.

Still, to give Tippoo Sultaun another opportunity of peaceable adjustment, whilst yet the period of offensive operations might be delayed, the Governor General, in a letter dated the 9th January 1799[†], again called upon him, in the most solemn manner,

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* Correspondence, 8th November 1798—Appendix, Paper (C.)

† Correspondence, 9th January 1799—Ibid.

to admit an ambassador before the season of negotiation should expire.

Lord Cornwallis's first attempt against the capital of Mysore in 1791, was frustrated by the setting in of the rains on the 14th of May, and the consequent swelling of the river, which washes the fortrefs and furrounds the island of Seringapatam.

It was therefore evident, that however unwilling the Governor General might be to resort to arms, whilst the objects which policy and honour, and even safety demanded, might be obtained by negotiation, it was impossible to allow Tippoo much more time for deliberation, or rather for the chance of French succour, and the completion of his own schemes of defence or aggression.

No answer being received in a whole month, though the distance between Seringapatam and Madras is but 300 miles, the army, now reinforced by 4,000 men from Bengal, the 6,000 subsidiary British troops with the Nizam, 6,000 infantry, and as many of that prince's best cavalry, was, on the third of February 1799, ordered to advance into Mysore. The success of the war, that is, the capture of Seringapatam and of the country below the Gauts, and the consequent exclusion of French succours, was, 'as far as dependance could be placed on human calculation, certain.

The finest army that ever was assembled in India, and for its object the completest perhaps that ever was assembled in any country, was commanded by an Officer of long local experience, aided by a staff of, I believe, unequalled talents. It carried with it an irresistible artillery, a fine body of highly-disciplined cavalry,
money

money for three months in advance, and provisions beyond any probable duration of a siege*.

Whilst the Governor General in person directed the negotiations with the Allies, and animated the exertions for the equipment and supplies of the army at Madras, he, with a magnanimous confidence, equally honourable to himself and serviceable to the State, entrusted a large portion of his own authority to the temporary discretion of the Commander in Chief; and thus were the advantages, which had formerly been derived from an union of the civil and military power in the person of Lord Cornwallis, again secured to the State.

To General HARRIS, and a commission of the most able and experienced officers on the Madras establishment, appointed to assist the deliberations of General Harris in all matters relating to negotiation, was entrusted the conclusion of a peace, upon terms laid down in detailed instructions by the Governor General, which, it was hoped, the presence of a British army at Seringapatam would expedite and enforce.

It was not until ten days after the Governor General had issued his orders to General Harris to advance into Mysore, that a letter, without

* The Army consisted of

Europeans,	- - - - -	5,000	
Natives,	- - - - -	13,900,	exclusive of the Nizam's contingent, which was separately provided with a field train and provisions.
Battering train	- - - - -	40	
Field ordnance	- - - - -	57	
Howitzers	- - - - -	7	
Rice	- - - - -		for 40 days.
Arrack	- - - - -		for 67 days.
Salt	- - - - -		for 40 days.
Sheep and slaughter-cattle	- - - - -		for 28 days.
Biscuit	- - - - -		for 10 days.
Grain for the cavalry	- - - - -		for 20 days.
In cash	- - - - -	5,00,000	star pagodas.
In bank-notes	- - - - -	90,000	ditto.

without date, was received from Tippoo Sultaun; in which, in a very uncivil, not to say insulting, manner, he grants, for the first time, permission to a British ambassador to enter his territories.

This concession, late and ungracious as it was, was even then coupled with a declaration, little less insulting, but more insidious. In the most critical situation of the two States, when the most important interests were at stake, when discussion could not admit a moment's delay, he, with the most provoking appearance of indifference, informs the Governor General, that he is going a-hunting, and desires him to forward an ambassador, without attendants.

The hunting of an Asiatic prince, is the march of his court and army, by which, if business be not necessarily delayed, abundant pretext is obtained for any delay which policy may prompt. If, in a country where there are no posts, and where, consequently, a multitude may travel almost as fast as an individual, the British ambassador should, in any reasonable time, succeed in overtaking the court of Mysore, its constant change of place and occupation, would render the receipt and return of couriers extremely tedious, and afford abundant plea for delay, in the systematic absence of some of the ministers of state, and a contrived want of all the records of government.

And yet the injurious refusal of an embassy, until the season was too far advanced for negotiation, and the evident opening contrived for further evasion and delay, were not the only proofs which the Governor General had of the Sultaun's intention of adhering to his French alliance, and refusing any sincere or useful satisfaction.

At the very time, or very near the time, when the Sultaun's letter, received February 12th, must have been written, did General Dubuc, one of the officers brought from the Mauritius, for the express purpose of an English war, embark at Tranquibar *, as Tippoo's ambassador to the Executive Directory of the French Republic.

This Mr. Dubuc, with whom were associated two native envoys, was instructed to demand 10 or 15,000 troops of the line, whose expences Tippoo engaged to defray, and a large naval force, to drive the English out of India, and to divide their possessions between Tippoo and his Republican Allies †.

Though the Sultaun was willing to make the attempt, it does not appear that he had much hopes of deceiving the Governor General by so gross an artifice, or of inducing him to recall the army; a conduct by which the Allies would have been dispirited, if not lost, and all the expences of the military equipment, and advantages now promised by it, entirely thrown away. For, on the 28th of February, before the intended ambassador, Major Doveton, could have received his instructions from Madras, and reached the court of Mysore, and long before the same time had elapsed, from the date of his last letter to Lord Mornington, as he had himself taken to reply to his Lordship, he marched to attack the Bombay army, without the confines of his own territories, and actually did attack them, whilst yet in the dominions of a British Ally, a very few hours after General Harris had entered the opposite side of his dominions ‡.

Being

* 7th of February 1799.—† Papers, No. 22. and 23. July 20, 1798. Appendix, *infra*.—

‡ Madras Gazette Extraordinary, 21st March. See *infra*, page 50.

Being defeated in this early attempt against General Stuart, which, as far as he could then know, was the first act of hostility on either side, Tippoo, a few days after, as soon probably as he heard of General Harris having entered Mysore*, turned to the East to meet the army of Madras. He did meet it, and was again defeated on the 27th of the same month†.

On the 7th‡ of April, General Harris sat down before Seringapatam. On the 9th, Tippoo, who had been referred by the Governor General to the Commander in Chief, as the only proper negotiator after the commencement of hostilities, addressed a very short note to § General Harris; in which, such is his habitual disregard of truth, he undauntedly asserts his own adherence to treaty, and enquires the cause of hostilities. He was very properly referred to the previous letters of Lord Mornington, and the declaration of war by the Allies.

|| On the 20th of April, the enemy's advanced works across the Caveri having been taken, and an enfilading battery opened on the West side of the fort, Tippoo made another attempt to arrest the progress of the siege by negotiation. He wrote another letter ¶ to General Harris, desiring him to nominate commissioners, and open a conference for peace.

In

* 5th March 1799.

† Madras Gazette Extraordinary, 3d April 1799.

‡ Ditto, 16th April 1799; page 53.

§ "The Governor General, Lord Mornington, sent me a letter, the copy of which is inclosed. You will understand it. I have adhered firmly to treaties, what then is the meaning of the advance of the English armies, and the occurrence of hostilities? Inform me." Translation of a Persian letter from Tippoo to General Harris, 9th April 1799. Correspondence, (Appendix (C.) Declaration of War by the Allies, 22d February 1799.

|| Madras Extraordinary Gazette, 7th May 1799, See *infra*, page 54.

¶ "In the letter of Lord Mornington it is written, that the clearing up of matters at issue is proper, and therefore you, having been empowered for the purpose, will appoint such persons as you judge proper, for conducting a conference, and renewing the business of a treaty. You are the well-wisher of both States. In this matter what is your pleasure? Inform us, that a conference may take place." Translation of Letter from Tippoo to General Harris, 20th April 1799.

In answer to this overture, were sent the preliminary articles of the only peace that would now be granted him.

They were, to cede half his territories in perpetuity to the Allies; to pay two crore of rupees to indemnify them for the expences of the war, into which his obstinate hostility, ambition, and breach of faith, had led them; to renounce the alliance of the French for ever; to dismiss every native of France from his service; to receive ambassadors from each of the Allies, as is usual with all other civilized courts; and to give hostages for the performance of these stipulations.

These terms, though the severest and last with which the Governor General had furnished the Commander in Chief, to be insisted on only after the batteries had been opened against the place, or after a victory in the field, were little more onerous than the plain interests and safety of the English and their Allies would have demanded, on the first knowledge of Tippoo's proposals of an offensive and defensive alliance with the French.

A renunciation of that alliance, and a security that the renunciation should be effectual, by an at least temporary cession, during the present war, of all Tippoo's sea coast in Malabar, seemed, by the most obvious principles of policy, to be, from the first, required for the tranquillity and safety of the Company's possessions; and these, in the first stage of aggression, might have satisfied the Governor General. But so far was Tippoo from granting them, that he would not even admit an ambassador, who might propose them, or any other articles.

When his active enmity, and rejection of all negotiation, had forced us to assemble an army for our defence, it would have been undoubtedly just to add to the propositions for safety and

satis-

satisfaction, a demand of reimbursement of the expence which he had obliged us to contract. This proposition, however, if ever it was intended, as I have good reason to believe it was intended, to be preferred, he prevented our even stating, by an obstinate and hitherto unheard-of rejection of all overtures of negotiation.

When by this perverse and menacing policy he had compelled us to appeal to the sword, it was consistent with the sense and practice of all nations, to advance our demands in proportion to the risk that had been run, and the expence that had been incurred. But now that we had actually engaged in an allied war, the claims and interests of those Allies became involved with our own, and it was consequently necessary to provide equally for their reimbursement, whether by cessions of territory, or money, in proportion to their respective expences and exertions.

On these principles the Governor General had instructed General Harris, as soon as by the complete investiture of Seringapatam it was presumed he might have obtained a commanding influence over the Sultaun's politics, and some security against his prevarication, to offer more favourable articles of peace, than, after the opening of the batteries, it was intended to grant.

These were, a cession of the sea coast of Malabar in perpetuity to the English; as much to each of the Allies on their respective frontiers, amounting in the whole to about one-fourth part of his territories; the payment of a crore and a half of rupees, in indemnification of the expences of the war; a renunciation of all French intercourse and connection; and the reception of ambassadors from each of the allied courts.

The

The double defeat which Tippoo had suffered before the armies reached his capital, induced General Harris, and the military commission appointed to assist his political deliberations, to hesitate on the propriety of offering the most favorable terms, which the Governor General had been willing to grant at an early period of the campaign, and therefore, when Tippoo's overtures arrived on the night of the 20th of April, it was resolved, as has been related, to insist on the last and most severe terms of pacification.

These terms should indeed, according to the tenor of the Governor General's instructions, have been proposed, instead of the first, as soon as Seringapatam was completely invested, and the batteries ready to open against it; but on the very day on which the Bombay army crossed the Caveri to enfilade the face attacked, and complete the investiture of the place, was discovered a most alarming, unexpected, and hitherto unaccounted for deficiency of grain, by which the subsistence of the troops was contracted from the 15th to the 5th of May.

The ample magazines in Coorga, though near, could not be brought to camp, from the destruction and failure of all the carriage cattle of the army; and the arrival of the supplies collected by Lieutenant Colonels Read and Brown, though they might be expected, could not be relied on.

How far Tippoo might be acquainted with, or by some treacherous intercourse, might have caused the deficiency, could not be ascertained; but it was apparent, that, under these circumstances, and the advanced period of the season, any overtures from General Harris, not solicited or expected by the enemy, would have been liable to excite suspicions of our inability to

continue the siege, and thus have impeded, instead of facilitating, or accelerating, the peace desired.

The overtures made by the enemy on the 20th, and the discovery made in the mean time of some private supplies, by the acquisition of which the public stock of rice was extended, at half allowance, to the 15th May, removed those difficulties; and the propositions which I have stated, were sent to Tippoo, with some slight variation as to the number of hostages required by the Allies.

Tippoo, however, was not yet sufficiently alarmed to accede to these propositions, of which he took no notice, till after a repulse in an attack made on General Stuart's army, posted on the North and enfiling side of the Caveri, and after the loss, on the 26th of April, of his remaining entrenchments on the side of General Harris's attack.

On the 28th of April, he made another and last effort to retard the operations of the siege, by intimating, in reply to General Harris's last notification, that he wished to send ambassadors to open a conference for peace*.

He was informed, that as the final terms had been already sent, the operations of the siege would not be for one moment discontinued, nor any ambassadors received from him, unless, as he had been warned in answer to his last overture, he sent a part at least of the specie demanded, and the hostages required for his sincerity.

This was the last intercourse ever had with that cruel and
treacherous

† "The points in question are mighty, and cannot be brought to a conclusion without the intervention of ambassadors. I am therefore about to send two gentlemen, who will personally explain themselves to you." Last Letter from Tippoo to General Harris, 28th April 1799.

treacherous sovereign. Whether, as Seringapatam had been three times visited by British, and often by native armies, without being captured, he thought it impregnable; or whether he relied upon the setting in of the monsoon, and the consequent rise of the river, and destruction of our trenches and batteries; whether he entertained hopes of French succour, or whether his pride and hatred superseded all considerations of prudence, he not only took no further notice of the preliminaries that had been offered, but, as if to close every avenue to negotiation, or forgiveness, he ordered all the prisoners he had taken to be barbarously murdered.

On the 30th of April, the breaching battery opened against the walls of Seringapatam, and on the 3d of May, the breach being deemed practicable, dispositions were made for the storm, which, on the 4th at noon, were most gallantly, rapidly, and successfully executed*.

In this assault, Tippoo lost his life, in the 45th year of his age. A life marked with much cruelty, treachery, bigotry, persecution, and ambition, in which he had shewn little of the military, and still less of the political talents of his father; and with him fell, after an existence of about forty years, an usurpation founded in treachery, supported by violence, and destroyed by folly.

The family of the Sultaun, and the families of all his great civil and military officers, which, according to the usual jealousy of Asiatic despotism, had been kept as pledges near the person of their sovereign, were, by the active humanity of the officers, and the steady discipline of the troops, saved from violence and insult;

* Madras Gazette Extraordinary, 11th and 15th May 1799. See *infra*, page 54.

insult; becoming powerful instruments in our hands to ensure the submission of their relations, and the speedy and peaceful settlement of the country.

His two eldest sons, one of whom had formerly experienced the tenderness of British protection, together with all the great officers of the Sultaun's former government and army, threw themselves, a few days afterwards, unconditionally on the clemency and generosity of their conquerors.

Thus was a kingdom, equal in extent to two thirds of the ancient monarchy of France, and yielding an annual revenue * of more than a million sterling, transferred, in full sovereignty, to the Company and their Allies, in the short space of two months, and without any injury to its subjects, or devastation of the country, beyond what the Sultaun himself had directed for the purpose of harassing the march, and frightening the supplies of the allied army.

Our own territories were equally saved from devastation: for by threatening the capital of Mysore with an army fully equipped, and ready to move towards it at a moment's warning, so completely were our dominions sheltered; and it is the first instance of the kind, in the British military history of India, that not one lootee was seen during the war, nor one fanam of revenue lost in the provinces below the Gauts, either on the side of Coromandel or Malabar.

This just and necessary, if ever there was a just and necessary, War, being crowned with rapid and complete success, nothing remains

* The revenue is stated in Tippoo's estimate of 1792; but its amount was at the time suspected, and has since been proved greatly to exceed the valuation then submitted by Tippoo to Lord Cornwallis and the Allies.

remains but that we use our victories with clemency, moderation, and wisdom.

One of the first powers of India with which we became acquainted, after French jealousy and ambition had involved us in the politics and wars of the country, was the Hindoo kingdom of Mysore, in whose armies Hyder Ali, the father of Tippoo Sultaun, at that time served with considerable reputation.

When the unprincipled ambition, high courage, and uncommon talents of Hyder Ali, had raised him from an unknown family to supreme power, he found it necessary to veil the deformity of Mohummedan usurpation over some millions of Hindoo subjects, by a studious appearance of submission to the representation of the ancient family of Mysore.

For this purpose the Rajah, or some descendant of his family, was annually exhibited to the people as their legitimate sovereign; nor was this claim on their submission to the Government thought needless, or dispensed with, till some years after the accession of Tippoo Sultaun, whose pride seems to have disdained an outward reverence, though his policy still permitted some of the family to live in poverty and seclusion.

The restoration of this family, whose rights, though gradually fading from popular observation, could not be extinguished, and were never wholly forgotten, became, in every war in which we had been engaged with Hyder Ali, or his son, a subject of serious political consideration: and when, by the success of our arms, the usurpation of Tippoo was overthrown, our earliest enquiries were naturally directed to a family, the influence of whose name seemed to promise the happiest effects
upon

upon the submission of the people, and the future administration of the Government.

On a careful investigation it was found, that the wife of Kifna Raije Warrior, the Prince who reigned at the time of Hyder Alli's usurpation, was still alive, and that the surviving representative of that persecuted family, was a boy of five years of age.

By restoring, under certain conditions, this youth to the kingdom of his ancestors*, such nearly as it was before the usurpation of Hyder Alli, whilst, with the remaining territory, he was enabled to reimburse the Company and the Nizam for the risk and expence of the war, the Governor General at once eluded the jealousy of the Mahrattas, and satisfied the claims of justice and sound policy.

From a family rescued by our arms from the fury of relentless bigotry, insult, danger, and poverty, and raised by our generosity from a prison to a throne, we had a right to expect such an arrangement as would, without expence to ourselves, enable us to ensure the prosperity of the people who had fallen under our dominion, and the general tranquillity of India.

Bound by every moral law, and every consideration of policy and interest, to secure, as far as is possible, the prosperity of the country, and the happiness of the people for whom we were now to legislate, and warned by the evils and difficulties that have arisen in the Carnatic, in Tanjore, and in Oude, from an ac-

* The present kingdom of Mysore is nearly commensurate with the old in extent and revenue, though some of the constituent territory is different. Of the old kingdom, some provinces were below, and others, in which was the seat of Government, above the Gauts. The whole of the new kingdom is on the table land above the Gauts, remarkably compact, and with a strong frontier on every side.

knowledge of independance, whose exercise we were predetermined not to admit, the Governor General determined to secure by treaty our right of interference in the administration of Mysore, whenever it may appear to the sound discretion of the British Government that such interference is necessary to the protection of the people, and, what must ever be intimately connected with their protection, the interests of the British empire in India.

The strength that even the weakest prince may derive from the obligations of a treaty, is always formidable, and often inseparable; nor can that policy challenge much admiration, which systematically separates its duty from its interests, and voluntarily places itself in the dilemma of being obliged to choose between a sacrifice of public good, and a breach of public faith.

It may be objected, that when interference is so easy, it may become too frequent; and this kind of argument, which, however, applies rather to the execution of the treaty than to the treaty itself, is likely enough to find supporters among those who believe, that every man as he advances towards India recedes from virtue, that even he who is sent thither to check others, requires himself a check the instant he lands upon an Indian shore.

But it is a new doctrine among nations to limit their own power, lest they should be tempted to abuse it; and experience has shewn, that, whether we have or have not the right of interference, we always exercise it, thus, attaining the same end by less justifiable means, and reaping all the odium of a breach of treaty, without its advantages.

To have returned to an artificial balance of power among the
States

States of India, admitting the policy of its former adjustment to have been the best that, under the circumstances then existing, could be adopted, was now impracticable, so completely was the relative power and situation of each party to the peace of Seringapatam changed since its conclusion.

Even if their territories had been cemented by time, and the useful prejudices which time engenders, not only does their military nature forbid the hope of thus long continuing in the same state of relative power, but the first glance of their Governments shews them to be usurpations.

The rulers of two of these states, Tippoo and the Nizam, professed a different religion from that of the great body of their subjects, and, what is worse, a religion inculcating persecution. The Mahratta Chieftains, though professing the same religion as their people, are, by the very ordinances of that religion, incapacitated from exercising supreme authority.

In such a state of violence, the natural feelings are suppressed or extinguished; men change their masters with as much indifference as their garments; and patriotism, the unbought defence of European kingdoms, is so wholly unknown, that the language affords no name for the sentiment.

Among States like these, in which the civil, military, and judicial powers are claimed and exercised by one individual, on whose capacity, courage, and disposition, the welfare and power of each must necessarily depend, where all the troops are mercenaries, and the loss of a battle is oftentimes the loss of a kingdom, it cannot be wondered at, if the lapse of a few years or a few months entirely subverts any pre-existent or artificial system, however raised, and however guarded.

The

The events which soon followed the peace of 1792, precipitated the Nizam, from the consideration he held among the contracting powers at that period; and the subsidiary force which he consented to receive from us, though it might have been sufficient to protect his person against the treason or violence of his own subjects, yet was certainly inadequate to the suppression of the ambition of his neighbours, the Mahrattas.

The force now subsidized by that Prince, is indeed equal to its object, and may secure him as well from foreign as domestic danger. Upheld by the strength of the British Government, and temperately and discretely employed, it may repress the germs of future war in India, and materially strengthen its security against foreign invasion.

Unsupported by a native Ally, the sea coasts of India are impervious to an European enemy: the threatened irruption of the barbarous *bordes* on its Northern frontiers, we have it not in our power entirely to prevent; but a subsidized army of 6,000 men, ready for immediate service, at Hyderabad, as many at Seringapatam, and twice as many in Oude, constitute a strength, that, when separate, must overawe the ambitious projects of every power in India; and, when co-operating, must be much more than equal to any force that can be brought within its confines.

On these principles is laid down the new basis of Indian peace and prosperity.

Our Ally the Nizam is rewarded beyond his risk, and much beyond his expences. The interest of the Rajah of Mysore is identified with our own; and the Mahrattas, if not conciliated by offers far above their deserts, are retained by an impenetrable
 8 frontier,

frontier, extending from Bednore to Amboor, from the Western to the Eastern Gauts.

The court of Poonah had certainly no right to be included under the name of Allies, nor in any way to share in the successes of the war—they incurred no expence, they ran no risk, and it is doubtful, if they even wished us success—yet, as the great scope of the Governor General's policy is to secure the future tranquillity of India, as far as human prudence can secure it, he was willing to conciliate the Peshwa by giving him an interest, and making him a party, in the treaty of Myfore.

For this purpose, he proposed an eventual cession of territory to the Peshwa, on the borders of his own dominions, yielding an annual revenue of almost £. 200,000 sterling; at the same time interposing his mediation in those disputes between him and the Nizam, which have once, since the peace of 1792, shook India to its center.

The four eldest sons of Tippoo Sultaun, with their families, have been already removed; and the remaining children and women of Tippoo, and the females of Hyder Ali's family, will soon be brought to Vellore, in the Carnatic; where, though the temptation and means of future disturbance and intrigue have been removed, a liberal allowance of £. 80,000 sterling per annum has been made, to ensure their comfort, and support their dignity. By a similar liberality, have the men of rank and influence in Myfore been attached to their new governors. And thus, in a few months, has a power, most inimical from its foundation to the Company's interests, been not only removed, but converted into a new source of strength and security to the British empire in India.

Such

Such is our present state--—What would it now have been, had a line of policy, not without supporters both in India and Europe, swayed the council of the Governor General?

From the moment that the proclamation at the Mauritius was authenticated, it was allowed, on all sides, that an army must immediately be assembled, to cover the Carnatic. To cover a frontier of many hundred miles, in which there are not less than 70 or 80 passes, practicable and easy to light-armed troops, from the destructive predatory irruptions of Indian horse, both reason and experience shew to be impossible, on any other system than that of obliging the enemy to concentrate his force, for the protection of his capital. Seriously to alarm Tippoo for his capital, and prevent his detaching his regular and irregular cavalry to plunder and lay waste our provinces below the Gauts of Coromandel and Malabar, it was necessary that the army should be fully equipped, and that he should know it to be ready to move forwards to Seringapatam at a moment's warning. The same expence of troops, carriage, and provisions, must therefore be contracted, as was contracted, whether the army remained encamped under the walls of Vellore, or at the gates of Seringapatam.

On this principle, therefore, of a defensive war, we should have had an army of observation, at an immense and never-ending expence, on the borders of Myfore; if this had kept Tippoo at bay, how long could our finances have supported it? What security had we that the French, whose alliance he had sought, would never land on his coast from France, from Egypt, or the Mauritius?

We

We know, from what has lately passed in Egypt and Ireland, that no fleets, however superior, can absolutely remove the dangers of desperate descent, even on coasts which fleets are seldom obliged to quit; much less on that of Malabar, which for a whole monsoon must be left open and exposed; where, though the protection must be withdrawn, from the general danger of remaining on the coast during the south-west monsoon, there are many intervals of moderate weather, in which ships might disembark their troops without danger or difficulty.—How should we then attack a country, guarded by French tactics, and abounding in natural fortresses, which, if defended with European skill, are absolutely impregnable? What other armies could we furnish to watch the French faction at Hyderabad, or the licentious troops of Scindiah at Poonah; to say nothing of the support of the army, we had been already obliged to assemble against Zeman Shah in Oude?—It is plain, that the very means of defence would have been infallible ruin.

We should have had months and years of defensive apprehension at nearly the expence of actual hostility, instead of a few weeks of offensive war. We should have had enemies instead of allies—danger instead of safety—contempt, decline of power, and bankruptcy, instead of increasing resources, strength, and glory.

I am, &c. &c.

Fort St George,
5th August 1799.

*It has been thought proper to subjoin, in this place, the following
Papers; viz.*

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I. Some Account of Zemaun Shah - - - - -	37
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I.

Some Account of ZEMAUN SHAH.

ZEMAUN SHAH, is the grandson of Ahmed Khaun Abdalla, an Affghan Chief, who followed the standard of Nadir Shaw, on his invasion of India, in the year 1739. His dominions extend from the left bank of the Indus, coming from the sea coast, as high up as the parallel of Cashmeer. Eastward of the Attoch, they skirt the Seick nation to some distance beyond the territory of Jamboo. They extend westward, to the vicinity of Terishish, comprehending Cabal, Candahar, Pershere, Ghizni, Gaur, Sigistan, and Korafun ; a tract not less than 650 British miles in length, from east to west. A reference to Major Rennell's incomparable map, will afford a clear idea of the magnitude and importance of this empire. This formidable kingdom, was founded between fifty and sixty years since, by Ahmed Khan Abdalla. In the confusion which followed the murder of Nadir Shah, availing himself of the distracted state of Persia and Hindostan, he assumed the chuttur, or ensign of royalty, under the name of Ahmed Shah ; dismembering both these empires of some of their fairest provinces. Ahmed Shah invaded India no less than seven times ; his name will long be remembered there, from the dreadful overthrow he gave the united powers of the Mahratta Empire, in the year 1761, on the plains of Paniput.

He was succeeded, in the year 1773, by his son Timmur Shah ; who assumed the title of Duianni. Timmur Shah died about the middle of the year 1792, and was succeeded by his son Zemaun Shah, the present monarch. Zemaun Shah resides alternately at Kandahar and Kabul ; at the former during the heats, and at the latter in the cold season.

His military establishment consists chiefly of horse, to the number, it is said, of 150,000. He does not hold his infantry in much esteem, employing them only to garrison his fortresses, and happily for us, his equipment of artillery is by no means respectable. His cavalry are all excellently mounted, incomparably superior to any native horse that can be brought to oppose them from Hindostan. The impression of terror on the minds of the Mahrattas, by the fatal carnage at Paniput, is so indelible, that it is generally believed, they will hardly, if ever, be prevailed upon to sustain the charge of the Abdallis*. Among many instances of the prevalence of this dread, which the cavalry of Ahmed Shah has impressed upon the Mahrattas, it is related, that a Mahratta is not ashamed, if his horse should happen to start when drinking water, to exclaim, " Dost thou see the shadow of an Abdalli ? "

The

* The subjects of Zemaun Shah, are thus distinguished, from the name of the founder of their empire, Abdallah.

The revenues of Zemaun Shah have not been ascertained. There he collects from the two provinces of Kashmeer and Jambeer only, are said to amount to two or three millions sterling.

The inhabitants of Zemaun Shah's dominions are principally Mahomedan, with some natives of Hindoostan, who have adopted the institution of Baba Nanuh, and are called Katri.

They are remarkably intrepid and robust, living in the finest climate, and the richest country in natural productions, in the world.

When the power of Zemaun Shah is considered, and that his irruption into Hindoostan has not only been invited by Tippoo Sultaun, but encouraged by the facility with which his ancestor, spread devastation to the gates of Delhi, and when it is recollected, that he is allied by marriage to the house of Timur, and may give to his invasion, in the eyes of the natives of that country, the plea of restoring the line of their ancient sovereigns, we cannot too carefully attend to his movements.

He has lately shewn strong indications of an intention to follow the paths of the conqueror of Paniput, and kept the upper provinces in a state of considerable apprehension.

II.—PARTITION OF THE MYSORE DOMINIONS.

THE COMPANY'S SHARE.

The following Districts from NUGGUR or BOREDNE:

Korial (Mangalore)	-	-	-	-	}	13,33,662	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bekul and Neleferam	-	-	-	-			
Karcul	-	-	-	-	-	11,339	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Barkoo	-	-	-	-	-	48,389	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Khoosaulpore	-	-	-	-	-	26,361	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bulkull	-	-	-	-	-	9,177	— $\frac{1}{4}$
Garfopa	-	-	-	-	-	9,192	— $\frac{1}{2}$
Hurrawers (onore)	-	-	-	-	-	17,482	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meijawn	-	-	-	-	-	8,953	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Aucolah Punchmhe and Shedaheoghur, or Soonda Payen Ghawl	-	-	-	-	-	28,332	2
Belghuy	-	-	-	-	-	18,929	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
						<hr/>	
						3,11,874	6 $\frac{3}{4}$

COUMBATORE; viz.

Coumbatore	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	
Dappagencottah	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	
Cheoor	-	-	-	-	-	27,000	
Chengerry	-	-	-	-	-	27,000	
Darapon Chuckergurry	-	-	-	-	-	64,000	
Sattimumgalum	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	
Undon	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	
Peroondora	-	-	-	-	-	14,000	
Vizinnungal (Avaracouoy)	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	
Erroade	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	
Caroor	-	-	-	-	-	41,000	
Oodgully	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	
Cavenporam	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	
						<hr/>	
						3,85,000	
						<hr/>	
Carried over	-	-	-	-	-	6,96,874	4 $\frac{3}{4}$

Brought over - - 6,26,374 4 1
 WYNAAD (from Ahuredunggu Chacklow) from
 Talooks belonging to Seringapatam.

Paugairon - - - - - 5,000

Suttikul, - - - }
 Allumbaddy, and } - - - 15,200
 Koodtrully - }

Ouffore - - - - - 18,096

Decarricottah and }
 Ruttungherry } - - - 14,000

Vencagaira Cottah - - - - - 6,000

Ankurghurvd }
 Solarghurry } - - - 4,000

Banglore - - - - - 3,000

Talamulla and Talwaddy (2 Talooks of
 Huidalcully - - - - - 5,000

80,296

7,77,170 6 1/4

Deduct, Provisions for the Maintenance of the Families
 of Hyder Alli Khan and of Tippoo Sultaun, Star
 Pagodas Two Lacks, or Canteen Pagodas - - - 2,40,000

Remain to the Company - - - 5,37,170 6 1/4

THE NIZAM'S SHARE.

G O O T Y.

Furze Huzzoor Kubul - - - - - 15,568

Kona Koomlah - - - - - 7,500

Pamri - - - - - 11,000

Weajur Kurrorr - - - - - 8,998

Yunette Murageheroor - - - - - 5,902

Beem Raffah - - - - - 4,800

Muttoor - - - - - 2,700

Pravallie Munnemoog - - - - - 9,426 3

Chunumpilly - - - - - 8,951 8

Mulkairoo Koloo - - - - - 22,251 8 1/4

Kurtoorie - - - - - 8,800

Yarky - - - - - 22,673 1

Punnacoruda - - - - - 60,000

Munugfera - - - - - 8,000

Carried over - - - 1,96,571 1 1/4

	Brought over	- -	1,96,571	1 1/2
Hundytenncetpoor	-	- - - -	16,000	
Kurrgoor (remainder of)	-	- - - -	11,629	
Kuncnindgoondy (D ^o of)	-	- - - -	10,000	
Of Gurumcondahall, the Districts not ceded				
in 1792	-	- - - -	1,85,810	
Puttenghurry, from Seringapatam	-	-	10,000	
Rydroog (6 Talooks)	-	- - - -	1,02,856	
Kurnool Peshcush	-	- - - -	66,666	
From Chittledroog, Jenymullah, 1 Talook	-		7,800	
			<u>4,10,761</u>	
			6,07,332	1 1/4
Deduct for a Personal Jaghne to Cumeer-o-dien Khan, and Relations	-	- - - -	70,000	
			<u>5,37,332</u>	1 1/4
Remains to the Nizam	-	-	<u>5,37,332</u>	1 1/4

*District ceded to MAHA RAJAH MYSOOR, KISTNA RAJAH ODDIAVER
BAHAMDEEN.*

Talooks belonging to Seringapatam.

Puttum Alkawn	-	- - - -	11,000	
Myfore Allachrawn, or Rechmut Nuzzur			11,500	
Nuzzur Bar	-	- - - -	14,000	
Hardunkally	-	- - - -	15,000	
Parepatam	-	- - - -	6,200	
Muddoor	-	- - - -	13,200	
Hotghui Dewan Cottah	-	- - - -	8,000	
Betudapoor	-	- - - -	7,000	
Tyorr	-	- - - -	8,000	
Yelandoor	-	- - - -	10,000	
Malwelly, Gullenabad	-	- - - -	9,000	
Sulkar Sofitah	-	- - - -	8,100	
Nurzipoor	-	- - - -	10,200	
Yesterah	-	- - - -	7,200	
Bailoor	-	- - - -	15,700	
Askulgor	-	- - - -	4,300	
Cheimapatam	-	- - - -	12,100	
Bullum Munzerebad	-	- - - -	10,000	
Huffin	-	- - - -	7,900	
Henawelly	-	- - - -	9,400	
Carried over	-	-	<u>1,97,800</u>	

Brought over - - 1,97,800

Nagmungal	-	-	-	-	-	4,700	
Bellore	-	-	-	-	-	3,100	
Moherage Droog	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	
Gram	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	
Ramgherry	-	-	-	-	-	7,400	
Tuckarumb	-	-	-	-	-	7,400	
Ahmmed Nagger Chucker	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	
Sharp	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	
Teoy Khanic	-	-	-	-	-	9,000	
Coonydghull	-	-	-	-	-	5,008	9
Hookordroog	-	-	-	-	-	4,008	
Kulany	-	-	-	-	-	4,065	
Chinnayputtum	-	-	-	-	-	9,138	
Noogaily	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	
Maulateh and Rifmajepoor	-	-	-	-	-	6,100	
Lucknyputtum	-	-	-	-	-	6,200	
Banoiawar	-	-	-	-	-		
Guriadungilly	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	
Hanunchilly	-	-	-	-	-		
Boodikall	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	
Nighull	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	
Pelgur	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	
Pelgulway	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	
Chinnaupollem	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	
Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	55,000	
Maugiy	-	-	-	-	-	8,400	
Mudgherry	-	-	-	-	-	36,000	
Coogherry	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	
						<hr/>	2,63,010 9
							<hr/>
							4,60,811 9
							<hr/>

Cankanchy	-	-	-	-	-	8,900	
Nulwuggle and Drubilla	-	-	-	-	-	16,000	
Aricul	-	-	-	-	-	10,300	
Byroodrooy	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	
Hyboor	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	
Duoankelly	-	-	-	-	-	20,045	
Petrachroog	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	
Cheuroydrroog	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	
						<hr/>	79,245
Carried over						-	

Brought over	-	-	-	79,245	
Tonnkoor and Deverage	-	-	-	18,000	
Noogegul and Maclydroog	-	-	-	16,000	
Kundrakeeve and Chellinghelly	-	-	-	16,000	
Chuta Balapoor	-	-	-	80,000	
Colne	-	-	-	80,000	
Jungum Cottah	-	-	-	13,000	
Chuckmogalam	-	-	-	8,134	4
Kudoor	-	-	-	7,129	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
				<u>3,17,509</u>	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

SINA.

Remainder of Sina and Ametapoor	-	-	-	5,500	
Hooftettah	-	-	-	5,0754	
Bura Balapoor	-	-	-	44,000	
				<u>1,49,755</u>	

NUGGAR above GHANT.

Kufbah	-	-	-	-	29,145	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2
Coolydrroog	-	-	-	-	28,818	— $\frac{3}{4}$ 2
Krompee	-	-	-	-	8,094	— 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hope	-	-	-	-	22,864	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2
Wafithara	-	-	-	-	6,818	9
Ekaing end Sagur	-	-	-	-	39,411	— $\frac{1}{2}$ 2
Gooty (Hoobly)	-	-	-	-	11,006	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Suibtownundy	-	-	-	-	10,458	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 2
Jemanny	-	-	-	-	17,424	—
Shikapor	-	-	-	-	11,774	— $\frac{3}{4}$
Annumtapore	-	-	-	-	10,191	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lakooly Dannafs	-	-	-	-	11,629	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1
Oodgunny	-	-	-	-	13,614	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Simoga	-	-	-	-	16,883	5
Hooly Honore	-	-	-	-	6,583	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1
Biddary	-	-	-	-	10,835	5 2
Chingay	-	-	-	-	22,091	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3
Befwapettum	-	-	-	-	14,076	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 2
Fany Keirah	-	-	-	-	10,698	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3
Azeempoor	-	-	-	-	<u>3,02,417</u>	6 6

CHITTLEDROOG, remainder of 12 Talooks.

Kufbah	-	-	-	-	-	20,875	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	
Beeinfumenda	-	-	-	-	-	12,148	4 2	
Didiary	-	-	-	-	-	12,984	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hufkhoog	-	-	-	-	-	11,936	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	
Muttorr	-	-	-	-	-	10,392	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	
Munkah Moroo	-	-	-	-	-	12,662	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3	
Tullick	-	-	-	-	-	11,854	— $\frac{1}{4}$	
Burnm Suiger	-	-	-	-	-	10,163	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Kunkopah	-	-	-	-	-	12,542	— $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	
Bitchoor	-	-	-	-	-	10,683	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 2	
Hinoori	-	-	-	-	-	10,010	— 2	
Goody Cottah	-	-	-	-	-	11,330	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	
							13,79,376	8 1
Deduct 2 Purgunnahs of Hurdenkiliv, viz Talmah and Talwaddy, included in the Company's Share							5,000	
Nett - -							13,74,076	8 1

THE PEISHWA'S SHARE.

Happonelly	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,10,030	8 4
Soonda (above the Ghauts)	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,377	
Annagoondy	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,101	

From Chittledroog, 2 Talooks, viz.

Hclul Kaira	-	-	-	-	-	11,425	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Mj comda	-	-	-	-	-	12,226	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
							23,652	3

From Bednore, 1 Talook; viz.

Hunyghar	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,796	
Total, Cont ^y Pagodas - -							2,63,957	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

III. LIST

III.

LIST of the Brigading of the Army under the command of General HARRIS, and of the Staff appointments of the Army of Seringapatam, previous to the junction with the Bombay Army.

CAVALRY.

FIRST BRIGADE.—Colonel Stevenson, His Majesty's 19th Dragoons, and the 1st and 4th Regiments of Native Cavalry.

STAFF.—Major of Brigade, Captain Strachan

SECOND BRIGADE.—Colonel Patei, His Majesty's 25th Dragoons, and the 2d and 3d Regiments of Native Cavalry.

STAFF.—Major of Brigade, Major Paterfon.

INFANTRY.

FIRST BRIGADE.—Major-General Baird, His Majesty's 12th and 74th Regiments, and the Scotch Brigade.

STAFF.—Major of Brigade, Lambton.

SECOND BRIGADE.—The Honourable Colonel Wellesley, His Majesty's 33d and 73d Regiments, and the Regiment de Meuron.

STAFF.—Major of Brigade, Captain Hughes.

THIRD BRIGADE.—Colonel Cowdie, 1st Regiment, 1st Battalion, 6th Regiment, and 1st Battalion, 12th Regiment of Sepoys.

STAFF.—Major of Brigade, Lieutenant Lauder. Quarter-Master of Brigade, Blice.

FOURTH BRIGADE.—Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, 1st, 2d, and 3d Battalion of Bengal Volunteer Sepoys.

STAFF.—Major of Brigade, Captain Cuppage, Quarter-Master of Brigade, Lieutenant R. Marriot.

FIFTH BRIGADE.—Colonel Sherbrooke, 2d Battalion, 3d Regiment, 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment, and 2d Battalion, 12th Regiment Sepoys.

STAFF.—Major of Brigade, Lieutenant Colbrooke, Quarter-Master of Brigade, Lieutenant Kelly.

SIXTH BRIGADE.—Lieutenant Colonel Suff, 2d Battalion, 5th Regiment; 2d Battalion, 9th Regiment.

STAFF.—Major of Brigade, Captain Macpherson, Quarter-Master of Brigade, Lieutenant Armstrong, Major-General Floyd, to command the Cavalry.

STAFF.—Major of Brigade, Captain J. Wilson, Aide-de-Camp, Captain Monteath, Major-General Bridges, to command the right wing.

STAFF.

GENERAL STAFF APPOINTED TO THE ARMY.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, Lieutenant-General HARRIS.

Military Secretary to ditto, Captain Macauley.

Private Secretary to ditto, Lieutenant-Colonel Agnew.

Persian Interpreter to ditto, Lieutenant-Colonel Clofe.

Aides-de-Camp to ditto, Lieutenants Marrott, Scott, and Harris.

Adjutant-General to the Army, Lieutenant-Colonel Clofe.

Deputy Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Agnew.

Acting Deputy Adjutant-General, Captain Turing.

Assistant Acting Deputy Adjutant-General, Captain Pierce.

Quarter-Master-General to the Army, Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson.

Deputy ditto, Captain Allen.

Assistant Deputy ditto, Lieutenant B. Sydenham.

Chief Engineer, Colonel Gent.

Adjutant of Engineers, Lieutenant Frazer.

Captain of the Guides, Captain Orr.

Commissary of Stores, Lieutenant-Colonel Carlisle.

Deputy ditto, Captain J. Prescott.

Agent for Bullocks, Major Dallas.

Commissary of Grain, Major Hart.

Commissary of Provisions, Major Corner.

Superintendent of Bakers, Captain Macleod.

Judge Advocate General, Captain Leith.

Muster Master of the Army, Captain A. Grant.

Paymaster of the Army, W. H. Gordon, Esq.

Surgeon to ditto, A. Anderson, Esq.

Commander of Pioneers, Captain Drum.

Postmaster, Captain Bond.

Subordinate Agent for the Carriage of Camp Equipage of the Army,

Lieutenant Berkley.

Acting

Acting Deputy Adjutant-General of His Majesty's Troops, Captain K.
Young.
Major of Brigade, ditto, Deputy Paymaster of His Majesty's Troops,
Colonel C. V. Hart.

MADRAS AND BENGAL FORCES EMPLOYED.

19th Regiment of Light Dragoons.

25th - - - - ditto.

1st - - - - Native Cavalry.

2d - - - - ditto.

3d - - - - ditto

4th - - - - ditto,

Two Companies of Bengal Artillery.

1st Battalion Artillery.

2d - - ditto.

12th Regiment Foot.

33d - - ditto.

73d - - ditto.

74th - - ditto.

Scotch Brigade.

Swiss Regiment.

1st Battalion, 1st Regiment Native Infantry.

2d - - - 3d ditto.

2d - - - 5th ditto.

1st - - - 6th ditto.

1st - - - 8th ditto.

2d - - - 9th ditto.

1st - - 12th ditto.

2d - - 12th ditto.

Three Battalions, Bengal Volunteers.

Colonel Roberts's Detachment

1 Company Bengal Artillery.

1 - - Coast ditto.

1st Battalion 10th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry.

2d - - 10th ditto.

2d - - - 2d ditto Coast Native Infantry.

2d - - - 4th ditto.

1st - - - 11th Regiment, Coast Native Infantry
2d - - - 11th ditto,

BOMBAY ARMY.

His Majesty's 75th Regiment Foot.
77th ditto.

Company's E. Regiment Foot.
1st Battalion, 2d Regiment Native Sepoys.
2d - - - 2d ditto.
1st - - - 3d ditto
2d - - - 3d ditto, with detachment of the 1st or 9th Battalion
1st - - - 4th ditto, Native Sepoys.
1st - - - 5th ditto.

Detachment of Artillery and Mascars attached.
Detachment of Engineers.
Pioneer Corps.

IV. EXTRACTS FROM THE MADRAS GAZETTES, &c.

Madrās Gazette Extraordinary, March 20th, 1799.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Mahony, to John Spence, Esq. President of the Commission in Malabar, dated at Seedapore the 7th of March 1799.

TIPPOO encamped with considerable force, and in three lines, at Peripatam, on the morning of the 5th, at an early hour yesterday, troops were seen filing out in different directions towards the frontiers of this country in that quarter. Between the hours of 9 and 10, A. M. Colonel Montresor's brigade, posted at Sedaseer, was attacked in three directions, by a force, which all accounts unite to declare, amounted to between ten and fifteen thousand men. The contest was ably maintained by Colonel Montresor's brigade. The troops at Sedaseer were supported by the Flank Companies of the 75th, the entire of the 77th regiment, and the Grenadier Companies of Major Patterson's Battalion, commanded by Captain Howden. Immediate and complete dismay to the enemy, was the consequence.

The Europeans first came into action between two and three miles from Sedaseer about three o'clock, P. M. The enemy crowded in the road, and lining the grounds in the jungle bordering on it, were thenceforth driven before them with very considerable effect, they at length dispersed to the right and left, being off through the woods in a confused and affrighted condition, and our troops from the rear gained Sedaseer between four and five o'clock.

The hurry in which I am necessitated to offer this abridged statement, admits not of making any allusion, either to the merits of our troops, or the beneficial advantages that are likely to arise from the entire misfortune of the enemy's views yesterday.

Our loss, though not exactly ascertained, is trifling to a degree, on a consideration of the bodies by which our troops were assailed. Of Colonel Montresor's brigade, Captain Samuel Thompson is killed. Lieutenant Leighton, artillery, and one or two officers, wounded, not dangerously. Captain Sholl and Lieutenant Percival missing. I do not understand the number of Natives killed and wounded: there may be however twenty or thirty, besides some missing. Of the Europeans, four or five are killed, and a few wounded. Major Patterson's Flank Companies had a few wounded.

Tippoo is positively declared to be with the Peripatam Army, attended by three of his sons, and Meer Cuimer Uddeen Khaun. The green tent is pitched in the center of the camp, and close to the son.

We have taken three Sudais, two continue alive, and one died shortly after the action yesterday.

Madras Gazette Extraordinary, March 24th, 1759.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant General Stuart, to the Right Honourable the Governor General; dated the 8th of March 1759.

"ON the 2d instant, the Right Brigade, consisting of three Native Battalions, under the command of Lieut. Col. Montresor, took up their ground at Seedaseer, the boundary of the Coorga country, and about seven miles distant from Periapatan, the main body of the army remaining at Seedapore and Ahmoottinaar; the first 8 miles and the latter 12, from the advanced position.

It may be necessary to inform your Lordship, that I was in some measure compelled, from the nature of the country, which is every where covered by thick jungles, to place the army in several divisions; but I had a farther view in occupying the post at Seedaseer, in order to preserve a more ready communication with General Harris.

In the course of the 5th, an extensive encampment was unexpectedly observed to be forming on this side of the Fort of Periapatan.—This circumstance was discovered at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, as the enemy were taking up their ground, by a party of observation on the summit of the high hill of Seedaseer, which commands a view of the Mysore almost to the environs of Seringapatam. Before the evening, this encampment assumed a very formidable appearance, and covered a great extent of ground; we were able to count from 3 to 400 tents, amongst the number, some of large dimensions were distinguished, and particularly one of *green* colour, which seemed to denote the presence of the Sultan. However much the probability of this circumstance might be strengthened by the respectable appearance of the encampment, it was contradicted by the evidence of two Hircarrahs, who had recently arrived from Seringapatam. These men generally reported, that Tippoo had marched with all his forces on the 20th ultimo, to oppose the progress of the Madras Army, and that the Binky Nabob commanded the only force in the field that remained in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam. This force was represented to be encamped at Carriambaddy, and to consist of 5,000 Piadas or irregular infantry, who were said to be intended as a covering party to 7,000 Bunjarties, andd irected to bring as much provisions, as they could collect about Periapatan, to the Capital.

In this state of uncertainty, I thought it prudent to reinforce Lieut. Col. Montresor's Brigade with an additional Battalion of Sepoys, and waited for more correct intelligence, which I expected hourly, to act with the whole of my forces as affairs might render necessary. On the morning of the 6th, Major General Hartley went forward to reconnoitre, and at break of day, from the Hill of observation, the whole of the Enemy's Army was discovered to be in motion, but their movements were so well concealed by the woodiness of the Country and the haziness of the Atmosphere, that it was impossible to ascertain their object, nor in fact was this discovered until they had penetrated a considerable way into the jungle, and commenced an attack upon our line, which happened between the hours of nine and ten.

The enemy pierced through the jungles with such secrecy and expedition, that they attacked the rear and front of our line almost at the same instant. This dispatch prevented more than three of our corps being engaged, as the fourth, which was posted two miles and a half in the rear, was unable to form a junction, from the enemy having cut in between them and Seedapore. The communication was effectually

tually obstructed by a column, which, according to the reports of our prisoners, consisted of upwards of 5,000 men, under the command of Baber Jung.

Fortunately, before the enemy had accomplished their purpose, Major General Hartley had time to apprise me of their attack, and remained himself to give any assistance that might be necessary. The best position was assumed for repulsing the enemy, and the corps defended themselves with so much resolution, that the Sultaun's troops were unable to make any impression. The brigade was on every side completely surrounded, and had to contend against a vast disparity of numbers.

As soon as I received intelligence of the situation of the right brigade, I marched to their assistance with the two Flank Companies of his Majesty's 75th regiment, and the whole of the 77th. I arrived about half past two in the sight of the division of the enemy, who had penetrated into the rear, and possessed themselves of the great road leading to Seedaseer. The engagement lasted nearly half an hour; when, after a smart fire of musquetry on both sides, the enemy were completely routed; and fled with precipitation through the jungles, to retain their column, which still continued the attack in front. At twenty minutes past three, the enemy retreated in all directions.

For this decisive, and I hope your Lordship will allow, brilliant success, (considering the small number of troops who engaged, under very great disadvantage, probably the flower of Tippoo Sultaun's army,) I feel myself peculiarly indebted to the judicious dispositions for defence made by General Hartley. He embraced the opportunity of observing the motions of the enemy from the hill I have before mentioned, and was enabled to advise Lieutenant Colonel Montresor, of the best method for defeating them. I beg leave also to inform your Lordship, that my best thanks are due to Lieutenant Colonel Montresor, for his very active exertions, and to the officers and men, including the artillery of his brigade, for their gallant and steady behaviour throughout the whole of this arduous affair: Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop, and the European division under his command, are likewise entitled to my particular approbation, for their spirited conduct, which finally routed the enemy.

Our loss, on this occasion, is far less than could reasonably have been expected; and I have the honour to inclose for your Lordship's information, a return of this circumstance.

It was impossible to ascertain the exact loss sustained by the enemy, but it must have been heavy, as, in the course of so long an action, they were often exposed in crowds to the fire of grape-shot, and volleys of musquetry. Several men of distinction were killed, and some wounded officers have been made prisoners.

Since the action of the 6th, the enemy have continued in their camp at Periapattam; nor have I any intelligence, either of the Sultaun's designs, or of the motives which induced him to undertake his present enterprize. It is not likely that he will remain longer in this neighbourhood, than after he receives intelligence of General Harris's having entered the Myfore.

By some prisoners who have been just now brought in by the Coorga Rajah's people, I am informed that the loss of the enemy was very great, and that many men of the first distinction fell. They mentioned Seyed, or Meer Ghosar, and the Binky Nabob, who led the centre attack, among the killed.

GENERAL RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in that Part of the Army, engaged with TIPPOO SULTAUN'S TROOPS, at and near Seelager, on the 6th March 1799.

Camp, Seelager, 6th March 1799.

	KILLED.					WOUNDED.										MISSING.					GRAND TOTAL.	
	Soldiers.	Privates.	Rank and File.	Europeans.	Total.	Europeans.	Privates.	Rank and File.	Europeans.	Total.	Europeans.	Privates.	Rank and File.	Europeans.	Total.							
Artillery and Lascars attached - - -	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		
Right Native Brig ^e {	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	3	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	3	46	
	1st Bat ⁿ 2d Reg ^t -																					
	1st D ^o 4th D ^o -	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	3	0	3	14	
{	0	0	6	0	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	35	0	0	0	0	0	38	
	1st D ^o 3d D ^o -	0	0	6	0	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	35	0	0	0	0	38	
Centre or European {	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	9	
	75th Reg ^t - - -																					
Brigade - - - {	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	0	9	0	0	0	3	3	0	14	
77th D ^o - - -																						
Pioneers Corps - - - - -	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	6	10	
Left Native Brig ^e - 1st Bat ⁿ 5th Reg ^t -	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	7	
	1	3	24	0	9	20	4	1	1	1	0	3	1	34	1	21	77	1	1	14	4	12
	29					98										16					143	

OFFICERS NAMES.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
Capt. S. Thompson.	Lieut. Leighton, Artillery. Lieut. H. Roome, Lieut. Wilkinson, Ensign Eldridge, Subadar Naajee, Jamadar Mah. Suffie, Lieut. Maxyvell - - 1st Bat ⁿ 3d Reg ^t	Capt. Sholl, 1st Bat ⁿ 2d Reg ^t

A True Copy,
(Signed) J. Grant, Sec.

(Signed) Rob. Gordon, Adjutant General.

A True Copy,
(Signed) H. Waller, M. G.

Madras Gazette Extraordinary, April 11, 1799.

Letter from the Commander in Chief to the Right Honourable the Governor General.

Camp at Sorelly, on the Cavery, above the junction
of the Coony and Cavery Rivers, 29th March 1799.

MY LORD,

THE detention of my letter of yesterday enables me to report, that the Army arrived here this day. The ford is excellent, the river low, and both banks are strongly occupied by our forces. We have found much forage and cattle by this unexpected direction of our march, and have not seen any force of the enemy since the 27th instant.

George Harris.

Madras Gazette Extraordinary, April 16, 1799.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant General Harris to the Right Honourable the Governor General; dated Camp before Seringapatam, April 7th, 1799.

MY LORD,

AFTER crossing the Cavery on the 30th ultimo at Sorelly, where the Army halted the next day, I advanced by easy marches to this place, and took up my position within two miles S. W. of Seringapatam, without opposition, on the 5th instant. Wishing to occupy the post where General Abercromby's pickets were attacked in 1792, and the large tope and village of Sultan Pett, both were attacked the night of our arrival; but owing to the darkness of the night, the attack on the first only was partially successful.

We sustained some loss from the fire of the enemy, which continued heavily till late next morning, when the posts were again attacked with perfect and rapid success. They give this army a very strong position, and greatly confine that of the enemy.

Major Colin Campbell, of the 1st native regiment, Lieutenants George Nixon and Falla of H. M. 12th regiment, and Fitzgerald of the 33d, were killed in these attacks. Lieutenants R. Nixon and King of H. M. 12th regiment, and Brooke of the Bengal Artillery, wounded.

The Army has now taken up its position for the siege.

Avrycouchy has been taken by Lieutenant Colonel Brown's detachment.

Madras Gazette Extraordinary, 25th April 1799.

THIS day dispatches have been received from Lieutenant General Harris, dated Camp before Seringapatam, April 15; notifying, that the army of Bombay had joined the army encamped before Seringapatam on the 14th instant in the
afternoon,

of success, and that the preparations for the siege of the place were in great forwardness.

Published by order of the Right Honourable GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council.

J. Webb, Secretary to Government.

Madras Gazette Extraordinary, 15th May 1799.

LETTER from Lieutenant General Harris, to the Right Honourable the Governor General; dated Seringapatam, 7th May 1799.

MY LORD,

ON the 4th instant I had the honour to address to your Lordship, a hasty note, containing in a few words the sum of our success, which I have now to report more in detail.

The fire of our batteries, which began to batter in breach on the 30th April, had, on the evening of the 3d instant, so much destroyed the walls, against which it was directed, that the arrangement was then made for assaulting the place on the following day, when the breach was *reported* practicable. The troops intended to be employed were stationed in the trenches, early in the morning of the 4th, that no extraordinary movement might lead the enemy to expect the assault, which I had determined to make in the heat of the day, at the time best calculated to ensure success, as their troops would then be least prepared to oppose.

Ten flank companies of Europeans, taken from those regiments necessarily left to guard our camp and out-posts, followed by the 12th, 33d, 73d, and 74th Regiments; and three corps of Grenadier Sepoys taken from the troops of the three Presidencies, with 200 of His Highness the Nizam's troops, formed the party for the assault, accompanied by 100 of the artillery, and the corps of pioneers, and supported in the trenches by the battalion companies of the regiment De Meuron, and four battalions of Madras sepoy. Colonel Sherbrooke, and Lieutenant Colonels Dunlop, Dalrymple, Gardiner, and Mignan, commanded the several flank corps; and Major General Baird was entrusted with the direction of this important service.

At one o'clock the troops moved from the trenches, crossed the rocky bed of the Cavery, under an extremely heavy fire, passed the glacis and ditch, and ascended the breaches in the fausse braye and rampart of the fort, surmounting in the most gallant manner every obstacle, which the difficulty of the passage and the resistance of the enemy presented to oppose their progress. Major General Baird had divided his force for the purpose of clearing the ramparts to the right and left. One division was commanded by Colonel Sherbrooke, the other by Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop; the latter was disabled in the breach, but both

corps,

corps, although strongly opposed, were completely successful.—Resistance continued to be made from the palace of Tippoo, for some time after all firing had ceased from the works: two of his sons were there, who on assurance of safety, surrendered to the troops surrounding them; and guards were placed for the protection of the family, most of whom were in the palace. It was soon after reported that Tippoo Sultaun had fallen. Syed Saheb, Meer Saduc, Syed Gofar, and many other of his Chiefs, were also slain. Measures were immediately adopted, to stop the confusion at first unavoidable in a city strongly garrisoned, crowded with inhabitants, and then property in ruins from the fire of a numerous artillery, and taken by assault.—The Princes were removed to camp.

It appeared to Major General Baird, so important to ascertain the fate of the Sultaun, that he caused immediate search to be made for his body, which, after much difficulty, was found late in the evening, in one of the gates under a heap of slain, and soon after placed in the palace. The corpse was the next day recognized by the family, and interred with the honours due to his rank, in the mausoleum of his father.

The strength of the fort is such, both from its natural position, and the stupenduous works by which it is surrounded, that all the exertions of the brave troops who attacked it, in whose praise it is impossible to say too much,—were required to place it in our hands.—Of the merits of the Army, I have expressed my opinion in orders, a copy of which, I have the honor to inclose, and I trust your Lordship will point out their services to the favourable notice of their King and Country.

I am sorry to add, that on collecting the returns of our loss, it is found to have been much heavier than I had at first imagined.

On the 5th instant, Abdul Khalic, the elder of the Princes, formerly hostages with Lord Cornwallis, surrendered himself at our out-posts, demanding protection. Keim Saheb, the brother of Tippoo, had before sought refuge with Meer Alum Bahadur. A Cowl-Namah was yesterday dispatched to Futteh Hyder, the eldest son of Tippoo, inviting him to join his brothers. Puineah and Meer Kummer-o-deen Khan have also been summoned to Seringapatam, no answers have yet been received, but I expect them shortly, as their families are in the fort.

This moment, Ali Reza, formerly one of the Vakeels from Tippoo Sultaun to Lord Cornwallis, has arrived from Meer Kummer-o-deen Khan, to ask my orders for 4,000 horse, now under his command. Ali Reza was commissioned to declare, that Meer Kummer-o-deen would make no conditions, but rely on the generosity of the English.

Monsieur Chapuy, and most of the French, are prisoners; they have commissions from the French government.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) *George Harris.*

*ABSTRACT**

ABSTRACT of a Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, at the assault of Seringapatam, on the 4th of May 1799.

Europeans killed.—Two Captains, six Lieutenants, three Serjeants, one drummer, and fifty-eight rank and file.

Ditto Wounded.—One Lieutenant Colonel, four Captains, eight Lieutenants, three Ensigns, two Conductors, twelve Serjeants, five drummers, and two hundred and twenty-eight rank and file.

Ditto Missing.—One Serjeant, and three rank and file.

Natives killed.—Thirteen rank and file.

Ditto Wounded.—One Jemidar, two Drummers, and thirty-one rank and file.

Ditto Missing.—Two rank and file.

Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded on the Assault.

Killed.—Lieutenant Mather, of the 75th, and Captain Owen, of the 77th, flank companies; Lieutenant Lalor, of the 73d, Lieutenants Farquhar, Pendergraft, Hill, and Shawe, of the 74th; Captain Cormick of the pioneers.

Wounded.—Lieutenants Turner, Broughton, and Skelton, of the 75th; Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop, and Lieutenant Laurence, of the 77th; Lieutenant Webb, of the Bombay regiment; Captain Lardy, and Lieutenant Matthey, of the Meuron regiment, flank companies.—Lieutenant Shawe, of the 76th, serving with the 12th; Captain Macleod, Lieutenant Thomas, Ensigns Antil and Guthrie, of the 73d; Captain Caldwell, of the engineers, and Captain Prescott, of the artillery.

Copy of GENERAL ORDERS, dated at the Camp at Seringapatam, 5th May 1799.

“THE Commander in Chief congratulates the gallant Army, which he has the honour to command, on the conquest of yesterday. The effects arising from the attainment of such an acquisition, as far exceed the present limits of detail, as the unremitting zeal, labour, and unparalleled valor of the troops, surpass his power of praise. For services so incalculable in their consequences, he must consider the Army as well entitled to the applause and gratitude of their Country at large.

While Lieutenant General Harris sincerely laments the loss sustained in the valuable officers and men, who fell in the attack, he cannot omit to return his thanks in the warmest terms to Major General Baird, for the decided and able manner in which he conducted the assault, and for the humane measures he had subsequently adopted for preserving order and regularity in the place. He requests
that

that Major General Baird will communicate to the officers and men, who on that great occasion acted under his command, the high sense he must entertain of their achievements and merits.

The Commander in Chief requests that Colonel Gent and the corps of engineers, under his orders, will accept his thanks for their unremitting exertions in conducting the duties of that very important department and his best acknowledgments are due to Major Benson, for the essential assistance given to this branch of the service, by the constant exertion of his ability and zeal.

The merits of the artillery corps is so strongly expressed by the effects of their fire, that the Commander in Chief can only desire Colonel Smith to assure the officers and men of the excellent corps under his command, that he feels most fully their claim to approbation.

In thus publicly expressing his sense of their good conduct, the Commander in Chief finds himself called upon to notice in a most particular manner, the exertion of Captain Dowse and his corps of pioneers, which during the present service, have been equally marked by unremitting labour, and the ability with which that labour was applied.

On referring to the progress of the siege, so many occasions have occurred for applause to the troops, that it is difficult to particularize individual merit, but the gallant manner in which Lieutenant Colonel Shaw, the Honourable Colonel Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel Money Penny, the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel St. John, Major Mac Donnald, Major Skelby, and Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, conducted the attacks on the several outworks and posts of the enemy, demands to be recorded. And the very spirited attack led by Lieutenant Colonel Campbell of His Majesty's 74th Regiment, which tended so greatly to secure the position our troops had attained in the enemy's works, on the 26th ultimo, claims the strongest approbation of the Commander in Chief.

The important part taken by the Bombay Army, since the commencement of the siege, in all the operations which led to its honourable conclusion, has been such, as well sustains its long established reputation. The gallant manner in which the post at the village of Agrar was seized, by the force under Colonel Hart, the ability displayed in directing the fire of the batteries established there, the vigour with which every attack of the enemy on the out posts of that army was repulsed, and the spirit shewn in the assault of the breach, by the corps led by Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop, are points of particular notice, for which the Commander in Chief requests Lieutenant General Stuart will offer his best thanks to the officers and troops employed.

Lieutenant General Harris trusts that Lieutenant General Stuart will excuse his thus publicly expressing his sense of the cordial co-operation and assistance received from him during the present service, in the course of which he has ever found it difficult to separate the sentiments of his public duty from the warmest feelings of his private friendship.

I—Z.

Extra

Extracts from General Orders, Issued Seringapatam, 8. & 10. May 1799.

Lieutenant General Harris has particular pleasure in publishing to the Army the following extract of a report transmitted to him yesterday by Major General Baird ; as it places, in a distinguished point of view, the merit of an officer on the very important occasion referred to, whose general gallantry and good conduct, since he has served with this Army, have not failed to recommend him strongly to the Commander in Chief.

“ If, where all behaved nobly, it is proper to mention individual merit,
 “ I know no man so justly entitled to praise as Colonel Sherbrooke, to
 “ whose exertions I feel myself much indebted for the success of the
 “ attack.”

True Copies,

(Signed) *P. A. Agnew,*
 Military Secretary.

We have the pleasure to add, that a private letter, received also by this day's post, mentions, that subsequent intelligence had arrived at that presidency, that Kummer o-deen Khan had surrendered himself at Seringapatam, with the 4000 horse under his command.

Madras Gazette Extraordinary, May 17, 1799.

Fort St. George, 15th May, 1799.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

THE Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, having this day received from the Commander in Chief of the Allied Army in the field, the official details of the glorious and decisive victory obtained at Seringapatam, on the 4th May, offers his cordial thanks and sincere congratulations to the Commander in Chief, and to all the Officers and Men composing the gallant Army, which achieved the conquest of the Capital of Myfore, on that memorable day.

His Lordship views with admiration, the consummate judgment with which the assault was planned, the unequalled rapidity, animation and skill, with which it was executed, and the humanity which distinguished its final success.

Under the favor of Providence, and the justice of our cause, the established character of the army, had inspired an early confidence, that the war in which we were engaged, would be brought to a speedy, prosperous, and honourable issue.

But

But the events of the 4th May, while they have surpassed even the sanguine expectations of the Governor General in Council, have raised the reputation of the British Arms in India, to a degree of splendour and glory, unrivalled in the military history of this quarter of the globe, and seldom approached in any part of the world.

The lustre of this victory can be equalled only by the substantial advantages which it promises to establish, by restoring the peace and safety of the British Possessions in India, on a durable foundation of genuine security.

The Governor General in Council reflects with pride, satisfaction, and gratitude, that in this arduous crisis, the spirit and exertion of our Indian Army have kept pace with those of our Countrymen at home, and that in India, as in Europe, Great Britain has found in the malevolent designs of her enemies, an increasing source of her own prosperity, fame, and power.

By Order of the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council,

J. Webbe,

Secretary to Government.

V.

Extract of Letter from the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, to the Governor General in Council of Bengal; dated 18th June 1798.

WE take the earliest opportunity of acquainting you, that we have received information from His Majesty's ministers, that a very large armament of ships, troops, military stores, &c. &c. has been lately fitted out at Toulon, and that it sailed from thence on the 19th ult. Although the ultimate object of this armament has not been ascertained, it is not improbable, from many circumstances that have transpired, and from the spirit of daring adventure, by which the French have been actuated during the present war, that its destination may be for India, either (having first taken possession of Egypt) by way of the Red Sea; down the coast of that sea; or even perhaps by the Black Sea, or by Russia, His Majesty's ministers have therefore informed us, that immediate measures will be taken for a considerable augmentation of the European force in the East Indies: You may therefore expect that not less than four thousand seasoned and disciplined troops, and perhaps a larger number, may be sent to the Company's settlements with all possible expedition, part of which will, we trust, reach India not many months after the receipt of this dispatch.

Should the expedition, notwithstanding the measures taken by His Majesty's government to intercept and defeat it in the Mediterranean, reach Egypt, and be destined for India by either of the routes we have mentioned, a part of His Majesty's fleet, consisting of two men of war, and probable a sloop, now under dispatch for India, will be ordered to be stationed in the Straits of Babelmandel, and in the Gulph of Persia, for the purpose of intercepting any force that may be proceeding to India that way.

A copy of a proclamation issued at the Mauritius in the month of March last, has been already transmitted to our several presidencies by Mr. Pingle, the Company's agent at the Cape of Good Hope. We are unable to judge whether this proclamation be in reality what its import declares it to be, and Tippoo has really conceived any hostile designs against the British empire in India, or intended merely as a feint, with a view to embroil us with that prince. Our respective governments will of course have taken such precautionary measures in consequence as appeared to them necessary, and applicable to existing circumstances.

Our empire in the East has ever been an object of jealousy to the French, and we know that their former government entertained sanguine hopes of being able to reach India by a shorter passage than round the Cape of Good Hope, and we have no doubt that the present government would risk a great deal, and

even adopt measures of a most enterprising and uncommon nature, for the chance of reducing, if not annihilating, the British power and consequence in that quarter of the world. To effect this, without the aid and previous concert of one of the Indian powers, seems almost impossible, and would scarcely be attempted. In the present situation of India, Tippoo appears the fittest instrument to be employed in the furtherance of such ambitious projects.

It is highly improbable, that Tippoo should have entered into any league with the French, without some apparent preparation on his part of an hostile nature in furtherance of their designs. If such therefore shall have been the case, it would be neither prudent nor politic to wait for actual hostilities on his part. We therefore recommend, that if you shall not have adopted the necessary measures for bringing Tippoo to a satisfactory explanation before the receipt of this dispatch, that you should immediately take the proper steps for so doing, accompanying this enquiry with such a disposition of your force as may give effect to it, and should you judge, either from his answers, or from the steps he is taking, that his designs are such as the French proclamation represents, and that he is making preparations to act hostilely against us, we think it will be more advisable not to wait for such an attack, but to take the most immediate and most decisive measures to carry our arms into our enemy's country, not failing at the same time to make known to the Powers in alliance with us the necessity of such measures, and that we have not in view a wanton attack upon our inveterate enemy with a design to augment our own power, but a necessary and justifiable defence of our own possessions, and calling upon them for the assistance they are under engagements to furnish us.

But although we have thus recommended energy, firmness, and decision, in your conduct towards Tippoo, we rely upon your using the latitude allowed you in the preceding paragraph with the utmost discretion, that we may not be involved in a war in India without the most inevitable necessity, of which necessity we leave you to be the sole judges. And as it is impossible for us to conjecture, should either the proclamation circulated at the Mauritius be founded, or the force now in the Mediterranean be really destined for India, what measures the implacable revenge and rash enterprize of the French may induce them to undertake against the British power in India, we can only exhort our several governments to be constantly upon their guard, and watchful against surprize, by not only keeping the troops in perfect order for action, and our forts and garrisons in constant preparation of defence, but if it shall appear necessary, by encouraging military associations amongst our civil servants and others, as in this country, which may be prepared to act on any emergency; and in carefully keeping in view every channel through which it may be possible for France to get an European force out to India, and taking precautionary measures to prevent it.

We have transmitted copies of this dispatch to our governments of Madras and Bombay.

Copy

VI.

Copy of a Circular Letter from the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors to the Governments in India; dated the 26th November 1798.

OUR Letter to you of the 18th June last, inclosed a Copy of our Orders to the Governor General in Council of the same date, relative to the expedition from Toulon under general Buonaparte; and directing your obedience thereto, so far as should respect your Presidency.

Our subsequent advices of July and August, will have informed you of the appointment of Mr. Jones to reside at the Court of the Pacha of Bagdat, as well as of the objects of his mission; and of the reinforcements already sent and now sending out to India.

Since the date of our letter of June last, above alluded to, the landing of Buonaparte in Egypt has been fully confirmed; and although, by the glorious victory of admiral Nelson over the French fleet near Alexandria, and the opposition made to their progress through Egypt by the Arabs under the authority of the Porte, the designs of the French have been considerably impeded; yet if, contrary to our hopes and expectations, he should be able to establish himself in Egypt, we cannot but still be under apprehensions for the safety of our Indian possessions. These apprehensions are considerably increased in consequence of some hints lately suggested by the right honourable Henry Dundas, that, if the French should be able to subdue Egypt, and to establish their authority in that Country, it is likely their next progressive measure would be to secure the communication of the Red Sea with the Gulph of Cambay, at the narrow Straits of Babelmandel; and, if in their power, to detach a sufficient force to take possession of the island of Perim, situate between the two points which include those Straits.

The possession of this station will be of the greatest importance to the French, in securing the advantages they propose to themselves in the conquest of Egypt; and consequently it is well deserving of the utmost vigilance and exertion on the part of Great Britain, to defeat any plan they may entertain to get it into their hands. If we should succeed in making ourselves masters of that Island, it would be impossible, in the first instance, for any Ships to pass the Straits against a superior naval force stationed there. It may then be secured and fortified, by the application of such materials as its situation may afford, for completing its permanent defence, and for effectually commanding the channels through which ships must pass to the Indian ocean.

We understand that the Island of Perim is a low rocky substance, about five miles in length and two in breadth; that it possesses a good harbour; that the channel which divides it from the African coast, though fourteen or fifteen miles across, is but little frequented, on account of the numerous rocks and shoals which

which obstruct it, inasmuch as to render it necessary for vessels that do attempt it, to steer close under the western point of the island; and that the extreme breadth of the other channel is less than two leagues, and that this space cannot be navigable, nor the deep water every where at so great a distance from the island, as to be out of the reach of its batteries, whether erected on the shore, or on artificial projections within the sea, if such should be found necessary to the entire command of the passage.

We have entered thus fully into detail, to shew the importance of taking possession of the Island of Perim without delay, nor is dispatch alone necessary, but secrecy is equally indispensable, as it is not improbable that provisional measures have been taken by the French to assemble some vessels of burthen at the port of Suez, to co-operate, in whatever way their services may be wanted, with the primary expedition, and if the design were known, they would detach a force at all hazards to secure the first possession of it.

Mr. Secretary Dundas has further informed us, that although the commanders of His Majesty's fleets in India have already been directed to use every effort in their power to frustrate the designs of the French in the expedition under Buonaparte, yet special orders will be sent out to the Commander in chief of His Majesty's naval force in the Indian Seas, as soon as possible to detach to the straits of Babelmandel such a force, as according to the information he shall have received, he may judge sufficient for the service, in the instructions to take possession of the island of Perim, by whatever power it may be occupied at the time.

The importance of the measure we have thus pointed out, will ensure your most cordial endeavours in promoting the same by every means within your power. The security of our most valuable possessions in India, if not our very existence there, depends upon defeating the present formidable and inveterate design of the French against those possessions.

* * *The following are taken from a Madras Gazette Extraordinary, received since the preceding Pages were printed off.*

Madras Gazette Extraordinary, Saturday, 25th May, 1799.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, 24th May, 1799.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, is pleased to publish in General Orders, the following Copy of a Letter from the Commander in Chief.

MY LORD,

I have forwarded to your Lordship, by various Hircarrahs, an account of the success of the Army in the assault of Seringapatam, with copies of the Orders issued on that occasion: in those orders I expressed my approbation of the conduct of the Troops in general, and my sense of the merits of those Officers whose behaviour had attracted particular notice.

It remains for me to state what is in justice due to others, whom, for obvious reasons, I could not present in the same manner to your Lordship's notice: These are Officers on the General Staff, in my Family, and others whose zeal induced them to forward the Public Service by the exertion of their abilities, in aid of Departments to which they were not officially attached.

In every point of view I must call your Lordship's particular attention to the Adjutant General of the Army. His general character as an Officer is too well established, by a long and distinguished course of the most meritorious service, to require my testimony; but the particular exertion of his talents, on the present service, in directing, regulating, and assisting the progress of our *Departments*, when embarrassed by all the difficulties attending a deficiency of conveyance for an uncommonly extensive equipment, during the advance of the Army, and the ability, zeal, and energy displayed by him in superintending the various operations of an arduous siege; where he was ever present, stimulating the exertions of others, or assisting their judgment and labour with his own, claim from me to be stated to your Lordship in the most forcible terms. It is my earnest wish, that my sentiments on this subject may be publicly recorded; and it is my firm opinion, that if the success of this Army has been of importance to the British interests, that success is to be attributed in a very considerable degree to Lieutenant Colonel Close.

From the Officers more immediately in my Family, I have derived all the assistance in the conduct of the Public Service, which I had reason to expect from their experience, and I am highly indebted to your Lordship for the indulgence with which you attended to my wishes in the selection of Lieutenant Colonel Agnew and Captain Macaulay as my confidential Staff.

Major Dallas has strong claims to be particularly recommended to your Lordship's notice; the readiness with which he came forward to exert his personal influence

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with

We at the same time communicated to Lieutenant General Harris our wish, that he would, if possible, assist in person on this occasion.

His Excellency, in consequence, came hither from camp yesterday morning, attended by his suite, and an escort of European Cavalry for the occasion.

The Rajah and his family removed some days ago from Seringapatam to the old town of Myfore, where the best preparations were made for their accommodation which circumstances would admit.

This morning the Members of the Commission, accompanied by Meer Allum and his son Meer Dowran, and escorted by his Majesty's 12th Regiment of Foot, proceeded to the residence of the Rajah, who was placed on the Musnud about noon, under three volleys of musquetry from the troops on the spot, and a royal salute from the guns of Seringapatam.

The ceremony of placing the Rajah on the Musnud was performed by Lieutenant General Harris, as senior Member of the Commission, and by Meer Allum, each of them taking a hand of his Highness on the occasion. His Excellency the Commander in Chief, some time after, delivered to the Rajah the seal and signet of the Rajue.

The deportment of the young Prince was remarkably decorous, and confirmed the opinion which we had formed of him at our first visit to him.

We have great pleasure in informing your Lordship, that Gholam Alli Khan, Alli Reza, Budruz Zemaun Khan, and Seyed Mohummed Khan Mehdivi, spontaneously attended on this occasion.

The inauguration having taken place under an open Pandaul, the spectators were very numerous; and it would be difficult to describe the joy which was visible in the countenances of all the Hindoos present.

We have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient and humble servants,

(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS,
ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
HENRY WELLESLEY,
W. KIRKPATRICK,
B. CLOSE,

Commissioners for the Affairs of Myfore.

Seringapatam, 30th June, 1799.

THE Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, to be Resident at the Court of his Highness the Rajah of Myfore.

Published by Order of the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council.

J. Webbe, Sec. to Gov.

Fort St. George, 3d July, 1799.

A P P E N D I X:

B E I N G T H E

Copies and Tranflations of Official Documents
relative to the Negotiations carried on by
TIPPOO SULTAUN with the FRENCH NATION,
and other Foreign States, for Purpofes hostile to
the Britifh Nation, prior to the Commencement
of the War, between the Englifh and that Prince,
in February 1799;—

First printed by Order of the Right Honourable the Go-
vernor-General in Council for all the Forces and Affairs
of the Englifh Nation in the Eaft Indies, &c. &c. at
Fort St. George, 1ft of Auguft 1799:

The P A P E R S herein recorded, are arranged under the following Heads :

Paper (A.)

Containing Copy and Translation of the Proclamation issued by General Malartic, Governor General of the Isle of France, in consequence of the arrival of Ambassadors from Tippoo Sultaun at that place, on the 8th of January 1798.—An Extract from a Minute of the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated the 12th of August 1793; containing a detailed Account of the Information which the Governor General had received of the Measures adopted by Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpose of forming an Offensive and Defensive Alliance with the French against the British Empire in India; with the Arguments and Conclusions drawn by the Governor General from that Information.—This Extract is followed by Translations from authentic Papers in the Persian Language, found in the Palace of Seringapatam, after the Capture of that Fort, on the 4th of May 1799, confirming the Facts stated in the above-mentioned Extract, and containing a Detail of the Measures pursued by Tippoo Sultaun for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of the French, and of exciting Zemaun Shah, the Grand Seignior, and the King of Persia, to join him in a War against the English :—Comprehending the period from March 1797, to February 1799, inclusive.

Paper (B.)

Copies, with Translations of Papers, in the French Language, relating to the Negotiations of Tippoo Sultaun with the French; found in the Palace of Seringapatam.—To which is added, Copy and Translation of a Letter from a Frenchman in the service of Tippoo Sultaun, named François Ripaud, addressed to the Sultaun, and dated 23d May 1797; proving that a Correspondence had subsisted between Tippoo Sultaun and M. Raymond, Commander of the French Army in the service of his Highness the Nizam at Hyderabad.—To these are added, attested Translations of two intercepted Letters from General Buonaparte, one addressed to Tippoo Sultaun, assuring him of military succours, and the other to the Sherief of Mecca.

Paper (C.)

CORRESPONDENCE between Tippoo Sultaun and the Government General, containing authentic Copies and Translations of the Letters which passed between the two Governments from the 7th of March 1798, to the 22d of February 1799.—To this are added, the Declaration of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, on behalf of the Honourable the East India Company, and the Allies of the said Company, their Highnesses the Nizam and the Peishwah, under date the 22d of February 1799; and a Translation of the Copy of a Letter, forwarded by Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General, as his Reply to a Letter from the Grand Seignior to the Sultaun's Address; of which a Translation likewise appears in the course of the Correspondence.

N. B. For a more explicit TITLE or CONTENTS of the above Papers, see the GENERAL INDEX, at the End hereof.

Paper (A.)

PROCLAMATION *at the Isle of France; with, Extract from a MINUTE of the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL, and Translations of Persian Papers found in the Palace of Seringapatam, relating to the Negotiations of Tippoo Sultaun with the French, and other Foreign Powers.*

Liberté.

Egalité.

Liberty.

Equality.

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE,
UNE ET INDIVISIBLE.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,
ONE AND INDIVISIBLE.

PROCLAMATION.

ANNE JOSEPH HYPPOLITE MALARTIC, *General en Chef, Gouverneur General des Isles de France & de la Reunion, & Commandant General des Etablissements Français, à l'Est du Cap de Bonne Espérance.*

CITOYENS,

CONNAISSANT depuis plusieurs années votre zèle & votre attachement pour les intérêts & la gloire de notre République, nous sommes très empressés & nous nous faisons un devoir de vous donner connaissance de toutes les propositions que nous fait Tippoo Sultaun, par deux Ambassadeurs qu'il nous a dépeches.

Ce prince a écrit des lettres particulières à l'Assemblée Coloniale, à tous les Généraux qui sont employés dans ce gouvernement, & nous a adressé un paquet pour le Directoire Exécutif.

1°. Il demande à faire une alliance offensive et défensive avec les Français, en proposant d'entretenir à ses frais, tant que la guerre durera dans l'Inde, les troupes qu'on pourra lui envoyer.

2°. Il promet de fournir toutes les choses nécessaires pour faire cette guerre, excepté le Vin & l'Eau de Vie, dont il se trouve absolument dénué.

3°. Il assure que tous les préparatifs sont faits pour recevoir les secours qu'on lui donnera, & qu'à l'arrivée des troupes, les Chefs & Officiers trouveront

PROCLAMATION,

By ANNE JOSEPH HYPPOLITE MALARTIC, *Commander in Chief and Governor General of the Isles of France and Reunion, and of all the French Establishments to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.*

CITIZENS,

HAVING for several years known your zeal and your attachment to the interests and to the glory of our Republic, we are very anxious, and we feel it a duty to make you acquainted with all the propositions which have been made to us by Tippoo Sultaun, through two Ambassadors whom he has dispatched to us.

This Prince has written particular Letters to the Colonial Assembly, to all the Generals employed under this Government, and has addressed to us a Packet for the Executive Directory.

1. He desires to form an offensive and defensive Alliance with the French, and proposes to maintain at his charge, as long as the War shall last in India, the Troops which may be sent to him.

2. He promises to furnish every necessary for carrying on the war, wine and brandy excepted, with which he is wholly unprovided.

3. He declares that he has made every preparation to receive the succours which may be sent to him, and that on the arrival of the troops,

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trouveront toutes les choses nécessaires pour faire une guerre à laquelle les Européens sont peu accoutumés.

4°. Enfin il n'attend plus que le moment où les Français viendront à son secours, pour déclarer la guerre aux Anglais, desirant avec ardeur pouvoir les chasser de l'Inde.

Comme il nous est impossible de diminuer le nombre des soldats des 107e. & 108e. régimens, & de la garde soldée du Port de la Fraternité, à cause des secours que nous avons envoyés à nos alliés les Hollandais ; nous invitons tous les Citoyens de bonne volonté, à se faire inscrire dans leurs municipalités respectives, pour aller servir sous les drapeaux de Tippoo.

Ce prince desire aussi avoir des citoyens de couleur, libres, & nous invitons tous ceux qui voudront aller servir sous ses drapeaux, à se faire aussi inscrire.

Nous pouvons assurer tous les citoyens qui se feront inscrire, que Tippoo leur fera des traitemens avantageux, qui seront fixés avec ses Ambassadeurs qui s'engageront en outre, au nom de leur souverain, à ce que les Français qui auront pris parti dans ses armées, ne puissent jamais y être retenus quand ils voudront rentrer dans leur patrie.

Fait au Port Nord-Ouest, le 10 Pluviose, l'an six de la République Française, une & indivisible.

(Signé) MALARTIC.

the Commanders and Officers will find every thing necessary for making a war, to which Europeans are but little accustomed.

4. In a word, he only waits the moment when the French shall come to his assistance, to declare war against the English, whom he ardently desires to expel from India.

As it is impossible for us to reduce the number of soldiers of the 107th and 108th regiments, and of the regular guard of Port Fraternité, on account of the succours which we have furnished to our Allies the Dutch ; We invite the Citizens, who may be disposed to enter as Volunteers, to enroll themselves in their respective municipalities, and to serve under the banners of Tippoo.

This Prince desires also to be assisted by the Free Citizens of colour, we therefore invite all such who are willing to serve under his flag, to enroll themselves.

We can assure all the Citizens who shall enroll themselves, that Tippoo will allow them an advantageous rate of pay, the terms of which will be fixed with his Ambassadors, who will further engage, in the name of their Sovereign, that all Frenchmen who shall enter into his armies, shall never be detained after they shall have expressed a wish to return to their own country.

Done at Port North West, the 30th January 1798.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

EXTRACT

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

*EXTRACT from the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MINUTES
in the Secret Department, dated the 12th of August 1798.*

THE first regular authentication of the Proclamation, which I received, was contained in the Letter from Lord Macartney of 28th March, and in that from Sir Hugh Christian of the same date, received on the 18th of June. It could now no longer be doubted, that the Proclamation actually had been issued by the Governor General of the Isle of France. Whatever may have been the motives of Monsieur Malartic in this transaction, the object of Tippoo Sultaun was always plain and clear, although, fortunately for our interests, his success has not yet been answerable to the extent of his design. Of the object of that design I soon possessed ample proof, arising from the best evidence which the nature of the case could admit. In the first place it appeared, by the general tenor of the letters from the Cape, as well as by every public account which had been given of the transaction, to be an undisputed fact, that Tippoo dispatched two Ambassadors to the Isle of France, and that the Proclamation in question was published subsequent to their arrival, and during their residence in that island. These facts would perhaps have been sufficient, without further enquiry, to warrant a strong presumption, that this Proclamation, purporting to declare the object of the Embassy, must have been framed with the consent and knowledge of the Ambassadors of Tippoo then on the spot, and must have corresponded with their instructions from their Sovereign, whose orders they would scarcely have ventured to exceed in a matter of such serious consequence as the conclusion of an alliance offensive and defensive with the French. In order, however, to obtain the most accurate information with respect to the circumstances attending the reception of the Embassy, the publication of the Proclamation, and the conduct of the Ambassadors, I examined upon oath some respectable persons, who were present in the Isle of France during the residence of the Ambassadors at Port Nord Ouest, from the concurrent testimony of these persons, since corroborated by intelligence from various quarters, I obtained a connected account of the whole transaction.

Tippoo dispatched two Ambassadors, who embarked at Mangalore for the Isle of France, and arrived there at the close of the month of January 1798. They hoisted Tippoo's colours upon entering the harbour of Port Nord Ouest, were received publicly and formally by the French Government, with every circumstance of distinction and respect, and were entertained during their continuance on the Island at the public expence. Previously to their arrival, no idea or rumour existed in the Island of any aid to be furnished to Tippoo by the French, or of any prospect of a war between him and the Company. The second day after the arrival of the Ambassadors an advertisement was published of the same purport as the Proclamation, and immediately afterwards, the Proclamation was fixed up in the most public places, and circulated through the Town. The Ambassadors (far from protesting against the matter or style of the Proclamation) held without reserve in the most * public manner

* Although the Ambassadors on their first arrival at the Mauritius were very solicitous, according to the tenor of their instructions (vide No. 10, and narrative of Hassen Ali, No. 18) to keep the object of their mission secret, yet when the Government neglected this precaution, and gave them a public reception, the conduct of the Ambassadors became equally public, and the object of their mission equally undisguised.

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the same language which it contains with respect to the offensive war to be commenced against the British possessions in India, they even suffered the Proclamation to be publicly distributed at the place of their residence. In consequence of these circumstances, an universal belief prevailed in the Island, that Tippoo would make an immediate attack upon the British possessions in India, which opinion had gained so much force, that the persons who gave this evidence, and all those who arrived at that period in India from the Isle of France, expected to find us at war with Tippoo. The Ambassadors were present in the Island, when the French Government proceeded to act under the Proclamation in question, and they aided and assisted the execution of it, by making promises in the name of Tippoo for the purpose of inducing Recruits to enlist; they proposed to levy men to any practicable extent, stating their powers to be unlimited with respect to the numbers of the force to be raised. The Ambassadors aided and assisted in the levy of 150 Officers and Privates for the service of Tippoo, under the terms and for the purposes stated in the Proclamation. Few of the Officers are of any experience or skill, and the Privates are the refuse of the democratic rabble of the Island: some of them are volunteers, others were taken from the prisons and compelled to embark, several of them are Coffees, and people of half cast. With such of these troops as were volunteers, the Ambassadors entered into several stipulations and engagements in the name of Tippoo.

On the 7th of March 1798, the Ambassadors embarked on board the French frigate *La Preneuse*, together with the force thus raised, and they publicly declared an intention of proceeding to the Isle of Bourbon, with the hope of obtaining more recruits for the same service.

The Proclamation therefore originated in the arrival of the Ambassadors at the Isle of France, was distributed by their agents, was avowed in every part by their own public declaration, and finally was executed according to its tenor by their personal assistance and co-operation.

The Proclamation itself furnishes the most powerful internal evidence of the concurrence of the Ambassadors in all its essential parts, the principal facts stated therein are:

“ That Tippoo Sultaun, through two Ambassadors dispatched for the purpose to the Isle of France, had addressed letters to the Colonial Assembly of the Isle of France, to all the Generals employed there, and to the Executive Directory of France, and had made the following propositions:

1st. “ That he desired to form an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the French; and offered to maintain at his expence, during the continuance of the war in India, whatever troops should be furnished by the French, and to supply (with the exception of certain stores) every necessary for carrying on the War.

2d. “ That he had given assurances, that all his preparations were already completed; and that the Generals and Officers would find every thing necessary for carrying on a species of war, to which Europeans have not been accustomed in their contests with the Native Powers in India.

3d. “ That he only waited for the succour of France to declare war against the English, and that it was his ardent desire to expel the English from India.”

Upon the ground of these facts, the Proclamation recommends a general levy of men for the service of Tippoo, and it concludes by assuring “ All the citizens who shall enlist, that Tippoo will give them an advantageous rate of pay and allow-

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“ and that which will be fixed by his Ambassadors, who will also engage, in the name
 “ of their Sovereign, that the Frenchmen who shall have enlisted in his army, shall
 “ never be detained there, after they shall have expressed a desire of returning to
 “ their native country.”

The avowed purpose of this Proclamation is to acquaint the Inhabitants of the Island, with the propositions made by Tippoo Sultaun through his Ambassadors on the spot. It enumerates those propositions with a particularity of detail, which could never have been hazarded in the presence of the Ambassadors, if the facts stated had not been correctly true, or if the propositions enumerated had varied in substance from those communicated by the Ambassadors under the orders of their Sovereign. But the last Paragraph of the Proclamation, connected with the conduct of the Ambassadors as already described, establishes in the clearest manner their participation in the whole transaction. That paragraph contains a direct reference to the Power of the Ambassadors, and engages on their behalf that they shall enter into certain stipulations, in the name of their Sovereign, with respect to the pay and final discharge of such French subjects as shall enlist in his Army under the conditions of the Proclamation. The accounts which I have received from the Isle of France concur in stating, that the Ambassadors openly acted under this part of the Proclamation, and in the name of Tippoo entered into engagements and stipulations with the Recruits according to the assurances specified in the Proclamation. Monsieur Dubuc, now Master Attendant at Mangalore, stated to one of the witnesses whom I examined, the whole substance of the engagements which had passed personally between him and the Ambassadors, all of which engagements referred immediately to Tippoo's intention of commencing war upon the Company with the aid of the French force, then about to be levied. It appears from the evidence which I have collected, that the Ambassadors had not brought to the Isle of France a supply of Treasure sufficient for advancing Bounty Money to the Recruits: it was stated that an apprehension of the English cruizers had prevented the embarkation of Treasure for this purpose, and no doubt was entertained, that if the Ambassadors had been better provided with money, they might have raised a much greater number of men, who refused to engage on the mere security of promises in the name of Tippoo.

The Ambassadors, together with the force thus collected during the time of their mission in the Isle of France, landed from the frigate *La Pieneuse*, at Mangalore, on the 26th of April 1798. Accounts vary with respect to the exact number of the force landed, the most probable are, that it did not exceed two hundred persons. Tippoo (far from manifesting the least symptom of disapprobation of the conduct of his Ambassadors in any part of the transaction) formally received them, and the Officers and leading Persons so landed, with public marks of honour and distinction: one of his Ambassadors resided for some time with the French Recruits in a fortrefs near Mangalore, and the Sultaun has admitted the whole levy of officers and men into his service.

Referring, therefore, to the conduct of the Ambassadors in the Isle of France, to their arrival at Mangalore with the force levied in consequence of their Mission, and finally to the reception of the Ambassadors and of the French Recruits by Tippoo Sultaun, the following conclusions appeared to me to be incontrovertibly established:

First. That the Ambassadors dispatched by Tippoo Sultaun to the Government of
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A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

the Isle of France, proposed to that Government an alliance offensive and defensive against the British possessions in India, which alliance was* accepted by that Government, and its acceptance formally notified by a public Proclamation.

Secondly. That the Ambassadors were charged with Letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory of France, which Letters were stated to contain the same proposition, and that the Ambassadors delivered those Letters to the Governor General of the Isle of France for the purpose of transmission to France.

Thirdly. That the Ambassadors, in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, gave public assurances that he had actually completed the necessary preparations for commencing immediate hostilities, and that he only waited the arrival of succour from the French to declare war against the Company, for the express purpose of expelling the British Nation from India.

Fourthly. That the Ambassadors demanded unlimited Military succour from the French, and levied a Military force in the Isle of France with the declared object of commencing immediate war against the British Nation in India.

Fifthly. That this force has been actually landed in Tippoo's country, and publicly admitted into his service with signal marks of approbation, and that the Ambassadors have been received with similar distinction.

Sixthly. That Tippoo Sultaun (by receiving with public marks of approbation his Ambassadors, who had concluded in his name an offensive and defensive alliance with the French; and by admitting into his service the Military force raised for effecting the objects of that alliance) has personally ratified the engagements contained in the Proclamation of the Governor General of the Isle of France, and has proceeded to act under those engagements conformably to the tenor of that Proclamation.

Seventhly. That although the succour actually received by Tippoo Sultaun, under his offensive alliance with the French, is inconsiderable, yet the tenor of the Proclamation, the proposition made to the French Government for unlimited military aid, and the declarations of the Ambassadors, prove, that it was the intention of Tippoo Sultaun, to receive into his Service the largest force which he could obtain, for the purpose of commencing a War of aggression against the Company in India.

Having thus entered into offensive and defensive engagements with the Enemy; having proceeded to collect, in conjunction with the Enemy, a force openly destined to act against the Possessions of the Company; having avowed through his public Ambassadors that he has completed his preparations of War for the express purpose of attempting the entire subversion of the British Empire in India, and having declared that he only waits the effectual succour of the French to prosecute offensive operations, Tippoo Sultaun has violated the Treaties of Peace and Friendship subsisting between him and the Company, and has committed an act of direct hostility against the British Government in India.

* Although it appears from No. 18, that the Government of the Isle of France did not actually enter into a formal Treaty of Defensive and Offensive Alliance with the Ambassadors, by executing regular engagements, yet they adopted the more decided measure of sending all the troops they could raise, and of promising more for the aid of Tippoo Sultaun, with a view to the express object of that Alliance, and with the same view they dispatched his Letters to France, and assured him that the Alliance would there be formally concluded.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

Before I proceeded to apply the principles of the Law of Nations to the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, it appeared proper to enquire, what had been the conduct of the Company towards him for some years past, and whether he had received any provocation to justify or to palliate his late proceedings?

Since the conclusion of the Treaty of Seringapatam, the British Governments in India have uniformly conducted themselves towards Tippoo Sultaun, not only with the most exact attention to the principles of moderation, justice, and good faith, but have endeavoured by every practicable means to conciliate his confidence, and to mitigate his vindictive spirit. Some differences have occasionally arisen with respect to the Boundaries of his Territory bordering upon the confines of our Possessions on the Coast of Malabar, but the records of all the British Governments in India will shew, that they have always manifested the utmost anxiety to promote the amicable adjustment of every doubtful or disputed point, and that Tippoo Sultaun has received the most unequivocal proofs of the constant disposition of the Company to acknowledge and confirm all his just rights, and to remove every cause of jealousy, which might tend to interrupt the continuance of Peace.

The Servants of the Company in India, have not however been ignorant of the implacable sentiments of revenge, which he has preserved without abatement since the hour of his last defeat. It has always been well understood, that Tippoo Sultaun's resentment was not to be appeased by any conciliatory advances on our part, nor by any other means than the recovery of his lost power, the disgrace of the British Arms, and the ruin of the British Interests in India. With such views, it was expected that he would eagerly embrace the first favourable occasion of striking a blow against our Possessions, and his intrigues at the Courts of Hyderabad and Poonah, together with his embassy to Zemaun Shah, (although managed with such a degree of caution as to avoid the appearance of direct acts of aggression,) were sufficient indications of an hostile mind. But none of these circumstances have in any degree affected the conduct of the Company's Servants towards him. The Correspondence between him and the late Governor General, and the Letters from Bombay on the subject of the District of Wynaad, furnish ample proofs of a sincere desire to bring that question to a fair issue, "*With the consent and knowledge of both Parties,*" according to the tenor of the 7th Article of the Treaty of Seringapatam. I appeal to the Letter which I dispatched to him soon after my arrival in Bengal, proposing an amicable adjustment of the same question, as well as of his recent claims upon certain parts of the District of Coorga, for a testimony of the pacific spirit which has marked my first communication with him; although perhaps a less mild representation might have been justified by his unwarrantable precipitation in stationing a military force on the frontier of Coorga, before he had made any trial of the prescribed and regular channels of negotiation. Tippoo Sultaun cannot therefore alledge even the pretext of a grievance, to palliate the character of his recent acts; he has indeed alledged none, but has continually professed the most sincere desire to maintain the relations of amity and peace with the Company. In his letters to Sir John Shore (written a short time before the return of the Mysorean Ambassadors from the Isle of France, and received in Fort William on the 26th of April 1798, the day on which the French Force landed at Mangalore) Tippoo declares, "That his friendly heart is disposed to pay every regard to truth and justice, and to strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord established

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A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

“ between the two States.” And he signifies his desire that “ Sir John Shore would impress Lord Mornington with a sense of the friendship and unanimity so firmly subsisting between the two States.”

This is not the language of hostility, nor even of discontent. From what disposition in the friendly heart of Tippoo these amicable professions have proceeded, how they are connected with a regard to truth and justice, or calculated to strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord, and to impress me with a sense of the Sultaun's friendship, can now admit of no question, since it is now proved, that these letters were written at the very moment when Tippoo was in anxious expectation of the hourly arrival of that military succour, which he had solicited from the Enemy, for the express purpose of commencing a war of aggression against the Company's possessions.

The motive therefore of Tippoo Sultaun was no other, than that avowed in his correspondence with the Enemy, and published under the eyes of his own Ambassadors, “ *an ardent desire to expel the British nation from India.*”

It appears highly probable, that he was instigated by the promises and exhortations of the Government of France (whose emissaries have reached his councils) to hasten the execution of a project, in which every consideration of interest, and every sentiment of passion, would induce the French to embark with a degree of zeal, ardour, and rancour, not inferior to his own.

The importance of these possessions to all the most valuable interests of Great Britain, has pointed the particular attention of the Government of France to the destruction of our empire in India. The prosperity of our settlements in India has long been the primary and undisguised object of the jealousy of France, avowed by all her ministers in every negotiation, and by all her rulers in every stage of her innumerable revolutions. Tippoo therefore might reasonably hope, that if the cessation of hostilities on the continent of Europe should at any time enable the French Directory to turn their views to the disturbance of the peace of India, such an adventure would be amongst the earliest of their operations.

The conclusion of a peace upon the continent of Europe may have appeared both to Tippoo and to the French, to offer a favourable opportunity for the prosecution of their joint design. The premature disclosure of this design, may perhaps be imputed rather to the policy of M. Malartic, than to the imprudence of Tippoo. Whether the scope of that policy was to involve us in a war with Tippoo, or to expose his treachery to our view, is yet a matter of doubt; but, whatever circumstances occasioned the premature disclosure of the design, whether the design was wisely or rashly conceived?—whether it has partially succeeded, or entirely failed?—are questions, the solution of which in no degree affects the offensive nature of an aggression so unprovoked, and of a violation of faith so flagrant and unqualified. The history of the world scarcely furnishes an instance, in which any two powers have united in confederacy or alliance precisely with the same motives. The party proposing an offensive alliance against the Company, cannot be absolved from the consequences of such an act, by any apparent or real indifference in the party accepting such a proposal, the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun therefore cannot be correctly estimated by reference to the supposed motives of Monsieur Malartic.

From the application of the acknowledged principles of the law of nations to the facts of this case, I formed my judgment of the rights of the Company, and of my
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A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

own duties, with reference to the aggression of Tippoo. The course of reasoning which I pursued, may be stated in the following manner :

The rights of States, applicable to every case of contest with foreign power, are created and limited by the necessity of preserving the public safety; this necessity is the foundation of the reciprocal claim, of all nations, to explanation of suspicious or ambiguous conduct, to reparation for injuries done, and to security against injuries intended.

In any of these cases, when just satisfaction has been denied, or from the evident nature of circumstances cannot otherwise be obtained, it is the undoubted right of the injured party to resort to arms for the vindication of the public safety, and in such a conjuncture, the right of the state becomes the duty of the government, unless some material consideration of the public interest should forbid the attempt.

If the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun had been of a nature which could be termed ambiguous or suspicious, if he had merely increased his force beyond his ordinary establishment, or had stationed it in some position on our confines, or on those of our Allies, which might justify jealousy or alarm; if he had renewed his secret intrigues at the Courts of Hyderabad, Poonah, and Cabul, or even if he had entered into any negotiation with France, of which the object was at all obscure; it might be our duty to resort, in the first instance, to his construction of proceedings, which being of a doubtful character, might admit of a satisfactory explanation. But where there is no doubt; there can be no matter for explanation. The act of Tippoo's Ambassadors, ratified by himself, and accompanied by the landing of a French force in his Country, is a public, unqualified, and unambiguous declaration of War, aggravated by an avowal, that the object of the war is neither explanation, reparation, nor security, but the total destruction of the British Government in India.

To affect to misunderstand an injury or insult, of such a complexion, would argue a consciousness either of weakness or of fear. No state in India can misconstrue the conduct of Tippoo. The Correspondence of our Residents at Hyderabad and Poonah, sufficiently manifest the construction which it bears at both those Courts, and in so clear and plain a case, our demand of explanation would be justly attributed either to a defect of spirit, or of power. The result of such a demand would therefore be, the disgrace of our character, and the diminution of our influence and consideration in the eyes of our Allies and of every power in India. If the moment should appear favourable to the execution of Tippoo's declared design, he would answer such a demand by an immediate attack; if, on the other hand, his preparations should not be sufficiently advanced, he would deny the existence of his engagements with France; would persist in his denial, until he had reaped the full benefit of them, and, finally, after having completed the improvement of his own Army, and received the accession of an additional French Force, he would turn the combined strength of both against our Possessions, with an alacrity and confidence inspired by our inaction, and with advantages redoubled by our delay. In the present case, the idea therefore of demanding explanation, must be rejected, as being disgraceful in its principle and frivolous in its object. The demand of reparation, in the strict sense of the term, cannot properly be applied to cases of intended injury, excepting in those instances, where the nature of the reparation demanded may be essentially connected with security against the injurious intention.

Where a state has unjustly seized the property, or invaded the territory, or vio-
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ated the rights of another, reparation may be made, by restoring what has been unjustly taken, or by a subsequent acknowledgment of the right which has been infringed: But the cause of our complaint against Tippoo Sultaun, is not, that he has seized a portion of our property which he might restore, or invaded a part of our territory which he might again cede, or violated a right which he might hereafter acknowledge, we complain, that, professing the most amicable disposition, bound by subsisting Treaties of Peace and Friendship, and unprovoked by any offence on our part, he has manifested a design to effect our total destruction, he has prepared the means and instruments of a War of extermination against us; he has solicited and received the aid of our inveterate Enemy, for the declared purpose of annihilating our empire, and he only waits the arrival of a more effectual succour, to strike a blow against our existence.

That he has not yet received the effectual succour which he has solicited, may be ascribed, either to the weakness of the Government of Mauritius, or to their want of zeal in his cause, or to the rashness and imbecility of his own councils; but neither the measure of his hostility, nor of our right to restrain it, nor of our danger from it, are to be estimated by the amount of the force which he has actually obtained: For we know that his demands of Military Assistance were unlimited; we know that they were addressed, not merely to the Government of Mauritius, but to that of France, and we cannot ascertain how soon they may be satisfied to the full extent of his acknowledged expectations. This therefore is not merely the case of an injury to be repaired, but of the public safety to be secured against the present and future designs of an irreconcilable, desperate, and treacherous Enemy. Against an Enemy of this description, no effectual security can be obtained, otherwise than by such a Reduction of his Power, as shall not only defeat his actual preparations, but establish a permanent restraint upon his future means of offence.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

THE PERSIAN PAPERS, of which the following Numbers are Translations, were found in the Palace of the late Tippoo Sultaun at Seringapatam.

They are authenticated as either, True Copies, or, Original Documents, either by the Private Secretary to the Commander in Chief of the British Forces, prior to the institution of a Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore, or, subsequently, by Members of that Board, and also by Hubbeeb-oolla, Head Moonshy (or Secretary) to the late Tippoo Sultaun.

The Papers from No. 1. to No. 20. inclusive, relate to the Alliance between Tippoo Sultaun, and the French Nation.

The Originals of Nos. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 14. 15. and 20. are Memorandum Books, partly in Tippoo Sultaun's own hand writing, and partly in that of his Head Moonshy, and of several of the principal Officers of his Government.

They are translated in the form and order in which they respectively appear in the original Memorandum Books.

The hand-writing of the Sultaun, and of each of the Chiefs or Secretaries, was pointed out and attested by Hubbeeb-oolla, Chief Secretary to the Sultaun.

The Papers subsequent to No. 20, exhibit the intercourse which subsisted between Tippoo Sultaun and Zemaun Shah, the King of Cabul; for purposes hostile to the British Empire in India.

It is proper to remark, that the late Tippoo Sultaun, either with a view to denote, in the most conspicuous manner, his pretensions to absolute Sovereignty and Independance, or from the suggestions of pride or caprice, or from those motives combined, changed the *Æra* in use with all other Mussulman States, and altered the names and designations of all the Offices of Government, of the divisions of Territory and terms of Revenue; of the implements of war, and of coins, weights, and measures, substituting names of his own invention, for those which are in use in every other part of Hindoostan. The *Æra* which he adopted, is precisely the *Tellingana*, which commenced with the *Cali-Joog* or fourth incarnation of Vishnou according to the Mythology of the Hindoos.—It consists of successive Cycles of 60 years each, every year bearing a distinct name, and of these Cycles 31 are said to have elapsed.—Tippoo Sultaun invented new names for those years, and changed the names of the months; adding thereto, the *Æra* of the Birth of Mohummud, (or rather that of Mohummud's assumption of the character of God's Messenger,) which was thirteen years prior to the *Hedgiree*.

The series of Papers here printed, forms but a small part of the mass of voluminous Correspondence, found in the Palace of Seringapatam, all of the same tendency, and manifesting the same implacable hatred of the British Nation. The recent discovery and transmission of a large portion of that Correspondence, occasions the following Collection to be less complete than it might have been, by the addition of Papers equally interesting and important with those now printed, which would serve to connect the chain of translations, and to corroborate the evidence of facts. But the following Papers are more than sufficient to shew the unremitting ardor with which the late Tippoo Sultaun had for years pursued the objects of his insatiable revenge, by violating every principle of Faith, Truth, and Honor, and by descending to Artifices, the meanest and most degrading to his character, as a Man and a Sovereign.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

No. 1.

The whole of the Original of this Number is in Tippoo Sultraun's Hand-writing.

—NAMES of the Sudais (*or Chiefs*), of the French Nation.—

—Five select Sudais, possessing the supreme authority in France,—the title of their Office—Pouvoir Executif. They are also called Membres.—

—Official designation of the Assembly of 500 Sudais constituting the deliberative body in France, and subordinate to the five Sudais abovementioned—Conseil des Anciens —

—The official designation of the two persons out of the Assembly of 500 composing the deliberative body in France, who are at the Mauritius—Aux Représentans du peuple.

The name of the person who came out with the appointment of Commander in Chief (*Sirdar*) on the part of the French Nation in India, is General Citoyen Mangallon.

The Commander (*Sirdar*) of all the French ships—Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la République.

Name of the Chief (*Sirdar*) of the Mauritius—Malatic, Gouverneur General de L'Île de France, et de la Re-union.

Names of the three Islands, belonging to the English: Ireland—Guernsey—Jersey.

On the English Island, there was once the Rajah of a tribe called Cooffeea, a hundred years ago, the English Rajah put the Rajah of the * Cooffeas to death, and took possession of his country.

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate!—

What occurs to my mind is this—To retain the Frenchman Ripaud as a Vakeel—ostensibly as a Servant—to purchase the Ship which he has brought, load upon it Black Pepper, and other articles of Merchandize. To send two confidential persons, with letters from that Frenchman. There are two European Navigators with Ripaud; to entertain them in the capacity of Navigators, and entrusting to the verbal communications of the setwo reputable persons and the Frenchman, what is intended to be communicated, satisfy the mind of the French Nation, and require Christian Forces.—The Officers of each Department to commit in writing their opinion separately.

Ripaud has agreed to this:—

Subject adjusted.—27th of Rubbaunee, of the year of Heiâfut 1224, from the birth of Mohummud, (*answering to 25th March, 1797.*)

On the 5th Ahmedy, of the year Sauz, (*answering to 2d April, 1797,*) two persons Meer Glooleum Alli, and Meerza Bauker, were appointed to proceed to Europe, for the purpose of negotiating with the French Nation, and Hussun Alli, and Meer
Yoofuf

* Cooffeea seems intended for *Ecoffais*, Scotch, and the *Rajah*, for one of the Kings of Scotland.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

Yoozuf Alli, to accompany the Commander of the French Ships, by name Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer, de la Republique Francaise.

Question to the Officers of Government :

What Negotiations and Engagements shall be entered into with the French Nation ?

Answer :

1st. The French Troops, and French Commander, to be under the orders of the Khoodadaud^{*} Sircar, in Military matters, as well as with respect to † Marches and Halts.— 2dly, after taking Cheenaputtun, (*Madras*) it should be destroyed, and let the Sea overwhelm it. From Pondicherry to Madras, Territory yielding five lacs of Rupees, to be given to the French, the remainder of the Cuddalore District, to belong to the Khoodadaud Sircar. The Fort of Ginjee, also to be ceded to the French. Every one to appropriate whatever plunder he acquires in the Fort of Madras and the Black-town. The Fort of Goa, to belong to the Khoodadaud Sircar, Bombay to belong to the French.—3dly, The Army of the Khoodadaud Sircar, to unite with that of the French, in the conquest of Bengal. The Commander of the Forces of the ‡ Ahmedy Sircar, and the Commander of the French Troops, to act in concert.—No operation to be undertaken without the advice of the Commander of the French Troops. Such part of the territory of Bengal, as may be conquered, to be equally divided between the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French.—4thly, The question of War and Peace with the English, to be decided only by the mutual advice of the parties, that is to say the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French.

On the back of the original,

O Protector !

Belonging to the Presence.

A True translation,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

No. 2.

The whole of the Original of this Number is in the hand-writing of Mobummud Rezza, (the Einky Nabob.)

Answer from the Meer Meeraun (*or heads of the military department.*)

OUR humble Representation is as follows:—Let your Highness for the present satisfy Ripaud's mind ; and keeping him here, require him to write letters of assurance (or *encouragement*) to the French. Send those letters to the Mauritius, and call in a Christian force. That force to be directed against Calicut, and having conquered the Calicut district, let the latter be made over to the Khoodadaud Sircar.—After which let provisions and succour be supplied from the Khoodadaud Sircar, and let it-

* Khoodadaud, literally signifies God Given.—Tippoo Sultaun adopted this designation at the conclusion of the war in 1792

† That is to say, all Military operations.

‡ Another term by which Tippoo Sultaun used to designate his Government.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

it be taken into your Highness's service.—The chastisement of the English is on every account indispensable. Every moment, every hour, the agitation of this affair is necessary and paramount to every thing. In spite of the expenditure of so large a sum of money, the insincerity, faithlessness, and refractory disposition of the French, is evident to your Highness.—Without their making over to the Khoodadaud Sirkar the district of Calicut, it does not appear adviseable to us, that they should be permitted to land in any of your Highness's ports, and be furnished with provisions and succours. Though the ship should be purchased from the Frenchman by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, still it would not be adviseable to send her, for they seized this ship piratically.—We do not know what port she belongs to; and therefore, lest some disturbance should happen in the voyage on this account, let your Highness send some other ship, under the name of a merchant ship, with a quantity of black-pepper and rice, and dispatch her, together with the two European navigators and the confidential persons. Letters from the Khoodadaud Sirkar are unnecessary.

(Signed)

MOHUMMUD REZZA,
POORNEA.

*On the back of the original,
Meer Meiaun.*

Subject adjusted on the 27th of Rubbaunee 1224, from the Birth of
Mohummud, (25th March 1797.)

A true Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to Government.

No. 3.

*The whole of the Original of this Number is in the hand-writing of Syud Mohummud Khaun,
who was killed in the assault of Seringapatam, on the 4th of May.*

The Answer from the Meer Affofs, (or Head Revenue Officers.)

IT is represented as follows :—Your Highness should by any means retain Ripaud two whole Months, and wait till you receive accurate intelligence of the state of the war between the French and English.—It appears most adviseable not to send the two Navigators, Ripaud's Companions, until then.—Because this circumstance, conceal it as you may, cannot be entirely hid from them.—And should they be desirous of making a peace together, they will make a handle of this circumstance to come to an accommodation. Your Highness should effect this in such a manner, that no one may be able to unite with them*.—With regard to the amount of the French Force, if you should require a larger force than the resources of this country are strictly adequate to, yet they will not bring the whole.—It is the practice of this nation, outwardly to promise a great deal, and to fall very short in performance. Should it be your Highness's pleasure, I would propose, that your Highness should take from Ripaud two of his Europeans, and nominating a person from among the
Servants

**The English must be here understood.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

Servants of the Sirkar, cause letters to be drawn up by the hand of Ripaud, and dispatch them speedily.—So that all three proceeding together, may give an account of the attachment between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French, and ratify engagements with them in their own Country; and return.—After receiving authentic intelligence, let your Highness carry into effect such important business as may be to be performed. This is what appears to be the most advisable line for your Highness to pursue.

If Ripaud's ship may be purchased at a fair price, we would recommend it to your Highness to purchase it; at the season of action, it is needful.

Dated 23d Rubbaunee, in the year Heraufut—(*answering to 21st March 1797.*)

(Signed) { MEER MOHUMMUD SAUDIR,
MEERAN HOOSSAIN,
SYUD MOHUMMUD.

Question of the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar:

What Negotiations and Engagements shall be entered into with the French Nation?

How far it is practicable to establish a perfect union with the French, is evident.—If the scene of war were in France, the entire aid of the Khoodadaud Sirkar would not be afforded them; nor could it.—In the same manner, neither could the whole aid of the French be afforded in the Country of the Sirkar. How then can a perfect union be effected with the French Nation?—Unless, indeed, as it is with the English, by giving into the hands of the French the Ports, Islands, and Forts, and admitting a permanent French force to be in the Neighbourhood, *then* an union may be effected.—An alliance (literally, *Partnership*) with Adventurers (literally *travelers*) men who carry their houses on their backs, indigent and unconnected, is a delicate business. Still however in conformity to order, it is humbly recommended, that you should, in the first instance, completely establish your engagements with the French, and then proceed to business.—Dated as above.

On the back of the original,
Meer Affof.

A True Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 4.

Answer from the Meer Yem (*or head of the Marine Department.*)

What Negotiations and Engagements shall be entered into with the French Nation?

AN Engagement to this effect should be made with the Sirdars of the French Nations, viz. That while the Sun and Moon endure, the French shall not swerve from their Friendship with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and that they shall not act, with respect to the continuation of war or the conclusion of peace, without the concurrence (literally *order*) of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and that after the arrival of the French

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force,

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

force, its marches and halts (in other words *military operations*) shall be at the discretion of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

(Signed) { GHoolaum ALLI,
HAUFEZ MOHUMMUD.

Subject adjusted on the 27th of Rubaunee of the year Heiaufut 1224 of the birth of Mohummud (*answering to the 25th March 1797*).

It will be proper to send two respectable persons, as upon a trading concern; and it is advisable to ascertain the state of things.

(Signed) { HAUFEZ MOHUMMED,
MEER GHoolaum ALLI.

On the back of the original,
Oh, Protector!
Meer Yem.

A true Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to Government.

No. 5.

The whole of the Original of this Number is in the hand-writing of Ghoolaum Alli.

Answer from the Meer Suddoor (or head of Department connected with Forts and Garrisons).

WHAT your Highness has stated, is highly right and proper. It being your Highness's desire to send for a French force, we recommend it to your Highness to establish your engagements firmly in Europe, and then require it; otherwise, after involving you in a contest, they will secede, and thus disgrace themselves, as your Highness knows they formerly did in the midst of the War at *** (*name illegible*) when they separated from the army and made their own peace. This is well known to your Highness. To write more were to transgress the bounds of respect.

(Signed) THE SUDDOORS.

What Negotiations and Engagements shall be entered into with the French Nation

Friendship has very long subsisted between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French, and this circumstance is well known to all. Owing to the friendship subsisting with the French, lacks have been expended by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the Sirdars, and their relations, to promote the concerns of the French Nation, and many have sacrificed their lives in the pursuit. This all the people in Europe, &c. well know; moreover, the combination of the three Powers* (*literally persons*) and the commotions they set on foot, by which they inflicted misery on the people, and laid violent hands on the country and property of the Sirkar, was entirely owing to the attachment subsisting with the French, for otherwise there was no motive for the enmity of the three powers. The French Nation are well informed of these events, and probably

* English, Nizam, and Mahrattas,

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

bably are not regardless of them: Be it therefore declared, that if a respectable French Army shall land in the neighbourhood of Calicut, supplies of provisions shall be afforded by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the arrangement of the country shall be made in concert. An engagement to this effect must take place, viz. That such territory as belonged to the Khoodadaud Sirkar shall revert to the Sirkar; and of such new territorial conquests as may be made, half shall be retained by the Sirkar, and half be granted to the French; also, that the friendship between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French shall endure while the earth and the skies remain; that the continuation of war and the conclusion of peace with the Enemy, be decided by concert between the two states; and that nothing be undertaken without advice (*given to the Sirkar.*) To add more would be to transgress the bounds of respect. Dated 25th of Rubbaunee.

Subject adjusted, 27th of Rubbaunee, of the year Heraufut 1224 from the birth of Mohummud (25th March 1797.)

(Signed) { GHoolaum ALLI,
 { MEER SUDDOOR.

On the back of the original,
Oh, Protector!
Meer Suddor.

A true Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. Government.

No. 6.

The whole of the Original of this Number, is in the hand-writing of Shaikh Ismaeel.

Answer of the Meer Khauzin (*or Treasurer.*)

I recommend that the following Proposal be made to the French:

“ The Khoodadaud Sirkar, having furnished such Troops and Money as you require, let your Troops join and co-operate with those of his Highness, and render themselves masters of the country of *——which is in the way; and having stationed Garrisons, proceed onwards to conquer that part of your country which has been taken possession of by the English. After regaining the country so taken by the English, such arrangement of it to be made as may be thought proper, and friendship and alliance remain established between the two states. Until the conquest of the country of *——be effected, provisions for your Troops to be furnished by the Khoodadaud Sirkar; both parties to keep account thereof. Supplies of provisions, &c. expences for such Troops of the Sirkar as shall be sent to co-operate in recovering your country, to be furnished by you, because the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar is at a great distance; and afterwards let the accounts be settled.”

(Signed) MEER KHAUZIN.

Subject adjusted on the 27th of Rubbaunee of the year Heraufut 1224 from the birth of Mohummud, (25th March 1797).

I beg

* * Names illegible.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

I beg leave humbly to represent—Let Ripaud, who is come on the part of the French Nation, be required to write a letter to the Sirdar of the French; and let it be sent by a man of Ripaud's; and two other persons be at the same time sent empty handed, to bring private information from the Sirdar of the French, so that these two persons may ascertain where Ripaud's letter goes, and whence the answer really comes, and return and report accordingly to the Presence. To write more would be to transgress the bounds of respect.

On the back of the original,
Meer Khauzin.

A true Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 7.

The whole of the Original of this Number, is in the hand-writing of Abmud Khaun.

Answer of the Mullick-oo-Toojar (or heads of the Commercial Department.)

In the Name of the most merciful God!

THIS Ripaud that is come, God knows what as it is; whence it comes, and for what purpose. The evil and secret designs of these, even who are inhabitants of this country, cannot be known all at once. For the present, however, it is advisable to retain him in the service of the Sirkar, and next season make this Lyar write letters to the Rajah of the French, and then wait to see what answers are returned, and what the Rajah of the French writes; and after perusal of the Rajah's letters, let your Highness act as may appear advisable and politic. Kibleh* of the World! The French are not firm to their engagements; when, through the assistance of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, they shall have acquired possession of Territory, perhaps they will not adhere to their engagements. Kibleh of the World! Your Highness must adopt such measures as will give you the superiority over the English, and to that end it is advisable that you should take some one by the hand, and then, through the aid of God, and the favour of the prophet, by force of arms extirpate the English, and give them to the waters and the wind. The engagements that seem proper to be made with the French are these: The territory of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which passed into the hands of the English; to revert exclusively to the Sirkar,—whatever other country and forts belonging to the Christians, which may fall into our hands, to be equally divided between the Sirkar and the French.—In the same manner, whatever money, effects, &c. may be taken, to be divided as above.—Also, should a peace be in agitation between the French and the English, not to be concluded without the concurrence of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, but, on the contrary, be concluded in concert with, and by consent of, the Khoodadaud Sirkar. For instance, supposing that in some particular point in the Treaty of Peace, the French should be for, and the Sirkar against, Then, neither that Treaty of Peace, nor that point, to be executed.—No demands of money and effects to be made upon the Sirkar, but such amount, more or less, as from motives of kindness and indulgence, your Highness may be desirous of disbursing upon application, might be given.—The Commander in Chief who comes

* The point to which all Mussulmans turn, when praying.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

comes with the French force, to be instructed by the Rajah of the French to be subject to the controul of the Sirkar, and not to take any step without orders, and in all engagements in the field, as well as in sieges of Forts, to be obedient to the orders of the Presence. Kibleh of Religion and the World!—Should your Highness think proper to enter into negotiations and engagements with the Rajah of the French, there is no occasion to wait till next season, Your Highness has only to write letters, and cause Ripaud to write others, and giving your instructions with respect to what is to be committed to verbal communication, depute him, with two respectable persons belonging to the Sirkar, and two of Ripaud's associates, so that an answer may arrive by the commencement of the season. Protector of the World! We have thus taken the liberty to represent what has occurred to our deficient understandings.

(Signed) SHAIKH AHMUD,
MAHOMMED ISMAEEL, } Mullick-oo-Toojar.

Written the 26th of Rubbaunee of the year Heieaufut 1224 of the birth of Mohummed (*answering to the 24th March 1797.*)

Subject adjusted on the 27th of Rubbaunee of the year Heraufut 1224 from the birth of Mohummud (*25th March 1797.*)

On the back of the original,
Mullick-oo-Toojar.

A true Translation,
N. B. Edmonstiere,
P. T. to Government.

No. 8.

OBSERVATIONS submitted by the Departments of Government to Tippoo Sultaun, on the subject of the Negotiation proposed to be opened with the French, through the Channel of Ripaud; with a rough Draught of the Propositions to be transmitted to the French, as prepared by the Sultaun himself.

The first part of the original is in the hand of Mohummud Rezza, (the Binky Nabob,) the second in that of Tippoo Sultaun.

In the Name of the most Merciful God!

THE representation which Ripaud formerly made, is perfectly well known to your Highness, as it is also to us; and the statement now made by Aubaine, on Friday the 10th of the month Shumfee of the year Sauz, 1225 from the Birth of Mohummud, in direct opposition to that of Ripaud, is also well known to your Highness. From first to last, the language of this man has been that of self-interest and falsehood; nothing has resulted from this business, and nothing else will come of it. From the erroneous statement of this scoundrel, the strongest doubts have arisen, and even his request for permission to go a hunting to the distance of 8 or 10 cofs, is very suspicious. When so much chicane, covetousness of money, artifice, and deceit, are apparent in that short distance, what may not be expected in so long a voyage with the *Moallins* (*navigators or mates*) his associates? The transacting of affairs of such vast importance, thro' the medium of such a low fellow, tends to throw discredit on the

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the transaction. It is hoped that your Highness will procure *Mobalims* of a better description, and that your Highness, after procuring authentic intelligence of the state of the War, &c. between the French and the English, will dispatch them at the first of the season.—If these doubts and suspicions had not occurred in this business, nothing could have been better.—With respect to the conquest of Nizam Alli's country, please God, at a proper opportunity, you must so manage, that it may fall into your hands with the utmost facility, and also that the other two powers (literally *persons*) may be made to regret (their designs), the question depends upon the union of the three Powers. When a new dominion shall come into your Highness's possession, altho' the other two powers (*Nau-Kassava*) shou'd unite, yet thro' the spiritual aid of the Religion of the Holy Prophet, the chastisement of those two powers may be effected, with a suitable force, agreeably to your Highness's wishes. The troops of two powers cannot exceed those of three. By the favor of God the troops of two powers are at your command (literally *in your possession*), the chastisement of those two † disgraceful powers, will certainly be completely effected. The object of this state will probably be much better effected at a season of opportunity, than by relying upon the agency of this compound of air and water (*meaning Ripaud*.) To write more would be to transgress the bounds of respect.—Written on the 11th of the month Ahmady, of the year Sauz 1225 from the Birth of Mohummud (*answering to 8th March 1797*.)

(Signed) The Representation of the Five Departments of Government.

After two blank leaves in the Memorandum Book, occurs the following in Tippoos Sultaun's hand-writing.

In the Name of the most Merciful God!

ARTICLE 1st.—On the 5th of the month Ahmady of the year Sauz 1225 from the Birth of Mohummud, answering to Sunday the 4th of the Month of Showaul (*corresponding with the 2d April 1797*) after the 8th hour of the day (*about 9 o'clock, A. M.*) at the house Kummier, and when the sun entered Taurus, the following propositions from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, comprized in five Articles, were made to the French Nation, through Francois Ripaud, a Frenchman, and caused to be taken down in writing by him. Before the propositions (*were taken down*) Francois Ripaud, of his own accord, standing up, took an oath upon the Insignia of his Nation (*cockade*) which he had planted in his hat, and kissed it.

After a blank leaf in the Memorandum Book, the following article is inserted.

ARTICLE 1st.—Let friendship be so firmly established by oath and engagement between the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the Nation of that Sirkar, and the French Nation as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure, that the conduct of their respective subjects (literally *Menial Servants*) may not be able to impair it. If (which God forbid!) any disturbance be excited by their subjects (literally *Servants*) no offence must be taken by the King and the Sudars of the French Nation, but the affair must be

* The word in the original is *Nau-Kassava*; *Kassava* signifies *persons*, and the addition of the privative *Nau* conveys the signification of *Worthless*: The English, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas, are designated by the expression.

† This term in the original is *Yellow-Faced*, an expression of contempt, and apparently applied to the English and Mahrattas.

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be adjusted, and an accommodation be effected, by correspondence and personal negotiation.

ARTICLE 2d.—The French have from the first had it in contemplation to expel the English from Hindostan; and because of the amity subsisting between me and the French, the English united with themselves Nizam Allî Khaun, and the Mahiattas, attacked the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and subjected me to vast losses. These circumstances are fully known to the French Nation. It is therefore written, that the French Nation should satisfy the mind of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, in order that the Enemy of the French be expelled from India. The plan of this war as it may be concerted in Europe, to be in the first instance communicated to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and to be adjusted conformably to its demands. The particulars of this affair will appear from the third Article.

ARTICLE 3d.—French Soldiers, as far as 10,000, and Negroes, (*Hubshee*) as far as 30,000, to be landed. Ships of war, suitable to the number of Troops, to be in attendance at sea until the conclusion of the war. Whatever warlike articles may be wanted, shall be supplied by the Khoodadaud Sirkar.—After the conquest and partition of the Country, the French to be charged with their share of the expence. The French Commander and his Army to be under the orders of the Khoodadaud Sirkar in all military operations, halts, and marches. The French Army to land at the Fort of Mirjaun, in the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, situated near Goa, which extends as far as the great river (*K'hauree*) and affording effectual aid, bring the fortress of Goa into the possession of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.—The fortresses of Bombay shall be made over to the French.—The army of the Sirkar, to proceed from Goa to Madras, taking the Forts in the way, and as far as Masulipatam to be accompanied by the French force.—From Masulipatam an army composed of 40,000 foot and 40,000 horse, under the command of trusty Officers of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to be sent with a French force, and accompanied by French Officers, against Bengal.

ARTICLE 4th.—The whole of the English territorial possessions in Hindostan, shall be reduced—Half of the Country, and the Forts and Stores, shall be taken by the Sirkar, and the other half made over to the French Sirkar—After making over to the French Sirkar the half of the Territory and Forts belonging to the English, the expence of all the supplies furnished by the Khoodadaud Sirkar to the French Army, shall be made good by him. The partition of the Country and Forts of the English, shall thus be made. The Country and Forts of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which the English wrested from it four or five Years ago, are not to be included in the partition. The Fortresses of Goa shall be possessed by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and that of Bombay shall be left to the French.—[*It. P. In the original of this Article, there are many alterations and amendments*]

ARTICLE 5th.—If any power (literally *Sirkar*) in this country, shall assist the English, both parties, that is the French and the Khoodadaud Sirkar, shall join to punish such enemy—and in the same manner if any one shall commit hostilities against the French Army, the latter shall be supported by that of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, without any expence to the French.

The Fort of Cheenaputtun (Madras) to be taken in concert, and to be delivered up with all its stores to the French. The Fort must be razed, and that of Pondicherry

* Literally *Sowawaree Khauf*, which implies Tippoo Sultan's army commanded by him in person.

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disberry must be repaired.—In like manner, if any one shall attack the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the French shall be prepared to punish him under the orders of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

ARTICLE 4th.—As long as the Sun and Moon shall retain their course, the French Nation must consider the Enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar as their own Enemies, and in like manner the Enemies of the French Nation, shall be considered as the Enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and both parties must join in punishing and repulsing them.

[N. B. *The Original of the foregoing Articles seems to be the rough draft of those which appear in a more perfect and connected form in No. 10.*]

PROPOSITION.—From the tenor of Ripaud's discourse, it would appear that he did not come of his own accord, but that his Superiors sent him to ascertain how the Khoodadaud Sirkar is affected towards the French Nation; but now on Friday the 10th of the month Ahmedy, and the ninth of the month Kummerce (*or it may mean the lunar month*) of the year Sauz 1225 from the Birth of Mohummed, it appears, from the declarations of the European Aubaine, an associate of Ripaud's, made before the six Departments of the Government, that Ripaud is an inhabitant of Bourbon; that having taken a Merchant Ship, they came out to plunder the Ships of the English—that neither is servant to the other, but that they share in common—The sending of the four Sirdars of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, therefore, on a deputation to the French Nation, is my own act, and the publicity of this would be productive of disturbance.—However, if (we) lay hands on the dominions (*literally house*) of Nizam Alli, the other two Heretics (*meaning it is to be supposed the English and Mabratas*) would still unite.—Is it or is it not best to depute the four Sirdars to the French Nation? Commit to writing what is advisable upon this head.—Dated as above.

[N. B. *This proposition would appear to be addressed as a Quere to the Departments.*]

ARTICLE 5th.—Four persons holding Offices under the Khoodadaud Sirkar, are vested with full powers, and sent to negotiate friendship between the two parties. If they (*the French*) are disposed to establish friendship, and form Alliance with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, let them satisfy the minds of the said four Sirdars by oath and engagement; and let the French also satisfy their own minds, by taking an oath and engagement from *them*; and having thus adjusted the concerns of both parties, and established mutual friendship, let them speedily send an army; and let three of the said Sirdars be sent, with two French Sirdars, on a Ship of War to Europe, to negotiate with the French Nation, and the other Sirdar to be sent with the Officers of the French Army to this quarter.—Please God, the interests and satisfaction of both parties will by these means be promoted, and the enemy of the French Nation be effectually exterminated.

A True Translation,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

APPENDIX.—Paper (A.)

No. 9.

Translation of Queries, by the Persons appointed by the late Tippoo Sultaun to proceed on an Embassy to the Isle of France, with Answers to the same.

[The Queries in the Original Manuscript are in the hand-writing of Meerza Bauker, (who was killed at the battle of Malavelly,) and the Answer in the Hand-writing of Mohummud Rezza, the Binky Nabob.]

*In the Name of the Most Merciful God!

Oh Protector!

QUESTION from Murza Bauker, Meer Yoofuf Alli, Huffun Alli, and Meer Ghoolaum Alli, to the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Government:

“Are We whom you are about to depute to adjust the concerns of the Government, to be vested with full powers with regard to all the points comprized in the Five Articles, or to be subject to order?—Let us be informed explicitly.”

ANSWER from all the Members of the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to the exception of Ghoolaum Alli the Suddoor—“You are vested with full powers, with regard to all the points comprized in the Five Articles.”

ANSWER from Ghoolaum Alli, the Suddoor—“To the exception of Engagements; you are vested with full powers with regard to all other political points.”

QUESTION the Second—“Conformably to our instructions, after our arrival at the Mauritius, we shall make the following Proposition to the French Sirdars—That they satisfy our minds, by oath and by formal engagements, while we do the same with respect to them—That they then send an Army, accompanied by one of us, to the Country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, while the remaining three proceed, accompanied by Two Sirdars of their Nation, to Europe, for the purpose of adjusting matters, and satisfying our minds—Should the Sirdars at the Mauritius, on being made acquainted with this proposition, answer, that they are but Servants, and with respect to Military co-operation, have only authority to attend without hesitation, if our Sovereign required it, but are not at liberty to enter into formal engagements with us, altho’ when arrived at the Presence, they will in person enter into formal engagements, and attach themselves to his Highness’s service, and obey his commands—In such case, what are we to do?”

ANSWER from all the Members of the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, excepting Ghoolaum Alli, Meer Suddoor—“If the Sirdars of the Mauritius should object to enter into formal engagements, you must endeavour, by every device in your power, to induce them. If, however, they should still persist in refusing, you must of necessity give way, and not insist upon that point.”

ANSWER from Ghoolaum Alli, the Suddoor—“Unless they enter into formal engagements, you should not bring an army.”

QUESTION the Third—“After the refusal of the Sirdars at the Mauritius to enter into formal engagements, shall we or shall we not proceed to Europe?”

ANSWER unanimously from all the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar—“You must use due exertions to obtain a formal engagement—should they however at length not consent, you should proceed to Europe.”

QUESTION

* This invocation is in the hand-writing of Tippoo Sultaun.

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QUESTION the Fourth—"After our arrival in Europe, if the Managers there should likewise refuse to enter into engagements, what are we to do?"

ANSWER unanimously from all the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar—"You will leave unemployed no exertions to obtain formal engagements, if however they absolutely will not consent, you will obtain from them friendly addresses, and return. If you find no alternative, setting aside the formal obligation, you will obtain from the Ministers a counterpart of the agreement, consisting of five Articles, and parting upon good terms, set out for the Presence."

*On the back of the Original,
Oh Protector!*

A True Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 10.

The ORIGINAL of the following Memorandum, and the five Articles annexed to it, is in the hand-writing of the late Tippoo Sultaun.—The Drafts of Letters to the Executive Directory, &c. in the hand-writing of Habbeeb-oolla, the Sultaun's head Moonshee, and the remainder, in that of Mohunmud-Rezza (otherwise called the Binky Nabob.) The whole is upon red-coloured paper.

In the Name of the Most Merciful God!

ON the 5th of the month Ahmedy, of the year Sauz 1225 from the birth of Mohummud, answering to the 4th Showaul (corresponding with the 2d April 1797,) the Propositions from the Khoodadaud Sirkar were made to the French Nation, through François Ripaud, an European; and letters were caused to be written with his hand to the Nation, and forwarded by Mirza Baukir, Meer Meeraun; Hussun Alli, Mullick-oo-Toojar; Meer Ghoolaum Alli, Meer Yem; and Meer Yoofuf Alli, Meer Affoff; together with letters from the Presence. By the favour of God they will arrive in safety. Before the Proposition was declared, the said François Ripaud, of his own accord, standing up, took the oath of his Nation, and kissed the National Cockade which he wears in his hat. Then the five Articles here under particularized, were caused to be written. A copy of the Hookumnaumeh (*or paper of instructions*) to all the four persons, is also inserted hereunder.

ARTICLE 1st.—That friendship between the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the Nation of the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation, be so firmly established by oath and engagement as long as the sun and moon shall hold their course, that no interruption in it may ever take place.—If (which God forbid!) any difference in word or deed should occur among individuals of the class of servants, in any transaction, no offence to enter into the minds of the (*contracting*) parties, but the affair to be cleared up by correspondence and personal negotiation.—The French Officers (*Sirdars*) to be obedient (*to the Sirkar.*)

ARTICLE 2d.—Owing to (*my*) connection with the French, the English uniting to themselves the Mahrattas and Nizam Alli Khaun, came against the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, took (*from me*) Three Crores and Thirty Lacks in Specie, and

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and half (*my*) Country, and otherwise occasioned (*me*) heavy losses.—All these circumstances are fully known to the French Nation. Moreover, the French Nation had it at heart to expel the English from Hindostan—it is therefore written that the French Nation should afford perfect assistance to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, so that their enemy may be driven out of India. Whenever the question of concluding a peace (*with the English*) may be agitated in Europe, information is given in the first instance to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the question to be decided with a due conformity to the demands of the Khoodadaud Sirkar by mutual concert. To the exception of the country lately wrested from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, all the rest of the British Territorial Possessions to be equally divided; and in the same manner such of the Ships, Islands, and Ports belonging to the English and the Portuguese as may fall into (*our*) hands, together with all stores (*Sermyaum*) and effects, to be equally divided.

ARTICLE 3d.—As far as 10,000 Soldiers, 30,000 Negroes, (*Hubshee*) &c. to be landed, and ships of war in proportion to the number of Troops to be in attendance at Sea, until the conclusion of the War. Whatever Money, Military Stores, and Grain may be required, shall be provided by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, as shall also Carriages, Horses, and Bullocks. After the conquest and partition of the Country and Ports, accounts shall be settled with the French for the Money that may have been expended. The French Officers and their Troops to be subject to the orders of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, with respect to engaging, marching, and halting. The French army to land at the fort of Mirjaun, which is in the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar and in the neighbourhood of Goa, which extends to the large river (*K'hauree*). To co-operate effectually, and bring the fort of Goa into the possession of the Sirkar—after the taking of the fort of Bombay, it shall be made over to the French.—The army of the Sirkar to proceed from Goa to Madras, and taking the Ports in the way, advance as far as Masulipatam, with the French army accompanying. From thence an Officer belonging to the Sirkar, with 40,000 horse and 40,000 infantry, shall be dispatched jointly with a French Officer and a French force to reduce the province of Bengal; and the one shall upon all occasions support the other in its operations.

ARTICLE 4th.—Should any power, (*literally Sirdar*) in this country, enter into hostilities against the Khoodadaud Sirkar, both parties shall join to punish that power.—As long as the sun and moon retain their course, the French Nation shall consider the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar as their own; and in like manner the enemies of the French shall be considered as the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and both parties shall unite to chastize and repel them.

ARTICLE 5th.—Four persons holding Offices under the Government of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, have been vested with powers, and sent to negotiate an alliance of friendship between the two parties. If the French are desirous of establishing friendship and alliance with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, let them satisfy the Sirdars above-mentioned, by oath and engagements, and in the same manner let the French satisfy themselves also, by requiring an oath and engagements from those Sirdars; and having adjusted the affairs of both parties, and cemented mutual friendship, let them speedily send an Army, and let them dispatch to Europe on a Ship of war, three of the Sirdars of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, with two of the French, to carry on the negotiation, and let the other Sirdar be sent back to this quarter with the French Officers and

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Troops—Please God, by this arrangement, the interest and satisfaction of both parties will be promoted, and the Enemy of the French Nation will be completely exterminated.—On the 5th of the Almedy, in the year Sauz 1225 from the birth of Mohommah, corresponding with Sunday the fourth of the month of Showaul (answering to the 2d of April 1797) after the 3th hour of the day, in the hour Kummel, and when the sun entered Taurus, these Propositions were written.

Here follow Drafts of the Five Letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the French Legislature in France, and at the Mauritius, —of which, Translations appear in No. 3, addressed —Au Pouvoir Executif.—Au Representans de peuple, (at the Mauritius)—General Citoyen Mangaron—Citoyen Sercey, Annual de Mer de la Republique—Citoyen Malartic, Gouverneur General de L'Isle de France et de la Re-union.

Then follows a Memorandum of the form of Address, &c.

N. B. The above drafts of Letters are in the Hand writing of Hulbee Oolla, Tippoo Sultaun's blood Moonshaz.

—————

Copy of the INSTRUCTIONS addressed to Mirza Baukir, Meer Yoosuf Alli, Meer Ghoolaum Alli, and Hussen Alli.

HAVING appointed you Four to carry on a Negotiation between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation, you have been empowered to agitate the five Articles annexed to this — Considering yourselves fortunate in obtaining so important an employment, let your conduct be conformable to the commands of God, and of his Messenger; and keeping engrained on your minds the engagement to which you bound yourselves in the Akshah Mosque, make them the rule of your actions upon all occasions.—According to the sacred writings, “Be obedient to God and to his Messenger, and to those to whom obedience is due by you.” To obey a Prince of the Faith, is a Duty —To fulfil this duty of obedience, Four things, the initial letter of which is Z, must not be covered, viz. Zunn, (*Woman,*) Zeeft, (*Existence,*) Zurr, (*Money,*) and Zemeen, (*Land.*)—God defend us! The undue coveting of these four things, reduces a man to the nature of those three things of which the initial letter begins with a K.—Kaufer, (*Heretics,*) Ke. auz, (*Swine,*) and Kulb, (*Dogs,*) which are for certain impure, and are brothers in filthiness.—Thus, it is summarily recorded in books—“Heretics and all their Brethren; Dogs and all their Tribe; Swine and all their race, are equally impure.”—The Fidelity which is to be practised, is of four kind:—First, the Fidelity of the Eyes; that is, if you see any one injuring the Sirkar, you prevent him—Secondly, the Fidelity of the Ears, that is, if you hear any one utter expressions repugnant to Loyalty (*or Fidelity*) you immediately reprimand him as far as lays in your power, and without disguise, state the case to the Presence, or to some Officer of Government.—The Third is, the Fidelity of the Tongue, that is, to utter the expressions of Loyalty, of Praise, and Gratitude, to recommend and to shew the example of Loyalty to others, and as long as the organs of speech are left you, to employ them for the service of Sirkar.—The Fourth Fidelity is that of the Hand, which imports, that you are to employ it in the service of the Sirkar in every way; whether by writing, or by carrying the sword and the musket, against the enemy —In short, all the faculties of the Eyes, the Ears, the Tongue, and the Hand, must be called into action, and upon all occasions, considering that God and his Messenger, who know and see all things, are ever present, you should act accordingly.—The most High hath said, “I know the secret emotions of the heart of man—I am ever present with “him.”—Again, it occurs

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in the HUDDIES (*traditional sayings of the prophet*) “The giver and receiver of Bribes shall both enter into Hell.”—You must not in the first instance, give yourselves out as being employed in an ambassadorial capacity, but conduct the concerns of the Khoodadaud Sirkar with the utmost secrecy. You must profess yourselves to be merchants—On your arrival at the Mauritius, you must send some persons of respectability with the European Aubaine, and one or two Dob’hauffees (*Interpreters*), with a message to the five Sirdars at the Mauritius, purporting that you are merchants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, are come to sell your merchandize. If they will permit you, and allow you to hire a house (as you have come a long Voyage), you will repose yourselves a while, and then proceed to dispose of your effects—You must enjoin the European Aubaine not to communicate the secret to any one except the five Sirdars.

The Names of the five Sirdars are as follows:

There are two persons possessing the General Controul of affairs—Their designation is—“*Au Représentants de Peuple*”

The name of the Commander in Chief in Hindostan, who has come out with that appointment, is “*General Citoyen Mangalon.*”

The name and designation of the Commander of the French Navy, are “*Citoyen Secréy, Amiral de Mer de La République.*”

The name and designation of the Chief of the Mauritius, are “*Citoyen Malartic, Gouverneur General de l’Île de France et de la Réunion.*”

Having communicated to them your arrival, and heard what they have to say, you will tell them, that they must by no means pay you the Compliment of going themselves, or of sending persons to meet you, nor show open marks of friendship towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar, nor outwardly show you any attentions, in order that your mission may not become public.—That after your landing, wherefoever they may assemble in private and send for you you will wait upon them unattended, and communicate the sentiments of friendship.—What is meant, is this That you Four should meet the above-mentioned Sirdars privately: That you should in the first instance offer Compliments on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, make enquiries after their health, and confine your discourse to general professions friendship.—Of the five Persian and five French letters which are entrusted to your care, you are to keep one in the Persian and another in the French language, addressed to the five Sirdars in Europe (*the Directory*) in deposit. With respect to the remaining four Persian and four French letters, addressed to the Sirdars of Mauritius (in the latter of which all particulars are contained) you will in the first instance leave the French letters in deposit in the Ship, and without delivering them, only carry with you the four Persian letters, and at your meeting with the five Sirdars, rise up and deliver to them the letters according to their respective addresses, with your own hands—You must first find out, in the course of conversation, how far they are constant to their friendship with the Khoodadaud Sirkar,—that you will completely ascertain;—and then, at a private conference, you will, with your own hands, deliver the four French letters respectively into the hands of the Sirdars, and adapt your discourse so as to flatter them, and promote the success of the object of your mission.—It is a known saying, “The pleased Labourer succeeds in his undertaking.”—You will also state, that on account of the secrecy of your mission, Jewels and Khelauts (*or honorary dresses*) &c. tokens of Friendship, have not been sent on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, but that, please God, when a meeting takes place with the Presence, which through the Divine favour will soon happen, every mark of favour and indulgence will be shewn.

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shewn.—Such are the friendly sentiments which you must express.—In short, you must, in private with the five Sirdars, ascertain their disposition—that is to say, ascertain, if from the tenor of their discourse they are desirous of cultivating friendship with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and are inclined to send an Army to the Callicut quarter, or to the coast belonging to the Khoodadaud Sirkar.—After ascertaining this, you will propose to them, that both parties should mutually ratify their assurances according to their respective tenets, and join with one heart to exterminate the Enemy.—If they should agree to send back with you an army under the Command of a Sirdar, and should bind themselves to you by oath and engagements, you will in the same manner give them assurances under oath and engagement.—Should they (which God forbid!) merely agree to send an Army, but refuse to bind themselves by formal engagements, you are not to stand upon this point; but in that case, you must have the five articles of agreements drawn up in the French language, and deliver the same to them; receiving from them a Counterpart, and sending Meer Yoofof Alli with the troops, the remaining Three of you are to embark with the two (*French*) Sirdars, whom they will nominate for the purpose, on board one of their Ships, and proceed to France; and by the favour of God being arrived at the place of your destination, you will cause those two Sirdars to write notice of your arrival to the Ministers, and proceeding into their Country with the utmost possible secrecy, you will meet the five constituted Sirdars of that Country, who are called Pouvoir Executif.—After compliments and expressions of regard, you will privately state to them, that by the favor of God, the bonds of friendship between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation have very long been daily acquiring strength, as is well known to them.—That they are not ignorant that the enmity of their Enemies towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar, originated in the deputation of the Ambassadors from the Khoodadaud Sirkar to France, which formerly took place.—That the sum of my desire is, that as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure, our mutual friendship may remain and encrease daily.—Please God, you will effect the complete satisfaction of both parties, and employ your endeavours to the encrease of friendship.—You will explain to them, in detail, the five Articles which have been committed to writing.—You are well wishers and faithful servants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and you wish well to the votaries of the Faith, exerting your zeal therefore to the utmost, you must make your court to them by the most impressive and flattering language, and by the expressions of perfect cordiality.—You must persuade them to act according to the five Articles which you are empowered to negotiate, and to execute mutual engagements to that effect, agreeably to the respective tenets of the parties; and causing them to draw out a Treaty (*or engagement*) accordingly, make them sign, seal, and deliver the same.—You will also draw up and deliver a Treaty (*or engagement*) in the same terms, and engage that a like instrument shall be signed and sealed by the Presence, and delivered to their Sudars (*meaning, it is to be supposed, those of their Nation in India.*)

Having thus entered into engagements, you will bring with you the Troops, &c. together with the Ships of war as specified in the five Articles, as also Arizets (*addresses*) from them to the Presence; and Letters of injunction to the Sirdars of the French Nation who are arrived in this quarter, requiring them to pay obedience to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and to receive the engagement to be executed under my Seal and Signature.—Should there be any appearance of a cessation of hostilities between

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tween the contending parties in Europe, you will require them to stipulate for the restitution of that half of the Country, and of the Three Crores and Thirty Lacs of Rupees, which their Enemy wrested from me, because of my attachment to their Nation.—This requisition you will couch in proper Terms.

After your arrival at the Mauritius, when you shall have ascertained from the discourse of the Sirdars of the French Nation (*at that place*) that they are disposed to cement the friendship subsisting between that Nation and the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and that they are determined to join in extirpating the Enemy, and that such also is the disposition of those in Europe, and when they shall have agreed with earnest cordiality to send a Ship with you, and a confidential person (*to Europe*) then you may proceed.

Should you however (which God forbid!) find them averse to the Alliance between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation, you will confine these secret points to your own breasts; and stating yourselves to have come merely upon a trading concern, all four of you, in concert with the Meer Behet, Komaul-oo-deen, will draw up a statement of facts, neither omitting nor adding a single circumstance, affix thereto your Seals and Signatures, deposit it in a Chest, and repair to the Presence.

If the European Navigators who accompany you, should not consent to return with you, you must entertain and bring others.

Ten Cannon founders—ten Ship builders—ten manufacturers of China Ware—ten Glafs and Mirror makers—ten makers of Ship Blocks (literally *Wheels*) and Wheels (*or Engines*) for raising Water, and other kinds of Wheel-work—and Workmen versed in fine Gold Plating; are required in the Khoodadaud Sirkar.—You will state to the French Sirdars, that they are to consider the desire to manufacture these Articles, as arising from the friendship and attachment of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and as a means of promoting their interests, and to request that they will therefore send ten Artificers of each sort. After obtaining these people, you will fix suitable wages for them before you leave the place, giving them also something in advance; and after their embarkation, you will give them an allowance of Provisions (literally *Gram*) on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and transport them hither.—Please God, after your return to the Presence, you will deliver up these Instructions.

On the 5th of the month Ahmedy of the year Sauz 1225 from the Birth of Mohammed, answering to Sunday the 4th of the month Showaul (*corresponding with 2d April 1797*) at the 8th hour of the day (*about 9 o'clock, A. M.*) at the hour Kummer, and the entrance of the Sun into the sign Taurus, the Original of these Instructions was written by the hand of Syud Mohammed Meer Affof.—[This Copy is written in the hand of Mohammed Rezza, Meer Meeraun.]

SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Whatever propositions the French Sirdars may make to you, you are to take them down in writing with your own hands, and tell them, that, please God, you will give an answer on the following day.—You will then return home, and all Four of you assembling in private, you will consult together upon the answer to be given; and having determined upon it, you are to commit it to writing; and all Four having signed it, you are to deposit it in a chest, and the answer, in conformity to the terms
of

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

of it, is to be verbally delivered by Mirza Baukir, all the rest sitting by and listening. —Should Mirza Baukir make any mistake in delivering the answer, the rest are to prompt him.

You must all of you study the French Language, but none of you must converse with the French Sirdars in French. You are to speak thro' an Interpreter, yet if the Interpreter should mistake a word or two, you will set him right in French, excepting however one or two words, none of you Four must hold any converse in the French Language, because, while an Interpreter is employed, they (*the Sirdars*) cannot tell whether you say anything more or less, whereas if the French Sirdars say any thing more or less, you, knowing the language, will detect it—you must make yourselves appear ignorant of their language, whereby you will be able to learn their real sentiments, while they consult together upon the various subjects that come before them.

As there are no Clove or Nutmeg trees in the Khoodadaud Sirkar, you are directed to desire the Sirdars at the Mauritius, to fill some boxes with Seeds, and also to send some Plants by the Ships.

You will commit to paper all circumstances respecting the Negotiation at the Mauritius, and forward the account to the Presence by a French Ship, before you proceed on your voyage.

THE sacred Command is issued to Mirza Baukir, Husein Alli, Meer Yoosuf Alli, and Meer Ghoolam Alli, that, provided they are successful, that is to say, provided they obtain formal engagements from the Leaders of the French Nation, it matters not tho' they expend from one Imaumee to five Lacks, *still* however on condition, that the engagements take place.

A True Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

No. II.

The Original of this Number is in the hand-writing of Hubbeeb Oollah, the late Tippoo Sultaun's head Moonshee.

Copy of the fictitious Hookum-naumah (*or Instructions*) addressed to Mirza Mohummud Baukir, Meer Youful Alli, Meer Ghoolam Alli, and Meer Husein Alli.

IT is hoped, that, attended by the Divine Protection, you will reach Jemaulabad, and thence, Koriaul (*Mangalore*), and through the aid of Providence, embarking with your baggage on board the ship Assud Ellanhee, set out towards the place of destination.—Immediately on your arrival at Koriaul, you will load on the Ship, Black Pepper to the amount of 15 or 20,000 Pagodas, together with four months provisions and water for your people. Among the fifteen men belonging to Ripaud the Frenchman, who came here for service, there are two Navigators, by name Maçon and Aubaine, to these persons you will assign a proper monthly Salary, and appoint them to the duty of Navigators on board the Ship. —You will also place with them, in the same capacity, and for the purpose of instruction, the three Mussul-

man

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

man Navigators by name Abdool Kurreem, Moofa, and Fukkeer Mohummud — Two large and eight small volumes upon the subject of Navigation are entrusted to you; the French must be translated into Persian; and they (*or you*) and the other Navigators and Sirdars make themselves Masters of the Art—you must also calculate the ship's progress.—For the fifteen Christians who would not take service, you must supply provisions on the Sukar's account, and causing them to embark with you, land them at the Island; one or two men among them, who are versed in Navigation, you must also join with the other Navigators. Should there not be room enough for all the men sent with you, you will leave behind such as you think proper, and take with you the rest.—You must dispose of the Pepper at a good price, and bring the Cash with you.—You are appointed to conduct this Commercial Expedition, and the Pepper, together with the ship *Affud-Ellanhee*, are given into the protection of the All-Merciful, and into your charge.—Wherever you expect to be able to dispose of the Pepper to advantage, you must carry it there, and sell it accordingly. It is also ordered, that the ship's bottom should be coppered, and therefore you are to touch at any island where ships bottoms are coppered, and, paying a proper price, get it done.—Meer Komaul-oo-Deen, Meer Beher, also understands the science of Navigation.

Copy of the Ship's Pass.

From a sense of original and innate fraternity and regard, it is represented to the respectable Governors on the Sea Coasts, on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, that should Mirza Mohummud Baukir, &c. Merchants by profession, arrive at any of your Ports for the purposes of Trade, it will be consistent with friendship and benevolence in you, to shew them all that attention, hospitality, and respect, which is the laudable practice of men of liberal minds, and enabling them, if occasion should require, to purchase grain, &c. Articles at a reasonable rate, facilitate their departure, and shew them every degree of favor.

On the back of the original,

Copy of the fictitious Hookum-naumeh.

A True Translation,

N. B. Edmonstone

Persian Translator to the Government.

No. 12.

QUESTION proposed by the Six Departments to Citizen François Rigaud, as follows:

Previously to the present period, (*persons*) on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar went to France, for the purpose of cultivating the friendship of the French Nation; and in consequence of this, the English became hostile to the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and the losses which they occasioned to the Sirkar are well known to the whole French Nation, as well as to yourself. The favor and kindness shewn by the Khoodadaud Sirkar to the French, are also well known to the whole Nation; yet the Peace which the Rajah (*King*) of France concluded with the Rajah (*King*) of England, was not even communicated to the Khoodadaud Sirkar. But notwithstanding this improper proceeding,

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His

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

His Highness, regardless of the representations of his well-wishers, and those who have grown old in his service, was still disposed to afford his protection and support to the French Nation, and on your representations this countenance has been shewn them: We therefore propose to you the present question, and desire that you will state, What are the actual intentions of the French Nation, if they be certainly known to you, and whether there is, or is not, a prospect of their speedily carrying their determination into effect?

In the Four Departments there are four officers of high rank; first, the Meer Meeraun, or War Minister, the second, Meer Yem, the Minister of Marine, the third, Mullick-oo-Toojar, the Superintendant of Commerce, the fourth, Meer Affof, the Superintendant of the Country (*revenues*).—It has been determined to send off these four officers, that they may repair to the Sirdar (*or Chief*) of the French Nation; and by formal engagements on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, give confidence and satisfaction to the French Nation, at the same time receiving from that Nation similar assurances, confirmed by personal engagements, and by oath. Will then the Sirdar (*or Chief*) of the Mauritius, and the Commander of the Ships, Citizen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique, consent to this, and will they, or will they not, send off the four Officers abovementioned immediately to France?—If you are well acquainted with the dispositions of your own nation, and the character of their general professions (*with respect to us*) of which you cannot be ignorant, you will apprise us accordingly.—Immediately on the arrival of the four officers abovementioned at the Mauritius, will the said Chief repair to this place, with a large Army, or not? Inform us of this. You have already tasted the bounty of the Sirkar, and you may wish to enjoy it hereafter; give us therefore a particular account of every thing.

A True Translation,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

No. 13.

[The following Translation and Abstract are made from the original Persian Letters found in the Palace of Seringapatam, signed and sealed by Tippoo Sultaun, in a state prepared for dispatch—a circumstance which is accounted for in the narrative of Hussun Alli, one of the Ambassadors sent by Tippoo Sultaun to the Mauritius (vide No. 18). It is stated in that narrative, that the four persons originally destined for the embassy, were detained by the unfavourableness of the season, and the hazard of being taken, and as only two Ambassadors actually went to the Mauritius, it became necessary to substitute other letters in the room of these.]

Translation of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory at Paris.

Form of Address on the Cover :

To the perusal of the high and exalted; the magnificent and distinguished in station; the kind refuge of friends, the objects of regard, the Gentlemen constituting the Executive Power—Be their regard perpetual!

The

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

[*The Address within the Letter is in the same terms as on the Cover*]

THE fame of your urbanity, your observance of faith and sincerity, and your regard for the attachment of faithful Friends, which is your laudable practice, has reached the ears of your Friends, by the representation of Citizen François Ripaud—In consequence, the heart of your ancient Friend experienced a degree of gladness not to be described, and the warmth of my esteem suggested to my reflection, that the regard of ancient Friends is renewed and redoubled by the sight of each other, and by personal and verbal communication.—The impediments to this are, however, well known, and therefore four Sirdars of high Station, are delivered over to the protection of the All-Merciful, and duly empowered and sent, for the purpose of visiting those sincerely, friendly, and faithful Persons, and stating points of cordial friendship. I have no doubt these Sirdars will have an opportunity, at a time of privacy, fully to lay before you my unreserved sentiments, which I beg you will consider as real.—I confidently rely upon you, who are my cordial friends, that you will not neglect any one point of friendship, but that you will duly inspire the minds of both parties with mutual confidence. May the Garden of Time produce the fruits of your and our wishes!

From the Same; addressed in the same form of words as the foregoing, to “Citoyen Malartic, Gouverneur General de l’Île de France et de la Re-union.

This Letter is nearly verbatim the same as the foregoing, with the following additional Paragraph.

From among those four Sirdars, you will, no doubt, send back one to this quarter, with the Commander (literally *Sirdar*) of the French Troops, and send the other three with two French Officers (literally *two Sirdars of French Troops*) in a Ship of War, to Europe, in order to adjust the Negotiation.—May the Garden of Time, &c. (*as before*)

From the Same; addressed, “Au Representans du Peuple.”
Verbatim the same as the foregoing, addressed to the Executive Directory.

From the Same, addressed to “General Citoyen Mangalon.”
Verbatim the same as that to Malartic.

From the Same; addressed to “Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique.
Verbatim the same as that to Malartic.

A true Translation,

N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

No. 14.

TRANSLATION of the Transcript of a Letter, in the Persian Language, contained in a Memorandum Book, and purporting to be a version from a Letter in the French Language.*

The Original of this Number is in the hand-writing of Syud Mohummud Khaun, who was killed on the 4th of May.

In the Name of the most Merciful God!

On the 4th of Ahmedy of the year Sauz,
(*answering to the 2d of April 1797.*)

Salutations of Friendship on the part of his Majesty, the Shadow of God, to the Sirdars of the Mauritius and the French Nation.

You well know the friendship which has subsisted with the French Nation from the time of my late Father to the present.—From the time that the French combination (*this appears to allude to the Revolution*) took place, it has been my desire to make known to you the sentiments of my heart, but, for want of some person acquainted with your laws and customs, the communication of my desires has remained in suspense. It has now fortunately happened, that by the arrival of Ripaud, I have learnt all circumstances of that quarter from his verbal communications. Conceiving the present to be a favourable opportunity to confirm our ancient friendship, I have determined to renew it in such a manner, that our interests being henceforward considered as one, my Enemies shall be considered as your's, and your Enemies as mine; that the most inviolable engagements and alliance should be entered into, and that while life remains, this friendly connection should be observed—You now see the degree and the nature of that friendship which I profess towards the French Nation; when I receive similar proofs of your sentiments, I shall be disposed to establish the system of friendship above described—your friendship and your attachment will *then* be proved, when your Land and Military Forces shall arrive in this Country, and then shall I fulfil the promise I have above given. The war in which I was sometime since engaged, was entirely owing to my friendship with the French Nation. Formerly, when a French force arrived in my Dominions, I fulfilled every article which the obligations of friendship imposed upon me—The shameless, thieving, robbing English, of themselves incompetent, leagued with the Mahrattas and the Mogul, (*the Nizam*) and accompanied by them, attacked me in every quarter—At the very height of the war with the English, Cossigny, who had come to me through the intervention of Monsr. Buffy, was, at his instance, induced to abandon me, and Lally, who was in the service of the Sirkar, after embezzling large sums of money, prepared to withdraw himself—This circumstance coming to my knowledge, I imposed my commands upon him, and he, in consequence, was withheld from departing. Notwithstanding the union subsisting between me and the French, the Commander of the French troops abandoned me: In consequence of which, they (*i.e. the English and their Allies*) forced me to make Peace, and wrested from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, Thirty Lacks of Rupees in Specie, and the half of my finest Provinces, and divided the whole among them. What has happened, has happened, henceforward it must not

* A Copy of the Letter alluded to, in the French language, will be found in Nos. 1 and 2. of the French Correspondence.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

not be so: Hereafter, when War shall be declared against your Enemies, or Peace be concluded, you must act, in these respects, under my orders according to the pleasure of my Government and my People. One point of a particular nature, and that must not be forgotten, is this: I and my People are ignorant of the laws and customs of the French Nation, and the latter are equally unacquainted with those of my Sirkar—should any of the subjects of my Sirkar, or of the French Nation, commit any irregularity, he must be reprimanded, and the adjustment of such cases, as they occur, is adviseable, in order that no interruption may take place in the friendship of the Parties.—It is announced to the Sirdars of the French Nation, that in the season of War, they are to be under the orders of the Sirkar—this is a point which the French Nation and the French Sirdars will, no doubt, approve, for the customs and mode of warfare in this Country, are distinct.—A favourable opportunity now presents itself, and I therefore now communicate to my friends, the objects which I have at heart—If you shall concur in them, not an individual, not a trace of the iniquitous English shall remain in the expanse of Hindostan—If, at this time, a body of your regular Europeans, and free negroes (*literally your new Brothers*) whom you have with you, arrive, joined to my troops, they will expel the iniquitous English from Hindostan; and whenever the French troops shall unite with mine to attack the English, the powers of Hindostan will be unable to afford them assistance, because they are engaged in domestic dissensions.—It has already been stated, ‘that my Enemies shall be considered as your Enemies, and your Enemies as mine,’ they are truly one and the same.—You must now be fully apprized of my sentiments; it only remains, that you should, with the utmost expedition, apprise me of your’s.—Immediately on receipt of what I have written, let me know whether you agree to it or not, but do not engage for any thing which you will not perform.—All this is to be ascribed to my attachment to the French Nation—I have retained Citizen François Ripaud, through him I shall be made acquainted with the contents of any letters you may write, and through him I shall write answers. Citizen Ripaud shall want for nothing, but being honoured by a situation of importance, he has been retained by me under every circumstance of comfort; his mind has been set at ease on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and he has been retained (*literally sent for*) in order to adjust the concerns, and increase the friendship of the French Nation and the Khoodadaud Sirkar. You, on your part, also, must write to him in terms calculated to remove his apprehensions; intimating to him, that his continuing with the Khoodadaud is very right and proper for the promotion of our mutual interests. In the event of your agreeing to what I have written, with a view to cement the foundations of friendship, I now state to you the aid in provisions which I am willing to make for the Land and Sea forces.

Stipulations in favour of the French Nation, as follows:

ARTICLE 1st.—Immediately on the arrival of the French on the Coast of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, Provisions of all kind, (Wine excepted) Carriage, &c. and all other necessaries, shall be supplied.

ARTICLE 2d.—Supplies of Provisions, &c. shall be furnished for the Land and Sea forces, by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and money shall also be advanced to them.

ARTICLE 3d.—Bullocks for the Artillery, with all their Equipments, Carriage Bullocks, and Camels for the baggage of the Officers and Men, shall be furnished by the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

ARTICLE 4th.—To provide Palankeens for the higher Officers, and Horses and Tattos (*a breed of small horses*) for the others.

ARTICLE 5th.—During the War, should there happen to be a deficiency of Powder, Balls, &c. in the French Army, it shall be supplied by the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

ARTICLE 6th.—Immediately on the arrival of the French Troops, I will march in Person with an Army to chastise the Enemy.

Stipulations on the part of the French to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, as follows.

ARTICLE 1st.—The French Troops never to act in any thing without the consent of me and my people, nor to disobey my orders on any occasion, but to continue obedient to me.

ARTICLE 2d.—The French Troops and their Officers, who are coming hither, to undertake nothing without consulting me.

ARTICLE 3d.—If any of the Officers of the French should excite disturbance or treachery in the Army of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the circumstance to be immediately reported to me, the offender to be seized, and sent to the Commanding Officer of the French, to be punished according to their forms, and in like manner, should the French discover any Sirdar of the Sirkar employed in exciting disturbance in the French Army, let him be seized and sent to me, that he may suffer that punishment according to the forms of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which is absolutely necessary in such cases, to prevent disputes between the two Armies.

ARTICLE 4th.—After the War, the amount of the expence I may have been at for the French, to be repaid me on a fair settlement of accounts.

ARTICLE 5th.—All conquests and captures of Territory, Effects, Forts, Money, Articles, Grain, Ships, Sea Coasts, to be equally divided; that is, half shall be assigned to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and half to the French.

ARTICLE 6th.—Whatever Territory belonging to the English be taken, under this alliance with the French in conjunction with the troops of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, shall be divided; to the exception of that which formerly appertained to the Sirkar.

ARTICLE 7th.—On the reduction of the fortress of Goa, it shall be retained by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and in like manner that of Bombay shall be assigned to the French.

ARTICLE 8th.—All English and Portuguese prisoners, male and female, shall be allowed the necessary daily subsistence, and be kept in confinement until the conclusion of the War, when they shall be sent out of the territories of the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French.

ARTICLE 9th.—By the 6th Article, all the Territory, Forts, Islands, and Ports on the Sea Coast, which may be taken, are to be equally divided: It shall depend upon the order of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, given with the knowledge of the French Troops, what Forts shall be garrisoned, and what shall be destroyed.—This point shall not depend upon a reference to Europe.

ARTICLE 10th.—As affording the easiest means of effecting the expulsion of the English and Portuguese, let me be supplied from the Mauritius with from five to ten thousand Europeans, and from twenty-five to thirty thousand Negroes, &c. trained men.

ARTICLE 11th.—The French Troops to disembark at Suddasheo Gurrh (*Onore*) and

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

and immediately proceed to reduce Goa. The advantage of taking Goa will be this; that there will then be a place for the Ships to remain at, and the Troops will be easily supplied with the necessary equipments.

ARTICLE 12th.—After having fully considered these Propositions, let me have speedy intelligence, by a small vessel dispatched for the purpose, whether you will agree to them or not, in order that every thing necessary for the troops may be prepared. An European will be stationed on the Sea Coast, to send intelligence of the ships. Aubaine, an European, is sent. Transmit me information respecting the coming of the troops by his hands, as he is acquainted with my ports.

ARTICLE 13th.—Four persons in my confidence are now deputed. Of these I request you will dispatch two upon one of your Ships to France, accompanied by some confidential person, whom you may select for the purpose. The negotiations that are to be carried on in France shall be through them. I have entrusted them with a packet addressed to the leaders of the French Nation: dispatch them with this packet. As to the two Sirdars who are directed to bring the troops, you will bring them back with you on one of your ships. I beg you will get my ship, which is now going, coppered, and if that can be done in time, let her return with your ship, but if that cannot be, place a commander in her, and let her follow.

ARTICLE 14.—While engaged in attacking the English and Portuguese, should the Mahrattas and the Mogul (*Nizam*) assist them, we must chastise them effectually.

[Here follows a draft of the Letters, with their respective forms of Address, of which a Translation appears in No. 13. A Gun is specified to be sent to General Mangalon, Admiral Sercey, and General Malartic.]

On the back of the Original,

Copy of the large letter of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, caused to be written in the French language by Ripaud. Written by Syud Mohummed on the 5th of the month Ahmedy, of the year Sauz 1225 from the birth of Mohummud.

A True Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 15.

[This Memorandum Book commences with a rough and incomplete Draft of the Letters to the French Legislature in France and at the Mauritius; Translations of the Originals of which, appear in No. 13.]

* HEADS of INTELLIGENCE respecting the Country Powers.

Intelligence respecting Nizam Alli Khaun:

Nizam Alli Khaun is extremely ill, and at the point of death. He has three or four Sons, who are inimical to one another. Several of them solicit the protection of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and he who is particularly attached to the Sirkar is supported by the Chiefs of that State.

Intelligence

* These Heads of Intelligence will also be found in Nos. 3 and 4 of the French Correspondence.—Paper (B.)

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

Intelligence respecting the Mahrattas:

The Head of the State threw himself off the top of his house, and was killed.—All the Chiefs are inimical to one another, and upon the point of proceeding to hostilities, and they no longer possess any authority throughout the country.—The Troops of Zemaun Shah Dooranny have reached Delhi, the capital of the Emperor. He himself is come with them.—The Mahratta Troops have made their appearance in various places in the Delhi province, and are continuing to collect. All the Chiefs of Hindostan are disaffected to the Mahrattas, on account of their oppressions. There is no doubt they will soon be expelled from that country. The domestic disputes of the two Sudars (*meaning the Nizam and the Mahrattas*) will certainly prevent either from joining the English. At the desire and instigation of Zemaun Shah, Mirza Amaum (*the late Vizier Asso-foo-Dowlah*) has quarrelled with the English, assembled his army, and is prepared for hostilities against them. The English likewise have assembled their army in Bengal. In the Calicut District, the Rajah of Cotingerry has slain in battle near a thousand English Soldiers, and three or four thousand Native Troops. The whole of the Calicut District is rendered disaffected by the oppression and violence of the English. In various places, the Inhabitants are in Arms, and do not acknowledge the English Authority. The Polygars, that is to say, the Chiefs of the Masulipitam, Ellore, and Arcot Districts, are also ready to revolt. They have killed and cut off the head of the Son of Abdool Wahaub Khaun: In short, now is the moment of opportunity.

[*Here follows a Memorandum of the names and designations of the leading men at the Mauritius, and of the Executive Directory; the same as appears in No. 1.*]

* On the 18th of Khoosruvee, in the year Sauz 1225 from the Birth of Mohummud, (*answering to the 9th of October 1797,*) letters of the same tenor were written to the four persons undermentioned:

Au Representans, General Mangalon, General Malartic, Amiral Sercey.

The contents as follows:—The circumstances of my cordial and sincere attachment, and the sentiments of my heart, have been personally communicated to Meer Yousuf Ali and Citoyen Ripaud, who will represent them to you. I doubt not you will consider what they may state as genuine and authentic. Believe me to be very anxious for your speedily communicating the news of your welfare, and the detailed declaration of your friendship by these two persons. Last year (*when I proposed to send an Embassy*) the season for the sailing of Ships was at an end, and therefore the departure of the Embassy was postponed. This year I have taken advantage of the early part of the season for that purpose. Be fortune favourable to you!—[Written upon silvered paper.]

On the back of the original,
Intelligence.

A True Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

* Vide No. 15 of the French Correspondence—Paper (B.)—in which General Malartic acknowledges the receipt of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun of this date.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

No. 16.

*TRANSLATION of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun's Ambassadors to the Isle of France ;
written on their return from the embassy to Mangalore.*

Hussun Ally and Shaik Ibrahim, after offering their respects at the foot of the Throne, represent as follows:

ON Wednesday the 9th of Behary, of the year 1226 from the birth of Mohumud, (*answering to the 26th April 1798*) we landed in safety with the Lascars and other Attendants.

The following is an abstract Statement of the force sent by Generals Malartic, Sercy, and Mangallon, from Mauritius, to be employed in the Service.

Chapuy, General of the Land Forces,	-	-	-	1
Dubuc, General of the Marine,	-	-	-	1
Desmoulins, Commandant of the Europeans,	-	-	-	1
Officers of the Artillery,	-	-	-	2
Marine Officers,	-	-	-	6
Ship Builders and others,	-	-	-	4
Officers, Captains, Serjeants, and Linguist,	-	-	-	26
European Soldiers,	-	-	-	36
Soldiers of the second description or half-cast,	-	-	-	22

Total of the persons arrived from Mauritius, 99

Exclusive of Monsieur De Bay, the Watch-maker, who was sent from the Capital (*Seringapatam*) with us; making together 100 Persons, agreeably to the Muster Roll which is dispatched to your Majesty, and from which every thing will appear.

The party agreeably to the suggestion of their Chiefs, were disembarked and furnished with separate lodgings, which had been prepared for them.

Altho' there was no order from the Presence for giving a daily Batta (*extra allowance*) or for furnishing subsistence and necessary supplies for the Troops which might eventually arrive from Mauritius, yet, with a view to satisfy them, and set their minds at ease, we having consulted with Mirza Mohummed Baukir and Meer Mohummed Ali, the Asoff of Jemaulabad, fixed on such rates as appeared to us proper for the daily allowance of each individual, to have effect until the receipt of orders from the Presence: But the Sirdars or Chiefs would not assent to these rates, and they made application for allowances according to a statement of their own.

We accordingly, considering the circumstances of the time, adopted their own rates, and they will be paid agreeably thereto, until notice be received from the Presence.—A copy of the Statement fixed by us, with copy also of the Memorandum delivered by them, is transmitted to your Majesty, and every thing will appear from them.

May it please your Majesty!—The application made by the two Generals for conveyances for themselves, as well as for their dependants, appears by the Memorandum dictated by them, to be as follows:

For the two Generals—two Palankeens and two Horses,

For the Commandant of the Troops, 10 Officers, 5 Captains, 6 Serjeants, 1 Linguist, 2 Chief Officers of Artillery, and 1 Watch maker, altogether 28 persons—they require 28 Horses and 2 Palankeens.

2 F

May

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

May it please your Majesty!—The various Articles and Baggage which accompany them, such as large Chests, &c. &c. are very numerous, and extremely bulky and heavy; they may be estimated at nearly the burthen of a thousand men; and at the time of carrying this baggage over the Ghauts (Passes) &c. a still greater number of labourers will be required than heretofore, and by reason of the great weight and bulk of the articles, great delay and tardiness will certainly take place at the different stages—The season too of the rains, and for bad roads, is approached and at hand, moreover, it is the time fixed for the departure of the Affos, Aumildars, and Killahdars, stationed on the road, according to their engagements; and from the borders of Jemaulabad to Aslaureh, your Majesty well knows in what a high state of cultivation the land is, the whole extent of the road—Under this circumstance, your Majesty will be pleased to order what you may think proper.

May it please your Majesty!—In consequence of the rains (should perchance no halting places be found in the cultivated Country) they will require for themselves and their equipage, as the Troops accompany them, Gundelehs (*the fly of a Tent*) and small Tents for the Chiefs, they will also want Provisions, Goats, Fowls, Rice, &c.

May it please your Majesty!—Seven Chests or Casks containing Nutmeg and Clove Trees, &c. which agreeably to your Orders, were brought by us from the Mauritius, also require near eighty persons to carry them—It occurred to us, before the receipt of an order from the Presence, and their dispatch, a considerable period must elapse; that the Rains were approaching (and God forbid that they should receive any injury) We, therefore, in preference to every thing else, sent them off under charge of a Guard, to take care of them, with a Letter and an account particulars of the names of the Trees, which we translated from the account given by the European, and we gave positive injunctions for their being carried as far as the borders of Jemaulabad (the Affos of which place is Meer Mohumud Ally) by Baigarries (*persons pressed for public Service*) and for their being transported from thence up to the Ghaut (Passes). Having conveyed them so far, we desired also that they might be carried on, provided Baigarries could be procured as they proceeded. Under these circumstances, we trust that Lascars and others may be ordered from the Presence, with a view to expedite the conveyance of them, that they may receive no injury from delay.

We have further to represent, That we have dispatched to your Majesty three Letters from the Europeans; one from General Chapuy, the second from General Dubuc, who at the time of our landing gave us one also to be presented to your Majesty from a person named Monsieur L'Hermitte: We also send three Memoranda of rates of allowance as fixed by us, and those which the Chiefs demand. Altogether there are five packets forwarded inclosed in our Letter, which we hope will be duly received—In addition to these, a separate account of the Battle between the French and English Ships in the Roads of Tellicherry is also transmitted, and every thing will appear from it.

May it please your Majesty!—From the day of our departure on board the vessel of that Traitor Ripaud, till our arrival at Coriaul (*Mangalore*) whatever has occurred, and all that we have accomplished in our endeavours to promote the Interests of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, will be fully apparent on our arrival at the Presence. One of us being unable to ride on horseback in consequence of the heat of the weather, and his
suffering

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

suffering much from boils, we trust that through your Majesty's extreme kindness, we shall be favored with a Dooly from the Presence.

Dated 14th Behaury of the year 1226 from the birth of Mohummud (*answering to the 30th of April 1798.*)

A true Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 17.

TRANSLATION of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Mirza Baukir, &c. at Mangalore.

To Mirza Baukir, Hussun Ally, and Mohummud Ibrahim—Dated the 25th Behaury of the year Shaudaub 1226 from the birth of Mohummud (*answering to the 11th May 1798.*)

YOUR Letter dated the 14th Behaury of the year Shaudaub 1226 from the birth of Mohummud (*answering to the 30th April 1798*) dispatched by two camel messengers, has been received, and the contents have been ascertained.

You state that Hussun Ally and Mohumud Ibrahim had arrived with the French Sirdars (*or Chiefs*) and some European Recruits; and the account which you sent containing the list of their names, and the allowances for their subsistence, has been received

According to your request, two Palankeens and two Horses are sent for the two Chiefs, and 28 Horses for the other Persons; a Horse is also sent for Mohummud Ibrahim, and you will take the Palankeen belonging to the European Ripaud, and having assigned two Palankeens to the two European Chiefs, and one to Hussun Ally, you will repair to the Presence with the Europeans. For the transportation of their Baggage 300 men have been ordered, you will pay them their wages until their arrival at the Capital, and making them carry the baggage of the Europeans, bring them with you; you will desire the European Chiefs to leave their surplus baggage behind them, depositing it in a house, and placing a guard to take care of it, and the remaining necessary articles they will bring with them; by the blessing of God, after their arrival at the Presence, their whole baggage will be sent for. Having fully explained this, you will bring them to the Presence.

An answer to their Letters is transmitted accompanying; you will accordingly deliver it to them.—They have been informed, that if it be necessary to bring every body with them, they will do so, but that if they have any thing particular to communicate, some of their Chiefs should repair immediately to the Presence, and leaving the men with the other Chiefs, give orders for their proceeding leisurely after them.—Should the men be left behind, you will leave with them Komaul Mohummud, Mirda, and an Hucarra, for the purpose of providing them with necessaries, and you yourselves will proceed to the Presence with the European Chiefs.—You will cause them to be furnished with such a quantity of provisions as may be proper by the different Aumils (*Revenue Officers*) of the Talooks, and give regular receipts—An order (*Rabdari*) for this purpose has been written, and is transmitted

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

to you—Bearers for three Palankeens with three Duffadors, Juwajee Naik, Phenkajee Naik, and Goolaul Naik, and two Shahaubdar Guards, are sent to you.

Your dispatching the Boxes containing the Trees was perfectly proper: Lascars have also been sent from the Presence for the purpose of bringing them on—You will bring the Ship Builders, who have arrived to the Presence as well as the other Artificers; and after I shall have seen them, they will be sent back for the purpose of being employed in Ship Building.

The Letters written by Hufsun Ally and Mohummud Ibrahim do not contain any thing respecting their negotiations, nor mention where they have been, or from whence they came—We desire you will cause Hufsun Ally to write a full account of every thing, from the day of their leaving Jemaulabad to the day of their return to that place, containing the occurrences on the voyage, their conferences, the state of the War, and a description of whatever they may have seen curious or interesting, having written all these particulars, you will transmit the narrative to the Presence, that they may not again be called to account.

You will encourage and satisfy the people who have arrived, and bring them to the Presence. In matters of little importance, you will be careful not to displease or vex them.

The order (*Rabdary*) for supplying necessaries which has been sent, is under charge of Komaul Mohummud. Considering what is proper, you will furnish them accordingly, and taking an account of every thing, bring it with you, that the necessary deductions may be granted. You must all three of you write separate Arzies when you have occasion to write.

To the Assof of Jemaulabad.

You will remain (at Jemalabaud) for the purpose of furnishing the necessary articles to the Christians who have arrived; after their departure you will repair to the Presence, and should even the month of Zehijjah have elapsed, it is of no importance.

Endorsement.

Two large Mares, 29 Horses, and Bearers for 3 Palankeens with 3 Duffadors, Jeewajee Naick, Phenkajee Naick, and Goolaul Naick, and two Shahaubdar Guards, are (*sent*) with Komaul Mohummud Mirda, (*or head*) of Messengers, and Narrana and Burfa Naick Hircarrahs.

A True Translation,

N. B. Edmonstone,

Persian Translator to the Government.

APPENDIX.—Paper (A.)

No. 18.

TRANSLATION of the Narrative of the Proceedings of the Ambassadors dispatched by Tipu Sultan to the French Islands, from their Departure to their Return—Written by Hussen Alli, one of the Ambassadors.

The following Articles were taken down agreeably to the Dictation of Ripaud, on board the Vessel, on the 27th of Zaukree, 1225 of Mohummud, (*answering to the 15th December 1797.*)

IT has been ordered by the sacred Presence, that (*we*) must bring 30,000 Horse and 40,000 Infantry, 100 Guns and Mortars, with their Equipments and Artillery Men, with the French force. Provisions, carriage, conveyance, and military stores, shall be furnished by the Khoodadaud Sirkar—This Article was not brought forward.

That we should forward as great a number of Europeans as we can, together with 20 or 30,000 men of colour, who know their exercise well, and accompanied by experienced Officers.

That the Generals who may be sent on their part (*the French*) be masters of their profession, such as General Mangalon, and, as our King is better versed in the systems of India, the French Generals must consult with him and carry on operations against the enemy in concert with him.

Whatever may be taken in this War from the enemies of our King and the Republic, such as Towns, Forts, Factories, Effects, Ships and Vessels, Money, &c. or whatever Cash or Treasure be taken from Nations in subjection to them; all these must be divided into two (*equal*) parts, one half for our King, and the other for the Republic; excepting the Country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which the English formerly wrested from it by force of arms; such country will be retained by the Sirkar, and they (*the French*) shall have no share in it.

Should the French Republic be desirous of making Peace with the English, they are not to conclude such Peace without our King being comprehended therein; because, after the Treaty of Alliance, the Enemies of the Republic will be still the Enemies of our King, and it would not be consistent with Friendship and Justice, not to include him in the Peace.

Should any one in the service of the Khoodadaud Sirkar enter the French Camp and commit any outrage, let him be apprehended and sent to the Presence, in order that he may be punished according to the forms of the Khoodadaud Sirkar—and in the same manner should any one of the French Army enter the Camp of our King, and be guilty of any outrage and irregularity, he shall be immediately apprehended and sent to the General of the French Army, in order that he may punish him agreeably to his own customs—This Article was not brought forward.

Should these Propositions be approved by the Republic, we request the leaders of the Mother Republic, to transmit speedy intelligence thereof to our King, by a small vessel, in order that his Highness in person may set on foot a formidable and victorious Army to meet that of the French in the neighbourhood of Mirjaun, which place is close to Goa.—Oh, French Nation! With a view to the mutual interests of the parties,

our

APPENDIX.—Paper (A.)

our King intended to send several Letters under his august Seal and Signature, with four Sirdars of high rank, for the purpose of negotiating upon a ship belonging to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to the Chief of the Mother Country—But the apprehension of the enemy, and the unfavourableness of the season, prevented the measure. A Standard of the Republic was however quickly prepared, and set up in the Camp of Lally, (*his Majesty*) caused it to be saluted with three thousand Guns *—Ripaud and Mons^r De Bay can bear testimony to this fact—And whereas our King has declared, that he thus will support the Standard of the Republic, Oh, French Nation! if ye will but consent to these Propositions, you need not hereafter fear your Enemies—Turn your thoughts only to the protection of your Island, for our King will keep the English so employed and embarrassed, that they will be unable to turn their attention towards you—Further, Zemaun Shah, King of the Afghauns, and the greater part of the powers of India, are united with our King for this purpose, and will not cease until they shall have driven the English out of India.

OH PROTECTOR! †
Supporter of the World, Health!

The Particulars of our Proceedings from our first leaving Jemaul-abaud, until our arrival (return) at the port of Cowriaul (*Mangalore*) in the Khoodadaud Sirkar, are as follow:

On Sunday the 17th of Zaukree 1225 of the birth of Mohummed (*5th December 1797*;) we embarked—Ripaud occasioned the delay of a day or two in adjusting the equipments of the Vessel, &c. On the 19th, we weighed anchor.—After proceeding five or six Cofs ‡ to sea, Ripaud, accompanied by five or six persons came up to us in a very disorderly manner, desiring us to shew them the letters which had been entrusted to us for the Sirdars (*or Chiefs*) at the Mauritius—we observed, that our orders from the Presence were, not to open the dispatches until our arrival there, and that it was not becoming in him (*Ripaud*) who had laid the foundation of the present expedition, and who was acquainted with all circumstances, to take such step.—All our persuasions were of no avail; he took the dispatches from us by force, and tearing open the leathern envelope, wanted to open the Khereetahs § also—we told him that he would be disgraced, and his improper proceedings be exposed among his whole nation, (*adding*) that it was highly unbecoming in him to be guilty of such a degree of treachery and misconduct: That until our arrival at the Mauritius, we respected these Khereetahs as our own lives, and that we would sacrifice our lives, but we would do with these Khereetahs as we had been directed by the Presence—Upon this, he restored them to us.—The next day he came to us, and desired that we would make over to him the Money which had been given to us by the Presence, for him and his French associates, else (*said he*) I will go to Umbajee (*meaning perhaps towards Bombay*) and other quarters, for plunder, and will coast it
for

* Here follow the names of various Implements of War, probably meaning Ordnance, Muskets, and Rockets; but, the usual appellations being changed according to Tippoo Sultaun's system, it is not known what species are here designated. This alludes to the ceremony of consecrating the National Flag, of which a detailed account is given in the Journal of the Meetings of a Jacobin Club, which had been established at Seringapatam under the auspices of M. Ripaud. This curious paper, in which the Sultaun is styled Le Citoyen Tipou, was found in the Palace at Seringapatam

† An invocation to the Deity.

‡ A Cofs is usually reckoned equal to about two miles English

§ Khereetahs are the bags or cases of tissue or silk, in which letters addressed to persons of rank are usually enclosed.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

for five or six months.—We answered, “ You know very well, that the Money which
 “ his Highness assigned for our expences was entrusted to us in your presence, by
 “ Shaik Ahmud, Mullik-oo-Toojar, knowing and seeing this, it is very uncon-
 “ ing in you to make this request.—Refuge of the World, Health?—He assigned for
 our accommodation, the place where the Lascars are, there was no place for us to
 sleep or to sit in—our inconveniences increased daily, at last we desired Ripaud to
 allot some place for us to remain in until our arrival at the Mauritius, upon which
 he gave us a small Dorey (*Boat*) which was on the vessel, to sleep and eat in,
 until our arrival at the Island.—From the day of our leaving Mangalore until our
 arrival at Mauritius, he allowed us not more (*water*) than what he allowed the Lascars,
 and which only sufficed for drinking, it was not enough for cooking. In the course
 of the voyage he took two vessels, after taking the cargo out he released them.—
 After ten or twelve days we steered directly for the Mauritius. Ripaud sent a
 message to me *, proposing to receive to us the commands which your Highness had
 entrusted to him, respecting the negotiations with the Sirdars of the Mauritius, that
 we should take down a Translation of them, and make our representations accord-
 ingly at the Island. We replied, that the Shaik Ahmud, Mullik-oo Toojar, had
 communicated to us in his (*Ripaud's*) presence, orders to this effect, that whatever
 he (*Ripaud*) should dictate to us or tell us, we should make our representations ac-
 cordingly to the Sirdars above-mentioned, through the medium of Monsieur De
 Bay.—Ripaud brought several papers to us, and dictating to De Bay, caused him to
 write several Articles, which being done, he said, that they were in conformity to the
 orders of the Presence, and desired that we would regulate our negotiations ac-
 cordingly.—It is impossible to describe the distress we suffered from the rain, and
 the motion of the Waves of the Sea. However, by the favor of God and your
 Majesty's auspices, we survived, and on Thursday the 3d of the Month Rawzee
 (19th January 1798,) being arrived within two cofs of the Mauritius, a pilot came
 off in a boat to learn the circumstances of the Ship.—He came on board, and Ripaud
 received him with a great deal of cordiality—he told him that we were Ambassadors sent
 by your Highness to the Sirdars of the Mauritius, and desired that he would send
 some one (*on shore*) to give notice. The Pilot immediately sent a Lascar with a
 verbal message to the General, and in two or three hours † after a Physician came
 to ascertain the people's health on board the ship. He sent for all the men who
 were on board the vessel, and enquired into the state of every man's health, he then
 came up to us, and made a salam (*or obeisance*) and told us, that he would im-
 mediately send notice to the General of our arrival, we desired him to allot some place
 for our accommodation on shore, and enable us to disembark, adding that in a day
 or two after, we would commence our interviews with the Sirdars; requesting that our
 arrival might not be made known to any one (*else*.) The Physician, after remaining
 an hour, returned to the Sirdars, and before two hours had elapsed, sent four persons
 of rank with a verbal message, stating, that he was extremely happy at our arrival,
 and that he would send for us the next day—we replied, by requesting that he would
 send for us clandestinely, so that it should be known to no one; they replied, that it
 was very well, they would report accordingly to the General, and act agreeably to
 such

* The Vakeels are designated throughout this Paper by the term Ghoolaum or Slaves. Here the word is in the singular number, and is perhaps intended to apply to the writer only.

† The *hours* in this Paper must be understood to mean the Hindostany Ghurry, consisting of about 23 or 24 minutes.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

such orders as he might give—after this they went away.—In the mean time Ripaud carried the Ship near to the land, and dropping the anchor in the mouth of the River, immediately went to the General. At twelve o'clock at night he came on board again, and told us that he had represented every thing to the General --before his return however, five or six Sirdars and two Aids de Camp of General Malartic's came to us on board the vessel, and told us that they must conform to the custom of their Nation, and that if they did not receive your Highness's Ambassadors with due respect and attention, they would be censured from home. We used every argument in our power to dissuade them, but to no purpose. The next day, the soldiers were drawn up in two lines, from the bank of the river to General Malartic's house, by General Malartic's directions, who sent several Officers in his own boat to meet us, and conduct us to his house—accordingly we went on shore in the boat, and immediately upon our landing near a hundred-and fifty guns were fired, and we were conducted with the utmost degree of respect to the Sirdars—When arrived at General Malartic's house, the General himself, General Sercey, the Members of Council*, and other Sirdars, met us at the door of the house.—The General seated us upon chairs close at his right hand.—We presented your Highness's Compliments to all the Sirdars, and told them that the object of our coming was to enquire after the health of your Majesty's friends, as no news of them had reached the Presence for several years, and therefore your Majesty had deputed us to all the Sirdars, that we might ascertain and return with an account of the welfare of your Majesty's friends. I then took the Khareetas containing your Majesty's letters in my hands, rose from my seat, and addressing the Sirdars, told them that they must take the Royal Letters with respect.—Upon this General Malartic arose, and taking off his hat, received the letters from my hands. In the same manner General Sercey rose from his place, and came up to me, and then I delivered to him his letter also.—General Mangalon was not then present, but General Malartic told us that if we would deliver to him your Highness's letter to General Mangalon, he would take care to convey it to him, and obtain his receipt for it. We accordingly delivered the august Letter into the hands of General Malartic. I afterwards enquired who was the President of the Council—Malartic desired Monsieur Des Combres to rise and take the letters. At the time of our landing we desired Ripaud to accompany us, which however he did not, but, in about one hour after our arrival, he came to the Assembly, and holding his hat under his arm, stood at a distance. We told General Malartic that Monsieur De Bay had been sent from the Presence to be the Interpreter between him (*Malartic*) and us, in any negotiations which might take place between us, in consequence of which, he called De Bay to him, and observed to him, that in your Highness's Letter, Yoosuf Ali was mentioned (*as the person deputed*) whereas our names were Hussen Ali and Shaik Ibrahim, and desired to know the reason of this?—This being explained to us by De Bay, I answered, that Meer Yoosuf Ali had been originally appointed, but being laid up with illness, he had been set aside, and your Highness had deputed us instead—we then told General Malartic that we had several points of a secret nature to communicate to him, and therefore, if he would send for us in private, we would communicate to him what your Highness had directed.—General Malartic answered “ At 3 o'clock

2

“ we

* The Colonial Assembly must be supposed to be here meant.

APPENDIX.—^{*}Paper (A.)

"we two *Sirdars* will visit you at your place of residence," we then took leave. General Malartic provided us both with Palanquins, and directed the Bearers to remain with us as long as we continued on the Island, and he gave us a garden close to the city to reside in. At 3 o'Clock all the *Sirdars* above mentioned visited us — we went to meet them as far as the garden gate, and conducted them into the house with all due ceremony and respect. We seated them upon chairs, and addressed them to this effect: "The object of our King in desiring to form an Alliance with the French Republic, is to crush our already half-expiring enemy—what do you wait for? His Majesty is ready to afford you succours, shew yourselves in India. The unbounded violence and oppression of the English, have rendered all the Princes of India their enemies; they are enfeebled on every side, and from the great extent of territory which they have acquired by artifice, they are dispersed in all quarters. Look upon the present time as a most fortunate opportunity; send a large Army and an extensive train of Artillery, to the assistance of our Sovereign, and effectually chastizing our mutual enemies, drive them out of India.—The English tremble at the very name of our Sovereign and of the French, and will not be able to withstand the power of our Sovereign, supported by the aid of the French Republic, but will be defeated in every quarter.—It is well known to the Republic, that both his late Majesty and our present Sovereign, have at all times been the friends and well wishers of the French Nation, have always sought their assistance and support, and made common cause in their wars against their enemies.—The wish of our Sovereign is this, that by affording assistance to the Republic, the French name may become as honoured and exalted in India, as it is through Europe and among the Mussulmen."

The *Sudais* asked, if an auxiliary force should be furnished from Europe, would your Highness supply them with Provisions, Military Stores, Conveyance, and Carriage?—We answered, That from the day of the landing of the French Army in India, your Highness would supply them with Provisions, that is to say, Rice, Meat of every kind, and Ghee (excepting however European Liquors) Military Stores, Conveyance, and Carriage.—They then told us, That for the purpose of procuring a large Military Force, they wou'd fit out two Ships of War, and dispatch them with letters from themselves, together with your Highness's letters addressed to them four, in charge of two confidential persons of rank, to France, and they desired that we would give them a memorandum of the provisions and carriage which we had promised them, in order that they might forward it to Europe, and speedily obtain the military succours required.—We replied, that we would the next day furnish them with the memorandum accordingly.—They then rose and went home.—In the morning they sent the Head Aid-de-Camp and † Dewan ‡, to us, who said that General Malartic sent his compliments, and desired him to mention, that he and the other three *Sirdars* were about to write letters to the Government in Europe, and therefore he requested, that we would furnish him with the memorandum which we had promised, with respect to provisions and carriage.—Having accordingly drawn up a Memorandum with regard to provisions and carriage, we sent it by Monsi. De Bay to General Malartic.—Cheerish of the World, Health!—These four *Sirdars* have

* It does not appear who the other was.

† No probable name can be conjectured from the original.

‡ Superintendent of the Revenue or Finance.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

have each written separate letters to different people, to procure a large force for the assistance of the Sirkar, and have deputed two confidential persons, one Mons.*—the Head Aid-de-Camp, the other Mons. Magon, a Captain, in order to represent the excess of your Highness's friendship and attachment, and charged with your Highness's letters addressed to General Malartic, &c. And accordingly on the 7th of Rauzee 1225 of the birth of Mahommed, (23d January 1798) they were dispatched to Europe, on two ships of war, with the utmost caution.—After two or three days, with a view to strengthen the foundations of friendship and attachment, we caused a paper to be drawn up, by Monsieur De Bay, to the following purpose, and sent it to General Malartic, viz. that in order to cement the basis of friendship and alliance, it was necessary that both parties should bind themselves by Oaths, in order that the system of harmony and friendship, subsisting between your Majesty and the French Nation, might be confirmed, and that while the moon should keep its course, this alliance should remain unimpaired and unviolated. General Malartic returned for answer, that the ratification of the alliance by oath depended upon Government in Europe; that the friendship between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation was fully established; that there would never be any diminution of that friendship and union, as long as the moon retained her course, that the enemies of their state were the enemies of the French Nation, that your Highness would soon have an opportunity of seeing what the devotion and friendship of the French Nation would effect, with the view of crushing the enemy, and that he was from his heart the devoted servant of your Sirkar.

Refuge of the World! In consequence of the severity of a sea voyage, and unfavourableness of the climate, I was so much indisposed, that * General Malartic's Dewan, remarked it, and told the General, that I was extremely ill, in consequence of which he immediately sent two of the first Physicians to attend me, with a message, that on the next day, at three o'clock, he would come himself to visit me. The following day General Malartic came accordingly, and after making enquiries respecting my health, he said that Ripaud had made an erroneous representation to your Highness, which occasioned us to be deputed, *That had we arrived four months before, he could have sent us back with One Thousand Europeans, until the arrival of the army from Europe, but that those troops had now been dispatched to Batavia, to the assistance of the Dutch*; still however he would manifest his devotion in the best manner he could, and that he would not send us away empty-handed.—He then asked in what places your Highness had factories established, and what was the practice of the Sirkar with respect to the establishment of factories? and desired us to send a memorandum upon the subject. The next day we caused De Bay to draw up a reply to the following effect, which we sent to General Malartic, viz. "That your Highness had established factories at *Muscat*, at *Kutch*, at *Bussora*, and in other principal cities; that two confidential persons were kept at each factory to buy and sell, and that if he (*Malartic*) were willing that a factory on the part of your Highness should be established at the Mauritius, we would represent it to your Highness, and that if you approved, a factory should be established accordingly." Some days after, General Malartic sent for us, and told us, that he readily agreed to the establishment of the Sirkar's factory at the Mauritius; adding, that he would appoint a Dewan to superintend it, who would provide such articles as your Highness required at a favourable rate, and also that he would

* * Names illegible.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

would assign a house belonging to the Company for the purpose. After two or three days I sent a note by Monsieur De Bay to General Malartic, requesting that he would procure some plants of the nutmeg and cloves, some European fruit trees, fine-coloured and sweet-scented flowers, and filling some wooden boxes with earth, plant them therein, and send them carefully back with us to be presented to your Highness. The General immediately sent for the gardener, and directed him to prepare the plants in the boxes with the utmost expedition. At three o'clock we received a visit from General Sercy. We advanced to meet him, conducted him into the house, and seated him on a chair. General Sercy said to us, That, please God, some large succours would very soon arrive from Europe, and that it was his intention to accompany the troops to your Highness. After that, we told him, That it would be very desirable if he could send back with us five or six experienced Navigators, several Ship Builders, and Iron Cannon Founders, to which General Sercy agreed, promising to send them with us on our return. After sitting two hours, he rose. After this, General Malartic sent a message by his Dewan, inviting us the following morning to see the powder mills, gardens, and mortar firing, adding, that he should be at the Powder Works before us. Early in the morning, accompanied by De Bay, we went to the Powder Works, and immediately on our alighting from our palanquins at the gate, we were saluted with twenty-one guns. The soldiers were drawn out in two ranks, while several Officers came out to meet us, and conducted us to General Malartic and General Sercy, who met us at the head of the stairs, and taking our hands, seated us upon chairs, and then offered, if we chose, to go with us and shew us the works.—We answered, that it was just as they pleased; their pleasure was ours. They immediately rose, and shewed us all the works.—We then went without the gates, where they directed the artillery-men to fire the mortars at the targets, which they did fifteen times. They then requested that we would go and see the garden, with the plants of nutmegs and cloves, &c. On our leaving the Powder Works, we were again saluted with twenty-one guns. We then proceeded to the garden, where we remained four hours, and then returned home.—The next day General Malartic sent to invite us to go and see some fire-works to be exhibited that night; accordingly, an hour before the close of the day we went to the place where the fire-works were to be exhibited. The second Aid de Camp and five Sirdars came out to meet us, and conducted us to the upper story—at that time both the Generals were not present. Having sat till nine o'clock at night, and seen the fire-works, we returned home. Two or three days afterwards they invited us to go and see the Armoury, the Moody-Khauna*, and the Iron Manufactory, desiring that we would come for that purpose at four hours after day-light. We accordingly set out, and on our arrival at the gate of the Armoury, the Sirdars belonging to the establishment came out to meet us, they shewed us the whole of the establishment of muskets, implements of war, balls, &c. &c. after which we took our leave. The next day General Malartic sent a verbal message by Dewan, inviting us to go, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to see the Batteries and Ordnance. The person in command of them received directions to shew them to us, and we accordingly set out, accompanied by Mons. De Bay, and when arrived at the Batteries, the Sirdars of that department came forward, and shewed us the Batteries and Ordnance: they caused several shots to be fired. After seeing them all, we took

* Granary.

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took leave of those Sirdars and returned home.—The next day we were informed by Des Combres and the Dewan, that General Malartic had sent a Ship to Bourbon, to fetch men for the service of the Sirkar; and that the General said he would not suffer us to take leave until the return of the ship.—We told them, that we were not come to carry away with us men to be enlisted for the service of the Sirkar (in other words *Recruits*) nor were such the orders we received from the Presence. Five or six days after, General Malartic sent a man to call us.—He told us, that he had appointed some men for the service of the Sirkar, whom he was about to send accordingly, and desired us to give it under our hands, that we would represent to the Presence, and procure their entertainment at the rate of pay which he should fix. We informed him, that we could not venture to make any such representation to the Presence. General Malartic replied, “Were I to write to the Presence, would it not be agreed “to?” We answered, that if he chose to write, it would be at your Highness’s option to agree to it or not. After this we took leave.—Being arrived at home, we wrote and sent a letter to General Malartic by Monsieur De Bay, to this purport: “It is very well known to you, Sir, that the object of our coming hither, was to “carry with us the succour of a large and effective body of troops. Persons of “your nation represented to the Presence, that a considerable body of troops was “actually ready at the Mauritius for the assistance of the Sirkar, and that so soon as “Ambassadors should be sent to the Sirdars of the Mauritius, on the part of the “Khloodadaud Sirkar, an efficient body of men should be sent back with them, “whereby the common enemy would be chastised. Had his Highness been “pleased to give us orders for raising French Recruits, his Highness would not “have sent us without settling their rate of pay and establishment, agreeably to “the custom of the Sirkar. From a regard to the ancient union and established “friendship subsisting between the two States, you deem it improper to send “away the Ambassadors of the Khloodadaud Sirkar empty handed, and therefore “propose to send a few men, whom you yourself have engaged for the service of “the Sirkar, but the object of the Sirkar will not be answered by so small a body of “men: Neither are we instructed to carry with us recruits from the Mauritius, nor “indeed can this be done without money. Men of your nation come to us every “day, (*meaning for the purpose of being engaged*) and require to be furnished with “money, but supposing they waved their demand for money here, and voluntarily “repaid to the Presence with us, under your orders, their pay must be fixed by the “Presence; else, suspending this business until his Highness can be informed, depute “two Vakeels of your own with us to negotiate the matter. As soon as such Va- “keels shall have arrived at the Presence, and his Highness shall have stated to them “the rate of pay and establishment, as allowed to Lally’s force in the service of the “Sirkar, should his Highness be disposed to entertain them agreeably to the accus- “tomed rate of our Sirkar, his Highness will send money with his Ambassadors, and “then you may enlist men and send them accordingly: in the mean time, do us the “favor to give us our leave to return to the Presence.”—General Malartic wrote in answer, and also sent word by Monsieur des Combres and . . . the Dewan, That he proposed sending Messrs. Chapuis and Dubuc, with several other Sirdars, to your Highness, with this view, that until the arrival of the French succours from Europe, the former should reside at the Presence in quality of Plenipotentiary, that the other Frenchmen might not, by telling falsties, like Ripaud, deceive your Highness, and that Monsieur Dubuc might be deputed to France, together with your Highness’s Ambassadors, at the opening

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opening of the season, to negotiate on the part of your Highness; as by his going, many points of great importance would be effected. For these reasons, he said, he proposed sending these persons to the Presence, that hereafter should your Highness approve of engaging Frenchmen for your service, they should be entertained at the rate and according to the customs of the Sicar, and sent accordingly.—Refuge of the World!—After the lapse of 18 days, the ship which had been sent to Bourbon returned empty. It appeared that a great many men wished to come, but were prevented by the want of means. On being informed of this, General Malartic sent word to us, that he proposed in the course of five or six days to send us to Bourbon; that as many men as were willing to accompany us, we might carry to your Highness. General Mangalon paying us a visit, we stated to him that it would be very desirable if he would accompany the troops destined for the service of the State—to which he replied, that when a considerable force should arrive from Europe for the purpose of subduing the Enemy, he would accompany it to the Presence, and he desired that we would represent so to your Highness. After sitting two hours, he took leave. Four days after, General Malartic sent for us to his house, at three o'clock in the afternoon; and then proposed to us to embark the following morning at nine o'clock, adding that he himself would accompany us on board of ship to take leave. Accordingly, the next day, being Thursday the 21st of Rubbaunee 1225 (*8th March 1798*) of the birth of Mohummud, we set out.—Arrived at the bank of the river's mouth, several Sirdars accompanied us in the boat, and escorted us on board the ship, where they took leave.—An hour after, General Malartic, Monf. Chapuis, and Monf. Dubuc, came on board; and General Malartic delivered to us the Kheteetahs containing the Arzees to your Highness's address, desiring that we would present his humble respects. He then gave orders for weighing anchor, and returned as soon as General Malartic had got on board the boat—the Captain of the ship ordered the anchor to be hove, and in one day and a night we arrived at Bourbon, where we anchored. Monf. Chapuis and Dubuc got into the boat, and visited the Governor of Bourbon; and returned, bringing with them four persons, who were desirous of proceeding to the Presence. The Captain continued here the whole day, and then weighing anchor shaped his course for Mangalore. Near the Line we met with a storm, in which one of the masts of the ship was sprung (or *carried away*), and during the whole of the night the people despaired of their lives; but through the favor of God and the Royal Auspices, in the morning the storm ceased.

Prior to this, I had the honor to write to your Highness a full and accurate account of the engagement which took place off Tellicherry*, together with the disembarkment of the Europeans, and their demands. Whence your Highness will have been informed of those particulars.

Dated 8th of Tuckee of the year Shadaub 1226 of the birth of Mohummud (23^d May 1798.)

A True Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to Government.

* This alludes to the capture of the Raymond and Woodcott Indiamen in Tellicherry Road.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A)

No. 19.

Translation of the Narrative of MOHUMMUD IBRAHIM, one of the Ambassadors dispatched by TIPPOO SULTAUN to the Isle of France in 1797.

CHAPTER I.—Account of the departure of Hussen Ally and Mohummud Ibrahim, deputed on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, for the Island of Mauritius, on board a ship (*Pataila*) accompanied by Ripaud, a Frenchman, also of the Conferences held at that place with the Chiefs of Mauritius, &c. agreeably to the undermentioned particulars.

WE, Hussen Ally and Mohummud Ibrahim, on the 16th of the month Zankery, the year Sauz (*answering to about the 4th of December 1797*) 1225 from the birth of Mohummud, having embarked on board the ship * * * *, in company with Ripaud the European, in pursuance of the order of the enlightened Presence, weighed anchor, and on the 20th of Rohmaunee of the same year (*answering to the 8th January 1798*) safely arrived at the Mauritius. The Sudars (*or Chiefs*) of that place, in consideration of the high reputation and dignity of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, came out to meet us with the greatest respect, and we were landed in the town at one of the best houses.

The four Letters addressed to the Chiefs of Mauritius, one to General Malartic, the second to General Seicey, the third to General Mangalon, and the fourth to General Des Combres, were delivered, and these four Chiefs received them with the greatest respect. They opened them, and ascertained their contents. They mentioned that two ships were to be dispatched from thence immediately for Paris, and that they should send two other ships as a convoy to them, altogether four ships, that they (the four Chiefs) should write to Paris an account of our arrival at Mauritius on a deputation from the Sultaun, and persuade the Directory to open a Negotiation.

Your Servants considered the departure of these ships for Paris, so immediately after their arrival at the Mauritius, as a most propitious circumstance, the happy effect of your victorious auspices, and as presaging the success of the affairs of the Khoodadaud Sirkar. We observed to the Chiefs, that their writing alone would not produce a speedy and satisfactory answer from Europe; and that therefore it would be proper to postpone the departure of the ships for some days, and send copies of the letters which they had respectively received from the Presence, with their own dispatches on the subject of the Negotiation with your Highness, in order that all your Highness's wishes might be made known and acquiesced in as soon as possible.

The Chiefs accordingly, on due consideration, wrote what was proper. We also, taking advantage of the circumstance of the time, appointed two Europeans of note*, one Monsi. Magon, the other Monsi. Pigon, (holding out to them an expectation of the favour of the Sirkar) to act as Vakeels, (*or Ambassadors*,) and after preparing an Hookumnama (*or Instrument*) containing ten Propositions, the particulars of which will appear in a separate paper, we delivered it to them, and dispatched them on board the said ships for Paris, on the 6th of Rauzee of the same year (*answering to about the 22d of January 1798*) By the blessing of God, all the objects of the Sirkar will

* These names are too indistinctly written in the Persian to warrant a certainty that they are the real names.

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will speedily be brought to bear agreeably to your wishes ; but it will be better, with a view to give efficacy to the business, if Vakeels be sent to Paris, with all possible expedition, immediately from the Sirkar. At a former period, it was your wish to send confidential Vakeels to Paris, for the purpose of promoting the objects you have in view : if Vakeels had been sent, all the objects of your demands by this time would have been accomplished.

It is certain, that the English are reduced to great difficulties and distress, and at this crisis the Negotiations at Paris may be carried on with the greatest success : from the friendship of the Chiefs of Mauritius you can expect only some Recruits and the establishment of a Factory, but with regard to other affairs of importance, such as succours for your Country, and the conducting a Negotiation, nothing final can be determined here. It will be advisable, however, to preserve a friendship between these Chiefs of the Mauritius and the Sirkar.

We, according to our imperfect understandings, having made ourselves acquainted with these matters, have related them accordingly.

CHAPTER II.—Account of Ripaud, the European, as follows :

HAVING weighed anchor from the Bay (*Khaures*) at Courial (*Mangalore*) we proceeded out to the Roads, and came to an anchor. He, having collected all the Europeans, came to us, and said that he had been extremely ill treated by all our Sirdars. We asked him, in what respect our Chiefs had behaved ill towards him ? he answered, that it was the order of our Prince, that he should be supplied from the Sirkar with all the stores and necessaries for the ship in the most ample manner, and that he should thereon be dispatched, that the Sirdars had furnished him with neither stores nor necessaries of any kind, and that Almud Khaun, Mullick-oo-Toojar, had taken from him by force the sum of 325 Pagodas, and had also taken a Bond from him for the ship, and informed him that he must himself purchase the stores and necessaries for her. That he had, in consequence, purchased them from his own funds, and had then come away, by which means he had sustained a great loss ; he therefore wished to delay his voyage to the Mauritius for one year, and with a view to indemnify himself for his losses, he proposed to seize some of the Enemy's ships, after which he would proceed to Mauritius. We on this asked Ripaud, if he recollected what engagement he had entered into with the Presence, and what improper measures he now proposed to pursue ? we observed, that it would be proper for him to pay some attention to his engagement, and to have some consideration for the important business in agitation, that your Highness had treated him with great kindness, and that it would be well for him to exert himself cordially in promoting the affairs of the Sirkar, that he might be exalted accordingly. Ripaud replied, that it was well ; but that he wished to see the Letters which had been written from the Presence to the Sirdars (or Chiefs) of Mauritius, with a view to ascertain whether they were the same Letters or others. We observed to Ripaud, that it was the order of the Presence, that we should deliver these Letters to the Chiefs of Mauritius ; that it was not proper in him treacherously to think of opening and reading them, and that he would be severely reprimanded for it. Notwithstanding this, without any regard either to his character or life, he still positively insisted, that without opening and reading the Letters addressed to the Chiefs of Mauritius, he would by no means proceed to that place. We being entirely helpless, gave the four Letters into the

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hands of Ripaud, who, having opened them, and his mind being relieved from apprehension, immediately weighed anchor, and set off for Mauritius. We accordingly, through the prosperous fortunes of your Highness, arrived in safety with this European at that place.

CHAPTER III.—Account of the Conferences with Chiefs of Mauritius:—

WHO immediately on our arrival sent to us a Doctor and an Aid de Camp, to enquire into the state of health of the ship's company, and to ascertain from whence she came. We replied, that we came from the Sultaun, upon whose kingdom and country be the shadow of God!—Afterwards a boat highly ornamented came off with several Sirdars to receive us, and they having placed us in it, and brought us on shore, 500 guns were fired off, and two lines of European troops being formed, and a compliment being paid with the colours, we were conducted with the greatest ceremony and respect to the house of General Malartic, and all the Chiefs and Gentlemen rose with great deference, and made us sit down—They made enquiry after the health of your Highness. We replied, "God be praised, by the Divine favor, he "always enjoys excellent health, and is actively employed in conducting the affairs "of his country, and in punishing and preventing the evil designs of his devoted "enemies, and he has sent his compliments to all the Chiefs." All the Chiefs immediately on hearing the word, Compliments, taking off their hats, and rising from their seats, offered their profound respects—Upon this we gave the Four Chiefs their letters—They asked what else there was besides the letters?—We answered, a Hookumnaumah*. They then sent to our place of residence, and observed that the evening they would call in on us and see the Hookumnaumah—The four Chiefs accordingly did call in the evening, and made themselves acquainted with the contents of the Hookumnaumah—We informed the Chiefs, that Ripaud was present at the time of writing it, and that it would be well if he were called in.—General Malartic replied, that he did not send this European as a Vakeel to the resplendent Prefence, "what then," said he, "has he to do here? he is second officer of a ship, and you are "come from the Prefence, the Shadow of God—whatever conferences it may be "necessary to hold, let them be held with you." We thereon gave in writing to the Chiefs the ten Articles respecting Provisions, &c. the particulars of which are specified in a separate paper; and the Chiefs being extremely pleased with it, went to their own houses; and they have since sent, on their own part, those Ten Articles in detail to Paris.

CHAPTER IV.—Account of our Return from the Mauritius to the Resplendent Prefence.

THE four Chiefs of Mauritius told us personally, that the European Ripaud had brought us here on a false representation to the Sultaun: That at present they had no Forces; that had we arrived four Months sooner, a small reinforcement would have been sent with us; that as a succour to the Dutch, two Ships had been sent to Batavia, more than three Months ago; that had we arrived sooner, these Ships should have gone as a reinforcement with us. We observed to the Chiefs, that for
forty

* Or Paper of Instructions;—probably means the Paper of Propositions annexed to the Diary of Husun Ali.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

forty years a friendship had subsisted between them and your Highness, the circumstances of which it was not necessary to particularise, that it was the most ardent wish of your Highness's heart, by a mutual concert to extirpate the English Nation, and raising the standard of victory, and affording assistance and protection to the Country of Hindostan, cement still stronger the bonds of union and friendship: that our Sovereign had with this determined view sent us to them, and that they should act in such a manner, as to encrease the honor and reputation of both parties. They replied, that it was certain that in a short time a large Army, and efficient Succours would be sent from Europe, and that they were ready to do every thing in their power, to promote the service of the Sukar. After this conversation they returned to their Houses.

CHAPTER V.—The Chiefs of Mauritius caused a Proclamation to be made in the City by beat of Drum, and sent Letters to the neighbouring island, inviting those to come forward who were desirous of entering into the Service of your Highness.

After an interval of fifteen days, some few men assembled, and the Chiefs having sent for us, mentioned that after fixing the pay of the Sirdars, Seamen, Gunners, Soldiers, and Artificers, they were about to send them with us to the Presence, that it would be proper for us to give a writing, purporting that the allowances which had been established at the Mauritius should be regularly paid to the persons sent by them. We replied to this, that we had come here to obtain extensive succours and a large Army, and not to carry away Recruits,—that had we come to procure Recruits, we should certainly have come furnished with instructions for settling their pay: that they were at liberty to send them, if they pleased, but that the establishment of pay, and the entertaining of them, rested with your Highness, and that we had no power to give a writing to this effect. These particulars were stated in writing to the Chiefs, who wrote to us in reply, that altho' we would not give what they desired in writing, it was of no consequence, that they should at their own discretion, put the persons who had accepted service on board the Ship, and send them with us, that should your Highness entertain them in your service, and allow them the pay fixed by us, it would be well, that otherwise, the men should be sent back on the same Ship to the Mauritius.

CHAPTER VI.—We submitted six Propositions to the Chiefs of Mauritius.

1st Proposition—That they should send two respectable persons on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar to Paris, for conducting the Negotiation.

They accordingly did send two respectable persons to Paris.

2d Proposition—That we should enter into a Treaty, that their Standard and that of the Khoodadaud Sirkar should be united.

They replied, that this could not be done here by them without powers from Paris.

3d Proposition—That a Factory should be established at Mauritius on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

To this they consented.

4th

* In other words, that a Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, should be concluded.

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4th Proposition—That they should send to the Khoodadaud Sirkar some Nutmeg and Clove Trees.

To this they agreed, and have sent them to the Prefence with us.

5th Proposition—That we would not carry with us to the Prefence the Recruits, whom they proposed to send.

6th Proposition—That in the event of your Highness being desirous of sending Vakeels to Paris, they should be conveyed thither on the Ship now arrived.

To this they assented.

CHAPTER VII.—Ripaud, the European, came to us at night twice, during our residence at the Mauritius. The first time he came, he said, that General Malartic and the other Chiefs had shewn great displeasure and anger towards him, asking him why he had by a false representation to the Prefence brought us there? Ripaud asked us to give him an instrument in writing, purporting that he had not by speaking to your Highness, been the means of bringing us; for that Monsieur Munderool (*Moneron*) had at a former period, made a representation to the Prefence, recommending that your Highness should send Vakeels on your part to France, and elsewhere, for the purpose of obtaining succours.—We, thereon, told Ripaud that he had delivered a statement to the Prefence, and that it was evident that the advice on which we had been sent, &c. proceeded from him; and that we would never give any such writing.

The second time that Ripaud came, he said, that Meer Gholaum Alli, speaking of the business of the Negotiation, had mentioned that he (*Ripaud*) had certainly suggested to the Prefence the deputation of the Vakeels, but he denied ever having recommended any thing of the kind.—We were informed too by Des Combres, the first in Council, that Ripaud was in the practice of holding very improper and disrespectful discourse, saying, that they had kept him in confinement; that having obtained his release by stratagem, he had proceeded hither; that in consequence of this very improper discourse, they had disgraced Ripaud, and turned him out of the city.

Des Combres further asked, why your Highness, the Nizam, and the Mahrattahs, did not unite and drive the English out of Hindostan? He said, it was certain that by the union of these three, the English might be rooted out of that Country.—That 500 Frenchmen had been in the service of Ram Rajah; upon hearing which, they (*the English*) had peremptorily remonstrated with him, and had caused him to dismiss the 500 Frenchmen; that Ram Rajah was very much dissatisfied with the English, and that it was his wish to produce a good understanding between your Highness and Ram Rajah.

We further learnt from Des Combres, that at Paris, one day all the French Gentlemen being assembled in consultation, it had been asked, whether in Hindostan the French had any Ally? that at this time a friend of the Khoodadaud Sirkar was present, who replied, that your Highness for a period of forty years, had been the Ally of the French, and that you were a powerful friend; and that on hearing this, all the Gentlemen were highly pleased.

We were informed by Monsieur Cossigny, that the * Letters of your Highness, which

* No Copies of these Letters have yet been discovered; their date also is unknown. It is evident, however, from M. Cossigny's Letter in the French Correspondence—Paper (B.)—that their object was the same as that of the Embassy to the Mauritius in 1797. Pierre Monneron, a person of some note in the French revolution, was the bearer of these Letters.

APPENDIX.—Paper (A.)

which had been sent to France under the care of Monsi. Moneton, had arrived ten months before in France.

At the time of our coming away, we made enquiry of General Malartic respecting Ripaud, he replied, that on his receiving your Highness's commands regarding him, he would take him into custody, and send him to your Highness, that the former Vakeels had been guilty of many very improper acts, and that your Highness ought not to send such persons as Vakeels.

He shewed us the place in which Gunpowder is manufactured and pounded by the power of a Water Mill, and a new manufactory, where the charge of Powder with which the Guns are loaded, is equal to two Cartridges, and the Balls for these Guns weigh 60 Ruttuls (*or Pounds,*) they make the Balls as hot as fire, and throw them into these Guns, which they fire off—The Balls carry as far as 200 Sultauny Dirreh- (*or Yards*)—In this manner they fired off the great Guns three times, for the purpose of shewing them to us.

He shewed us the Gardens in which the Nutmeg and Clove Trees are cultivated.

He shewed us the Bridge (*or Pier,*) on both sides of which there are two Batteries, and on each of these Batteries there are sixty excellent Guns, the Balls of which being made red-hot, and thrown into the Guns, they are fired off; and by these Balls the Ships of an Enemy may be burnt.

He shewed us Fire-works of different sorts (such as the Chuckerbaun and Taia-mundul, &c.) all very excellent of their kind.

He entertained us with Plays and Music, &c. which merit to be highly extolled.

He shewed us the Manufactory for Guns, Swords, Cartridge Boxes, and the various implements of War.

We had nine interviews with the above-mentioned General.

The Island of Mauritius is in length 60 Cofs, and 40 Cofs in breadth—The City is situated at the foot of a Hill.

The following particulars were ascertained from * * * *

A Danish Ship had arrived at Mauritius, with Letters from Paris—All the Chiefs of the Council of Mauritius being assembled, and having read the Letters, remained during one day overwhelmed with fear and anxiety. We enquired of * * *—why all the Gentlemen had remained a whole day in consternation—He replied, that after the French King was killed, a new system had been established. That there were * five Chiefs of the first order: that there was a Council of Ancients consisting of 250, and a third order of young Men, whose number amounted to 500: that these Chiefs consulting together, conduct the affairs of the state, that the Germans had made Peace with the French, but that the English having bribed the former with Millions of Money, had separated them from the French, and brought them over to their own Party: that through the means of the Germans, they had also brought over to their interests two of the Chiefs of the first order, (*the Directors*), and a great number of those of the second and third orders: and that they secretly determined to bring about a Peace between the French and English, that this being discovered by the other Chiefs who were not engaged in the intrigues of the latter Nation, they thereon asked the Chiefs who were in the interest of the English, for what reason they were intriguing to accomplish a Peace with that Nation? They replied, that they had been seduced into this error by the instigation and artifice of the

* Meaning the Directory.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

the Germans: They in consequence put all these French Chiefs, the partizans of the English, into close confinement, and appointed 5,000 Horse as a Guard for the custody of them. The English Vakeels, (*Agents or Ambassadors*) who had come to favor the scheme, took to flight*; that in consequence of this circumstance, a misunderstanding had again arisen between the Germans and the French, and that Peace at this time could by no means be established between the French and English. This account was a matter of public notoriety at the Mauritius.

The French declare to the English, that Peace can be established with them only on condition, that they should be content to be placed in the same situation that they were in forty years ago; that on those terms they certainly might have Peace. The English are reduced to the greatest difficulties and distress: they are burthened with an enormous debt, and there is no money in their country: how long will they be able to subsist on the resources which they draw from Bengal, and elsewhere? There being so much reason to believe, that the English are in a weak and shattered condition, the kings of Constantinople, of America, Spain, Holland, Denmark, and Portugal, have united with the French, and their Vakeels (*Ambassadors*) are assembled at Paris.

We having ascertained all the foregoing particulars by enquiry at different places, have represented them to the Presence to the best of our ability.—To add more, were to transgress the bounds of respect. We trust that we shall be honored with the kindness and favour of your Highness.

CHAPTER VIII.—We remained at Mauritius one month and eighteen days, and having embarked from thence on a ship on the 19th of Rubanny, the year Sauz 1225 from the birth of Mohummud (*answering to the 7th of March 1798*) we arrived in safety at Courial. We embarked at the Mauritius on Thursday in the evening. General Malartic, and all the Chiefs, came on board to see us, and delivered into our hands the letters for the Presence: they urged the Captain, very strongly, to do every thing to promote our ease and contentment, and told him to carry us to Courial: the General then, addressing himself to us, observed, that the persons who had formerly come on the part of your Highness, had carried off a great deal of money on false pretences; that they had expended large sums without effecting any thing: that he had, therefore, sent General Chaupy for the purpose of remaining at the Presence; also General Dubuc, for superintending naval affairs; and Monf. Des Moulins, for the purpose of disciplining the troops: that he had, in addition to these, sent Sailors, Gunners, and others, to accompany them. He mentioned these particulars verbally; and observed, that the remaining circumstances would appear from his letter to the Presence.—Thereon all the guns of the ship, and of the other ships, having been fired, the General returned to his house, and the anchor of the ship being weighed, we proceeded towards Courial: having taken on board some persons at Bourbon, we proceeded straight to Courial.

The ship on which we were, arriving near the Lacadives, took a Patamar, in which there were some Malabar Men; and we asked from whence they came? they said, from Cannanore: We asked what news there was from Tellicherry, and whether there were any English ships there or not? they replied, That there were two ships there†.—

Immediately

* This probably alludes to the sudden departure of Lord Malmesbury from France.

† The Raymond and Woodcot.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

Immediately on hearing this news, the Patamai was released, and the ship was steered towards Tellicherry. Every body however objected; observing, that as the Valzeels were on board, it would be improper to go to Tellicherry for the purpose of fighting. The Captain of the ship replied, that after receiving accounts of the English ships, should he not go in quest of them, he should be highly culpable, and deserve to be put to death: he would, therefore, by no means acquiesce.

Accordingly, on Friday the 3d Behary of the year Shadaub, 1226 from the birth of Mohummud, (*answering to the 19th of April 1798*) we arrived at Tellicherry, and found one ship at anchor there. Near the evening another ship had come into the Road of Tellicherry, when, on a sudden, a violent storm arose, and the lightning striking the ship, she was dashed to pieces on the shore—one man was killed by a stroke of the lightning, and eight were wounded.

At this time another English ship, which had come from Bombay, made her appearance, and, entering the Roads of the port, came to an anchor. Neither of the ships had yet furled their sails, when the French ship, on board of which we were, went in between the two English ships, which were in the Roads of Tellicherry, and came to an anchor. She called out to each of these ships to haul down their colours; upon which, both ships fired off their guns, and an engagement ensued. The ship which had been previously at anchor, struck her colours, and the one which had come from Bombay, getting up her anchor, was making off, but she was also taken and brought back.

Passing by the fort and battery, the two prizes and our own ship, were anchored in the river (*or sea*). The number of the Prisoners, Chiefs and others, taken in the prizes, amounted to about 500 Europeans. Having put our own men on board their ships, we confined their crews on board our own ship.

In the morning, a Sirdar (or Chief) came on board our ship from Tellicherry, and a French Sirdar set off for Tellicherry. What conferences were held by them, or what arrangement they made, we did not ascertain: some few of the English were detained, and the remainder were set at liberty. Both the prizes were dispatched to the Island of Mauritius. We heard that the two ships were worth Five Lacs of Rupees, and that the goods, money, effects, and different articles, were valued at five lacs. The remaining persons having been sent off to Tellicherry, the next day we weighed anchor and pursued the route to Cournaul. At this time a two-masted ship hove in sight, and we went in. Having come up with her, we asked what ship it was? they replied, Tippoo Sultaun's. Under whose charge? they said, That she was under an Affof (or Officer) named Shaikh Shahaub-ud-deen. The people of the ship further mentioned, that she had sailed for Muscat, and having been driven back from thence by a storm, they had repaired to this quarter. The Mate and Nakhooda (*Captain or Pilot*) of the ship, had on board three thousand Bags of Rice, and there was also a little Black Pepper. The French Captain was desirous of sending the ship to the Mauritius, but we represented to him, that the ship had come there in consequence of a storm, and that it was not at all proper to send her to the Mauritius, since she in fact belonged to the Khoodadaud Sirkar. The Captain observed, if this ship belonged to the Sirkar, why had she come to Tellicherry for the purpose of selling Rice? We replied, that this was best known to our Prince. They put eight Soldiers on board the ship and carried her to Cournaul.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

We arrived at that place in forty-nine days from Mauritius, and landed on Wednesday at noon, the 8th of Zekaudah, (*answering to the 26th of April 1798.*)

On our arrival at Couriaul, we heard that an English ship from Bengal, bound to Bombay, had come to Couriaul, where a French ship was at anchor under English Colours: that the English, taking her for one of their own ships, had come in for water, and requested the other to assist her to proceed to Bombay by supplying her with water. The French said that they would supply her with water, and send her to the place of her destination. The Captain at the same time told the Sirdars of his own ship, immediately on the arrival of the Sirdars (*the English*), to seize the ship. Accordingly, having put people on board the ship, they dispatched her to the Mauritius. We heard, that the ship had on board Bengal Goods to the value of five Lacs of Rupees.

Couriaul is distant from Mauritius 900 Cofs, but by the route of * it is 1100 Cofs, Paris is distant 2000 Cofs from Mauritius.

Having attentively ascertained these accounts, we have committed them to writing: Should any errors have occurred in the course of writing them, we shall be forgiven.

(*Signed*) MOHUMMUD IBRAHIM.

A True Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 20.

N. B. The following is substantially the same as that in the French Correspondence, marked No. 22.

DRAFT of a Letter from the Presence (*Tippoo Sultan*) to the Executive Directory of France; dated the 17th Rubbee-ool Awul, 1213, (*answering to the 30th of August 1798*) *

TO the distinguished and exalted in Rank, the refuge of old and faithful Friends, the Executive Directory of the French Republic. Be the Peace of God upon them!

By the favor of God ' always consider the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the People of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to be the true Friends of the French Nation—a cordial friendship must be maintained between them as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure.—Though (which God forbid) the earth and the skies should be shaken from their places, yet shall not our mutual friendship be impaired.—The English, constantly burning with hatred and jealousy at the friendship of the Sirkar with the French Nation, and stimulated by their jealousy and enmity, formed an alliance with the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and others of my enemies, and, without provocation, carried on a long and severe war against me. When my foes became too powerful for me, my people
resolved

* Name illegible.

† There is apparently some error in the original Persian, with respect to the date; unless it be supposed that the date at the beginning marks the time of transcribing the Letter into the Book in which the original of this Translation was found, and that at the end is the actual date of the Letter. The last corresponds with the date of the French Letter.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

resolved, that, placing their hope in God, they must oppose themselves in a mass in the field of battle, and then the Lord's will be done.—The people were afterwards spoken to, on my part to this effect—that the French were my ancient Friends, and that this disturbance was owing to my connexion with them.—That it was, for the present, necessary to come to an accommodation, according to the pleasure of my enemies, and then inform my old friends, the French, who would, no doubt, join me in taking measures to obtain redress, by furnishing me with troops, and granting me their alliance.—In consequence I yielded, in conformity to the Requisition of my enemies, three Crores and Thirty Lacks of Rupees, and the best and the richest half of my Country, a sacrifice which was occasioned solely by my attachment to the French—What led to this was, the error and misconduct of Conway, who intriguing with the Governor of Madras, by name Campbell, told him, that now was the time to make war, and that he would favor his views ; and accordingly the English prepared for war and took the field—It is therefore my desire to obtain full redress from the English for that outrage. It has indeed long been my design to state this affair to the French, and prosecute my revenge. I therefore dispatched two Ambassadors to the Mauritius, whence I received answers agreeable to my wishes, together with a flag of the Nation, brought by Chef de Brigade, Chapuis, and another person, a Captain Dubuc, who were sent by General Malartic and Admiral Sercey, besides sixty Soldiers.—Of these two persons I have retained the Chef de Brigade, Chapuis, and having honored the other, Captain Dubuc, with the office of Ambassador, have sent him to strengthen the foundation of friendship, and to bring a large force.—Please God, after the arrival of a suitable force from that quarter (*France*) and uniting it to my own, I will crush our mutual enemy—I also send, by Dubuc, and the two Ambassadors of the Sirkar, a standard of this State.—On its arrival, you must unite it in the face of your nation with your own, and then, after the custom of your country, bind yourselves by engagements to the Ambassadors of the Sirkar, who on their part also will bind themselves, according to the habits of the Sirkar. All farther particulars will be made known by the verbal representations of Citizen Dubuc, and the two Ambassadors named Abdul Reheem, and Mohummud Bismilla. No point which concerns our mutual interests must be undertaken but by mutual advice, for in this consists the friendship of the parties ; and every object to be undertaken must be first secured by written obligations, according to your tenets—Though the foundations of the earth and skies be shaken, yet shall not our mutual friendship be impaired.

Dated the 20th of July 1798, A. D. answering to the 2d of Jaaffree 1226 of the birth of Mohummud.

The following Eleven Articles are enclosed in this Letter, and are also inserted in the written Instructions to the Ambassadors :

Particularization of the Eleven Articles (*proposed by*) the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which being drawn up, are enclosed in the letter addressed to the persons above-mentioned (*The Directory.*)

ARTICLE 1st.—Ten or Fifteen Thousand Soldiers, including Cavalry and Artillery Men, to be brought.

ARTICLE 2d.—During the war of the Sirkar with the English, a fleet of Ships of War to remain on the Coast to afford assistance and supply necessities.

ARTICLE

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

ARTICLE 3d.—After the arrival of the required force, Provisions, Bullock-Horses, &c. (Spiritious Liquors excepted) shall be supplied by the Sirkar.

ARTICLE 4th.—Marches, Halts, and other orders, to be at the pleasure of the Sirkar.

ARTICLE 5th.—The Ships should anchor, and the troops be disembarked, between Pondicherry and Tranquebar, at Porto Novo. Immediately upon receiving intelligence (*of the arrival of the Fleet*) the Sirkar's * army will repair thither, for, to carry the war into the other's (*Enemies'*) country, is the means of protecting that of the Sirkar, and of securing supplies of Grain, &c.

ARTICLE 6th.—Before the arrival of the Fleet at the above-mentioned place, let two ships be dispatched, at intervals of twenty days, to Mangalore, to give notice of the troops to the Fiefence, and immediately on receiving notice, the Sirkar's Army will commence its march.

ARTICLE 7th.—Excepting the territory formerly under the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and which has come into possession of the Enemy, whatever new conquests may be made, shall be equally divided between the Sirkar and the French, as shall also such Portuguese and English ships, and Islands, as may fall into our hands. Should a Negotiation for Peace with the English have been opened before the arrival of the Ambassadors of the Sirkar, the re-cession of the Sirkar's territory and money, must be stipulated for, and both be restored to the Sirkar, ere Peace be concluded.

ARTICLE 8th.—Whenever any disputes arise between the people of the two states, an investigation shall be by both, and punishment shall be inflicted according to their respective laws.

ARTICLE 9th.—The question of Peace and War, to be determined by mutual advice and concurrence.

ARTICLE 10th.—Frenchmen going to and fro the Sirkar, and practising Trade and Traffic, shall receive the same protection and indulgence as servants of the Sirkar, and if they commit faults, shall be pardoned.

ARTICLE 11th.—Artificers of every kind to be sent—four mixed-metal Gun-founders, four White-paper makers; four plates of Mirrors, four Glass makers; four Dock builders, and four Ship builders.

Dated as above.

In the Hookum-naumah or instructions addressed to Mohummud Bismilla and Ab lul Raheem, the Vakeels of the Sirkar, it is stated, that an assignment has been granted on Monsieur Mercier for 12,000 Rupees to provide for the expences of the Artificers and others, and that having received the Money they should carry it with them, and that if in addition to this, if any thing further should be required for the necessary expences, they should take it up from Monsieur Dubuc, giving him a Bond for the amount.

Account

* The expression is *Sowawaree-Khanis*, literally the *special retinue*, and meaning the army of the Sultan commanded by himself in person.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

Account delivered to the above-mentioned Vakeels, written on a separate paper.

Amount of Assignment on Monsieur Mercier	—	—	Rups. 12,000
Hire of a Ship for the European Dubuc—Filletaz—Mohummud Bismilla, and Abdool Raheem, at the rate of 300 Farookies for each Person	—	—	Fas. 1,200
Ditto for a person to accompany Abdool Raheem, for 3 Europeans and 5 attendants; altogether 9 persons, at the rate of 50 Farookies for each person; altogether			Fas. 450
On account, Debay Dobhaffy, (<i>or Interpreter</i>)	—	—	150

Total—Farookies 1,800 or Rs. 6,720

Exclusive of this, an advance of 6 months allowances has been made from the Prefence, the assignment for the Salaries of Dubuc and Filletaz for 6 months, is

Rs. 8,640

27,360

Altogether an assignment for 27,360 has been granted on Monsieur Mercier and delivered to them. They are desired to pay to Dubuc, the amount of the Freight and the Allowances, and the remaining 12,000 Rupees are also to be delivered over to him to remain in deposit in his hands.

Account of Presents sent by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to the Five French Chiefs and their Wives, inserted according to custom in a separate paper, and sent enclosed.

Culgies and Sirpeaches	—	—	—	—	—	5 Pairs.
Ear-rings ornamented with Jewels, the invention of the Khoodadaud Sirkar	—	—	—	—	—	5
Rings set with Jewels	—	—	—	—	—	5
Embroidered Dresses of 6 Cloths each (<i>Khelauts</i>) for the Men	—	—	—	—	—	5
Guns	—	—	—	—	—	3
Embroidered Dresses for the Ladies, 5 suits, of 5 pieces each	—	—	—	—	—	5
Matchlock	—	—	—	—	—	1
Another kind of Gun	—	—	—	—	—	1

Instigated by kindness and friendship, these articles, consisting of Dresses, Jewels, and Guns, the Manufacture of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, agreeably to the foregoing particulars, are transmitted to you.

—————

COPY of two Letters addressed to Admiral Sercy and General Malartic, dispatched on the 4th of Khufgovy, (*answering to the 13th of October 1798.*)

Health to General Malartic, my old and faithful Friend!—Your agreeable Letter, every word of which was calculated to strengthen the foundations of friendship, was

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

received at the Presence, brought by the Generals Chapuy and Dubuc, and it afforded me inexpressible gratification.

These two Generals whom you have sent, appear to be men of very noble qualities, and excellent disposition, men of resource and experience, wise, and well-versed to both Governments.—With a view therefore to communicate various necessary points of importance to our friendship, I have dispatched to your country, by the way of Tianquebai, General Dubuc, with two Chiefs of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.—As both yourself and the whole French Nation have for a great length of time been the cordial friends of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, I trust, that in consideration of this circumstance, you will always continue to gratify my heart by informing me of your welfare.

Previously to the present period the heavy losses in Money, Territory, and Men, which the Khoodadaud Sirkar sustained in consequence of its friendship and connection with the French Nation, are very well known, and it is therefore unnecessary to mention them.—At this time too, the English having heard of my sending the Vakeels of the Sirkar, for the purpose of obtaining accounts of your welfare, are again preparing hostilities.—The particulars of this disturbance, as well as of all points relating to me, will be fully made known to you from the verbal communications of Dudemaine, and the Letters of General Chapuy.—You are Frenchmen!—Your fidelity and good faith in the performance of your engagements are established.—It is most certain that you will not in any manner be guilty of the slightest neglect in demonstrating your good wishes towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

Dated the 13th of October 1798, E. S. corresponding with the 4th of Khufiovy, of the year Shadeub 1226 from the birth of Mohummud.

A Letter to the same effect was also written to Admiral Seicey.

On the back of the Original,

Drafts of Letters to the Directory of France, with a copy of the Hookumnamah (or instructions) for the Vakeels of the Sirkar, consisting of eleven articles,

Account of Money disbursed for the expences of the Vakeels, &c.

Account of Jewels, Khelauts, and Guns, granted by the Presence to the Sirdars.

A True Translation,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

THE following Numbers, from No. 21 to No. 29 inclusive, comprize a part only of the voluminous Correspondence between the late Tippoo Sultaun and the Court and Agents of Zemaun Shah, found in the palace of Seringapatam. This Correspondence, it appears, commenced before the War between Tippoo Sultaun and the English, which terminated in 1792, and the same ambitious and hostile views against the British Power in India have marked it, from its commencement to its close.

The present series commences with the deputation of two Ambassadors, on the part of the Sultaun, to Zemaun Shah, in the year 1796, for the express purpose of encouraging that Prince to prosecute his design of invading Hindostan, and to form a plan of co-operation for the subversion of the British Power in India. Many letters belonging to this series are omitted, because they were thought unnecessary to elucidate the Sultaun's views, so completely developed by those which are now printed.

The papers, Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, are translations of drafts in the Persian language, recorded in a book found in the wardrobe of the late Tippoo Sultaun's palace at Seringapatam. The Book contains drafts of letters to Zemaun Shah, to his Ministers and Agents, to the Chiefs of Balochistan and Cutch, and the Ministers of the latter, &c., to the number of 22, from the year 1793 to 1799. They are not authenticated; but, as the original answers to some of them are in the possession of Government (though not inserted in this collection), and, in particular, as the answer of Zemaun Shah (No. 29) to Tippoo Sultaun's letter to him (No. 22) recapitulates the substance of the latter, there can be no doubt that letters were actually dispatched in conformity to the address and tenor of the drafts in question; and the mission of Ambassadors, in both instances, as intimated in the following Correspondence, is authenticated by written documents, and has been confirmed by verbal evidence.

It appears, that Tippoo Sultaun wrote two distinct letters, in reply to that of the Grand Seignor, of which a Translation is inserted in the printed correspondence of the Government General with the Sultaun. One of those answers, which was transmitted by the Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General, for the purpose of being forwarded, appears in a translated form in the printed Correspondence above alluded to. The other (forming No. 30 of the following selection) was forwarded by Ambassadors dispatched by the Sultaun to Constantinople.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

No. 21.

Translation of Instructions from Tippoo Sultaun, to Meer Hubbeeb Oollah, and Meer Mohummud Rezza, sent on an embassy from Zemaun Shah.

In the name of God, the most Merciful, the Compassionate !

(L. S.) *Seal of Tippoo Sultaun.*

Hookumnamah, or Instructions addressed to Meer Hubbeeb Oollah, and Meer Mohummud Rezza.

IT is proper that, on your departure from the Capital, you proceed to Jemaulabad, and that, with the advice of the Afsos of that place, you take shipping in company with Jewun Doss, the Banker attached to the Factory of the Mullick-oo-Toojar (*or Comptrollers of Commerce*), and proceed from thence by sea to Cutch.—You will land at the port of Mundcriah, where is situated the Factory belonging to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and make yourselves particularly acquainted with the state of business at the Factory, and with the conduct of the Derogahs (*or Head Officers*) in the execution of their orders.

Having visited Rajah Roydhun, the Chief of Cutch, you will deliver the Khelaut (*or honorary dress*) and letter for him, which have been entrusted to your charge. At your interview with the Rajah, and the Rajah's Brother, and the Minister Futteh Mohummud, you will make professions of friendship and cordiality, and lay the foundation of a firm alliance.

You will obtain from the Rajah, and the other Officers, a house at Mindy, for the purpose of establishing a Factory on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and deliver it over to the charge of Gholaum Mohummud Abdool Mojeed Khaun, and Jewun Doss, Officers belonging to the Commercial Department (*Mullick-oo-Toojar.*) You will write a particular account of the situation and circumstances of the two Factories and of the Rajah, and other matters, and transmit it, under your seals, to the Presence, through the Derogahs of the Factory.—If the Derogahs in question shall have acted contrary to their orders, you will reprimand them, and bring them back to a right line of conduct, that they may not again deviate from their instructions.

The Byze, or form of signature, in use with Tippoo Sultaun.

You will give notice to the Merchants of Cutch, and the places in its neighbourhood, and you will give them a written voucher for the purpose, that the Dealers in Mares and Horses, who may bring them for sale to the ports of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, will be exempted from duty; and that the duties on other articles also, which they may bring for sale, have been taken off: that the horses will be purchased at Couriaul (*Mangalore*), and payment be made in ready money, unless they prefer receiving their value in rice.—Two declarations to this effect from the Presence are committed to your charge; you will deliver them to the Servants of the two Factories in Cutch, that they may be shewn to the Merchants—three letters also, addressed to the Afsos of Jemaulabad, Waujidabad, and Maujidabad, on the subject of the remission of the duties on the Horses and Goods of the Merchants of Cutch, are sent with you; and you are desired to deliver them to the Afsos in question.

Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.

As long as you remain at Cutch, you will every other day pay a visit to the Rajah, as well as to his Officers—An honorary dress has been conferred on the Rajah's Brother, and one on Futteh Mohummud, which you will accordingly deliver to them—

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

them—You will mention privately to the Rajah of Cutch and Futteh Mohummud, that you are come, agreeably to the orders of the Presence, for the purpose of establishing a Factory in the country of Nussêr Khaun, that you have no other object than to give encouragement to the Merchants of foreign Ports with the Ports of the Khoodadaud Sircar, that, as horses are necessary, as one of the means of prosecuting holy wars, you are desirous of procuring a greater number for the Soldiers and Warriors engaged in this Service, and that you are come to make some arrangement for this purpose. Having made this kind of representation, you will remain ten or twelve days; and, visiting all the Public Officers of his Government, you will be careful to inspire them with hopes of the favour of the Presence, and render them subservient to the Will of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.

Proceeding from Cutch on a hired ship, you will repair to the Port of Keranchy, and from thence to * * *, which is the place of residence of Nussêr Khaun, and landing at the distance of one stage from that place, you will address a letter to Nussêr Khaun to this effect: “That you are come to his Highness with letters and
“an honorary dress from the Presence, and that you will have the honour to communicate to him the commands with which you are charged from the Presence.”

Having written to this effect in an appropriate manner, you will, on the receipt of his answer, proceed to the city of Nussêr Khaun, and paying your respects with the customary ceremonies of the place, you will present the honorary dress and letter in trays—You will each present a Nuzzur (*or offering*) of five Hydery Rupees, and one Ahmedy *, and you will offer, on the part of the Presence, the salutations prescribed among the Followers of the Faith, and at the same time making the strongest professions of friendship, address him to this effect:—“That you had been ordered
“to wait upon his Highness, and, after being favoured by him with a guard, you
“were desired to proceed to Ajim (*or Persia*), and having seen all the curiosities
“of that Country, and visited the Tombs of the Illustrious, you were commissioned
“to bring back with you the different rarities and choice productions of the
“Country.”

You will make a representation to this effect, and, after two or three interviews, you will observe to him, that Countries belonging to the Followers of the Faith are united by one common interest; that in the Khoodadaud Sirkar sundry persons form an association, and carry on a Commerce under the denomination of Mullick-oo-Toojar, that they beg to represent to his Highness, that if he will be pleased to favor them with a place for a Factory at the Port of Keranchy, and give them the necessary assurances, they will establish a Factory at that Port, and carry on a Commerce, paying his Highness the established duties, according to the custom of his Government: that the Mullick-oo-Toojar had accordingly addressed a letter† to his Highness on the subject, and presented an honorary dress, which are ready at his service.

Having made a representation to this effect, you will deliver the letter and dress; and taking his Cowl (*or engagement*) and an order to the Hankim (or Governor) of Keranchy, with respect to the assignment of a place for a Factory, you will proceed to that Port, and fix on the spot accordingly.

* A Coin equal to about a Gold Mohur.

† Drafts of this, and of the other Letters mentioned in these Instructions, are in the possession of Government.

From

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

From thence you will proceed, either by land or water, with the greatest prudence and circumspection, to the country of his Majesty Zeman Shah, and on your return also, you will visit Nussfer Khaun, and on your arrival at Keranchy, you will select a respectable person from among the merchants, for the purpose of conducting the business of the Factory, and deliver over the place to his charge.

Bye of Tippoo Sultan.

On your arrival in the country of Zeman Shah, you will repair to the seat of Government, which is at Cabul, and, halting at the distance of one stage from the city, you will address a letter to the Vizier (*or minister*) and dispatch a message with it, by the Mirdah (*or bearer*) of the messengers, to the effect—That you had come to attend (*his Majesty*) on the part of the Khoodadud Sulai, in the capacity of ambassadors, and waited his Majesty's pleasure.

When the minister shall find for you, you will repair to Cabul, and take up your residence at the place which he may point out.—At your interview with him, you will carry the letter and Khidaut (*honorary dress*) with you, and present them to him in trays; you will each present a Nuzzul of five Ahmedies, and, according to the custom of that Government, you will pay the proper compliments, and, if it should be customary to sit down, after waiting a little and receiving the commands of the Vizier, you will do so, should it, however, be customary to stand up, you will remain standing; then, taking the letter and diels from the trays, you will place these at some little distance in front of the Vizier, and after the respects and compliments of the Sirkar Khoodadaud, in the manner prescribed among the Followers of the Faith, you will make many professions of friendship; observing, that all true believers are brethren, but you will pay at the same time due attention to the respective ranks of the parties. After having conversed together, you will represent, that “you are Syuds “the descendants of Fatimah*”; that you have repaired to the Presence of his Highness, and are ready to obey his commands, and that you entertain hopes, through his means, to be honored with permission to pay your respects to his Majesty.

You will address yourselves to him in this manner, and having, through the Vizier, obtained admission to the Presence of his Majesty Zeman Shah, you will place on the trays the letter, the dress, jewels, and the saddles, and then present them in the manner which the Vizier may desire, and agreeably to the customs and etiquette of the Court.—You will also, according to the established forms of that Court, offer the proper compliments, and stand up with your hands folded together—When you shall receive an order to sit down, you will seat yourselves accordingly, or whatever may be the etiquette of the place, you will be careful to observe it.

Having thus paid your court through the Vizier, in the manner with is proper for ambassadors, you will represent, that “you, having come a distant journey from the “Exalted Presence, have presented yourselves before his Majesty, that many affairs “of importance have been entrusted to you, which, at his Majesty's leisure, you would “represent to him.”

Dated the 17th of Rehmony of the year Saud 1223 from the birth of Mo-
hammad (*answering to about March 1796*). *Written by Syud Hossain.*

Bye of Tippoo Sultan.

* Fatimah was the daughter of Mahomet.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

The first time of your attending the Court of his Majesty Zeman Shah, you will each of you present a Nuzzur of eleven Ahmedees. *Byze of Tippoo Sultann.*

An Escort of nine Soldiers is sent with you, for the purpose of guarding the Articles belonging to the Sukar. You will take care that they perform their duty, and that they keep their Arms clean and bright, that they regularly attend at the five daily Prayers, and that they perform their ablutions, and offer up holy ejaculations upon the parade*. You will, at the different stages, hire bullocks, or other carriage, according to the custom of the country for the purpose of transporting four suits of Clothes for each of them, at the expence of the Sukar, and you will also hire the necessary carriage in the country, for the conveyance of the baskets containing Kite-lants (*or honorary Dresses*) and other Articles belonging to the Sukar, which you will carry with you.

Byze of Tippoo Sultann.

For the payment of the Wages of the different Servants who accompany you, you will receive 750 Fa ookies, and you will pay them their allowances accordingly, agreeably to the established rates.

In addition to this, you will receive for your contingent expences 500 Imaumies, the value of which is stated in the Account, and you will take them with you.

Thirty-four Ahmedies of Gold have also been given you, for the purpose of enabling you to offer the Nuzzuis (*or Offerings*) mentioned above.—You will take 10 Silver Hydeeres from the 500 Imaumies† before stated, and, agreeably to the foregoing directions, present them as Nuzzuis.

Byze of Tippoo Sultann.

A True Translation,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

* The term in the original, *yexzuck*, here translated *parade*, is the same as that which is before translated *escort*—All endeavours to ascertain its actual meaning have proved fruitless.

† A coin, the value of which is not known.

No. 22.

TRANSLATION of a Paper entitled Proposition to his Majesty Zemaun Shah ‡.

THE imbecility and ruinous condition of the Kingdom of Dehli, are more obvious than the sun—As, therefore, Dehli, which is one of the seats of Government of the Mahomedan faith, has been reduced to this state of ruin, so that the infidels altogether prevail, it is become proper and incumbent upon the leaders of the faithful, that, uniting together, they exterminate the infidels.

I am very desirous of engaging in this pursuit, but there are three sects of infidels in the way of it, and although, when we are united, there is little ground for apprehension, yet the union of the followers of the faith is necessary—If that ornament of the Throne, that conqueror of kingdoms, should adopt (*one of*) two plans for effecting this, it will tend to the glory of the faith.—One of them is as follows:

That

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‡ This appears to be a memorandum of a plan of co-operation between Tippoo Sultann and Zemaun Shah, which the ambassadors of the former were instructed to propose to the latter.

A P P E N D I X:—Paper (A.)

That your Majesty should remain in your capital, and send one of your noblemen in whom you have confidence, to Dehli with an army, that this person on his arrival there, should make the necessary arrangements, and, after deposing the infirm King, who has reduced the faith to this state of weakness, select from among the family some one properly qualified for the Government. he should remain one year for the purpose of settling the country, and, taking with him the chiefs of the country who are Rajpoots and others, direct his standard towards the Dekhan, so that the Brahmins and others on the road may come forward and present themselves to him—Whilst I, from this quarter, with the aid of God, will raise the standard of holy war, and make the infidels bow down under the sword of the faith—After these shall have been sacrificed to the sword, and no longer exist, the remaining infidels will be nothing—Afterwards, the settlement of the Dekhan may be concluded in any manner which shall be mutually agreed upon.

The second plan is this :

If none of your Majesty's noblemen should be sufficiently in your confidence, or equal to the undertaking, and if your Majesty should be entirely at ease with respect to the state of your Country and Government, it is proposed that you should in person proceed to Dehli, and, having made the necessary arrangements there, establish one of your confidential servants in the office of the Vizier (*or Munster*) and return to your own Capital.—The person who may be selected for the office of Vizier, must be a man of address and enterprize; that, remaining a twelve month with his army at Dehli, he may be able to bring under subjection the Chiefs of the neighbouring country—The second year your Majesty should also send from your capital a small army as a reinforcement, so that the Vizier appointed by you, as above mentioned, may proceed with the chiefs of Hindostan towards the Dekhan: Should those infidel Brahmins direct their power to that quarter, by the grace of God the hands of the Heroes of the faith in this part of the world shall be raised for their chastisement.—After their extirpation, it will be proper to enjoin the Vizier acting on your Majesty's part, to fix upon a place of rendezvous, and there to meet me, that the proper means may be adopted for the settlement of the country.

You are to make a proposition to his Majesty to the above effect, and request him to determine upon whichever of the two plans he may prefer, and then furnish you with a written engagement accordingly, under his Majesty's hand and seal, adding, that if his Majesty will be pleased to give both of you permission, and have the goodness to send a confidential person with you, you will repair to the Presence of your Sovereign, and having also obtained from him an engagement in writing, corresponding with the instrument above alluded to, you will return with the confidential person abovementioned to the Presence of his Majesty: But that, should his Majesty desire one of you to remain with him, one of you will continue in attendance accordingly, and the other will proceed with his Majesty's confidential servant to the Dekhan, and return with the writing from thence to the Presence of his Majesty.

A True Translation,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

TRANSLATION of the Draft of a Letter from Tippoo Sulaim to Zemaun Shah.

[The letter commences with an invocation to the Deity, and to Mahomed, &c. as usual in the correspondence of persons of the rank of Zemaun Shah and Tippoo Sulaim.—As the idiom of the English language will not admit of an adequate translation of the figurative expressions used upon these occasions, and as it is not in any degree essential to insert them, they are wholly omitted. for the same reason, the complimentary titles and designations applied to Zemaun Shah throughout the letter, are for the most part left out in the translation.]

THANKS to God, that at this happy time I have the satisfaction to hear that your Majesty, the ornament of the throne, the promoter of religion, the destroyer of heretics and oppressors, &c. employs your whole time, and exerts every faculty, in the support of the enlightened religion, and is wholly devoted to its cause. The report of your Majesty's piety, justice, religious zeal, and courage, so grateful to the feelings of all the followers of the faith, and especially to me, has afforded me inexpressible joy and satisfaction: in return for this, near a hundred thousand of the followers of the faith, nay more, assemble every Friday, the sabbath of the Musselmans, in the two mosques of the capital, called the Aulah and the Askah Mosque; and after the prescribed forms of prayer, supplicate the Bestower of all things, according to the words of Scripture, "Grant thy aid, O God, to those who aid the religion of Mohommud, and let us be of that number at the last day: destroy those, O God, who would destroy the religion of Mohommud, and let not us be of their number at the last day;" and pray that the Almighty will render your Majesty, who is the supporter of the faith, and all its followers, victorious and successful over their enemies—I confidently trust, that the Almighty, in conformity to his holy word, "He who prayeth unto me, his prayer shall be granted," will listen to their supplication, and render your Majesty, who is the defender of the faith, and one of its brightest ornaments, successful and victorious.

Your Majesty must doubtless have been informed, that my exalted ambition has for its object a holy war—The fruit of this just design has been, that in the midst of this land of heretics, the Almighty protects this tract of Mahomedan dominion like the ark of Noah, and cuts short the extended arm of the abandoned heretic—The report of your Majesty's zeal and piety render me, and all the followers of the faith, most anxious to open a personal and direct communication of sentiments with your Majesty, but the obstacles to this are fully apparent to your Majesty; and therefore, upon the principle (as laid down in the law) that it is sufficient that two persons should have the honor to see * the new moon, in order to establish its actual appearance, the
respected

* The Mahomedan months are lunar, and their commencement respectively depends upon the actual appearance of the moon's first quarter. As the intervention of clouds or vapours often obscures the moon at one place when it is visible at another, the evidence of any two persons, declaring that they have seen it, is deemed sufficient to establish the fact of its appearance, and the first day of the month (or moon) is assumed accordingly. Should the moon, however, not be seen before the 31st of the month, the following day is considered as the first of the ensuing. It is a common practice among the Mussulmen of high rank, to salute the appearance of the new moon by cannon, and to send to each other congratulatory messages upon the occasion; hence the figurative allusion in the text will be easily understood.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

respected Meer Hubbeeb Oolla, and Meer Mohummud Rezza, who are among the highest in rank in the Khodadaud Sirkar, and are worthy of admission to the Presence, are now sent as ambassadors to your Majesty's Imperial Court with letters (which, according to the saying "a letter is half a meeting," may be considered as an invaluable substitute for personal communication,) in order that I may be gratified, not only by obtaining account of your Majesty's prosperity, success, and glory, but enjoy the pleasure of seeing your Majesty as it were by substitution, and that the foundations of friendship and attachment, which are productive of benefits, both spiritual and temporal, may be strengthened and improved, and also, that the persons above mentioned may have the honor to represent to your Majesty my sentiments upon some important subjects, and the circumstances of the enfeebled condition of the faith in the regions of Hindostan, which I have entrusted to their verbal communication.—But besides this, I would propose, if it meets your Majesty's approbation, that two persons of rank may constantly reside at your Majesty's court, to be the channel of correspondence, and the means of improving mutual harmony and attachment.

Under the sacred exhortation, "Bestow presents among one another," I beg leave to send, by the persons above mentioned, a few of the articles of this country, as is due among those who are connected by the ties of religion—I confidently trust that your Majesty will graciously me by accepting them, and honor the ambassadors by admitting them to the Presence, and by hearing what has been entrusted to their verbal communication, and that you will dispatch them back again to this quarter with the utmost expedition.

[Here follows a list of the presents.]

A True Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 24.

TRANSLATION of a draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultan to Moolah Abul Ghuflar Khaun, one of the principal Ministers of Zemaun Shah.

After the usual complimentary address, adopted to the relative rank of the parties, the letter proceeds as follows:

—THE receipt of your agreeable letter, which reached me thro' Ram Sohaiy, moonshy, in the service of his Majesty Zemaun Shah, and through my Vakeels (*meaning those stationed at Delhi*) afforded me the highest satisfaction, and recalled you to my recollection. You wrote that from the impulse of that cordial attachment which supercedes the necessity of outward forms, you had availed yourself of a proper opportunity to represent my circumstances in the fullest manner to his Majesty, and that his Majesty had been pleased to signify in reply, that when the victorious standard should be displayed in the direction of Hindostan, it was his Majesty's design to honour me with marks of his boundless favour, and to promote the important objects in view.—This has impressed my mind with a renewed sense of your kindness. In conformity to the declaration of God and his Apostle, "that in this world of causes and effects, "there is nothing more estimable than union and friendship," it has long been my earnest

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

earnest desire, to establish an alliance and cordial attachment between the two Sukars: But in proof of the saying, "every thing depends upon its appointed season," the accomplishment of this design has been suspended for want of opportunity, thanks to God, that, through your intervention, this object has now been accomplished in the most satisfactory manner; the bonds of attachment have now been drawn a thousand-fold closer than my heart had conceived. The pen is incapable of describing my gratitude for this: with a view to display this my gratitude, and to cement the foundations of friendship and attachment, two persons, true Syuds by birth, who are among the highest in rank of the servants of the Khoodadaud Sukar, are now deputed with a letter, calculated to inspire friendship, addressed to his Majesty, the Defender of the faith, Zemaun Shah. Please God, they will have the honour of paying their respects to you. I hope that you will be pleased to give your attention to several points involving concerns both of a spiritual and temporal nature, which have been committed to their verbal communication, and having procured them the honour of an introduction to the presence of his Majesty, that you will enable these ambassadors to represent to him the points which have been entrusted to their verbal report. May your days of prosperity and success be perpetual!

[*Here follows a list of presents.*]

A True Translation,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

No. 25.

TRANSLATION of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Gboolaun Mohummud, the Agent of Zemaun Shah.

YOUR pleasing letters have reached me in succession, and their contents have been understood.

You having represented in terms of commendation the circumstances of the Khoodadaud Sukar to the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, your having conveyed to him also the letters of my Vakeels (*meaning those stationed at Delhi*) and your procuring and transmitting a letter to my address from him, has impressed me with a high sense of your cordial attachment and zeal.—The letter from the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, and your own friendly address, reached me through Moonshy Ram Sohaun and the Vakeels of the Khoodadaud Sukar, afforded me boundless satisfaction, and their contents gave new life to my regard. I am confident that continuing in the same manner to observe the dictates of cordial attachment and what is calculated to promote the faith, for which there is the sanction both of God and his Apostle, you will use your best endeavours to fulfil the objects of my heart; to increase cordial friendship and strengthen the bonds of sincere attachment.—This answer to your friendly letter, and my reply to that of the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, are now forwarded by the respected Meer Hubbeeboolla and Meer Mohummud Rezza, who are among the highest in rank of the servants of the Khoodadaud Sukar, and who are deputed to cement the foundations of union between his Majesty Zemaun Shah and my Sukar.—Through the aid of Providence, these two persons will arrive with my letters (*to the Ministers*) and my address to his Majesty, and will have a

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

meeting with you.—True attachment requires of you to obtain for them access to the Nabob above mentioned, and enable them to pay their respects to the Presence, when they will represent to his Majesty the sentiments and wishes of my heart, which have been entrusted to their verbal communication.—I am confident that you will use your best endeavours to promote the accomplishment of my wishes, and to obtain for my Ambassadors, as early as possible, leave to return to this quarter, with the full accomplishment of the object of their mission.

Believing me always anxious about you, constantly gratify me by letters denoting your welfare.

A True Translation,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

No. 26.

TRANSLATION of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultan to Zemaun Shah, dated the 7th of Shabaan, 1211 Hegeree, or 5th February 1797.

[After the usual address and exordium, as adverted to in No. 22, the letter proceeds as follows]

—BY the favour of God, your Majesty, the ornament of the throne of power and greatness, has for the most part occupied your time in extending the religion of the Prophet, in destroying the foundation of heresy and infidelity, and in establishing the basis of the true faith, and continues so to do.—The fame of this, has amply pervaded the world. These circumstances, which are as well known from east to west, as the sun in the center of the heavens, suggested to my mind that, agreeably to the command of God and his Apostle, declared in these words, “Slay the divisor of the Godhead,” we should unite in carrying on a holy war against the Infidels, and free the region of Hindostan from the contamination of the enemies of our religion.—The followers of the faith in these territories, always assembling at a select time on Fridays, offer up their prayers in the words—“Oh God, slay the infidels who have closed thy way! “Let their sins return upon their own heads, with the punishment that is due to “them!”

I trust that Almighty God, for the sake of his beloved, will accept their prayers, and, through the merit of a holy cause, prosper our mutual exertions to that end.—And through the influence of the words, “Thine armies shall conquer,” will render us victorious and successful.—Through the aid of the Giver of all Victory, in reward of my meritorious resolution to prosecute a holy war (which is the proper end and object of life to those who adorn the throne of religion and dominion) I have ever been happy in the fruits of his unbounded goodness, and have continued safe under the Divine protection, and still remain so. The proof of this is, that the dominion of the Khoodaud Sirkar, which is surrounded by infidels, has stood aloof, like the ark of Noah, keeping the enemies of the faithful in effectual check. The words of scripture “impurity and purity are not equal, however the prevalence of the former may excite “astonishment,” are hereby verified.

§

Prior

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

Prior to this, two respectable Syuds, Meer Hubbeeb Oolla and Meer Ghoolaum Rezz , were deputed to your Majesty, on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, by sea, with the utmost expedition; through the guidance of the Almighty, they will have the honour of paying their respects to your Majesty, and will represent the points which have been entrusted to their verbal communication; your Majesty will also receive detailed accounts from your Majesty's Agent Ghoolaum Mohummud Khaun, of affairs to the South and East, and also the circumstances of this quarter.

May the Sun of dignity and splendour rise from the horizon of success and glory!

A True Translation,

N. B. Emonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

No. 27.

TRANSLATION of the Draft of a letter from the late Tippec Sultaun to Wuffedar Khaun, one of Zemaun Shah's principal Ministers, dated 7th of Shabaun, 1212 Hegereza (answering to the 5th of February, 1797).

[After the usual complimentary form of address, the letter proceeds as follows:]

—YOUR most friendly and agreeable letter, every word of which was replete with the sentiments of attachment and regard, together with letters from the Nawaubs, Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, and Ameen-ool-Moolk, have reached me, and have afforded me great pleasure.

You write that the Nawaub Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, submitted the friendly address of the Khoodadaud Sirkar to his Majesty's perusal, and impressed it word by word upon his Majesty's mind, that his Majesty was extremely gratified, and had directed you, the Nawaubs Noor Mohummud Khaun, Ameen-ool-Moolk, and Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, to dispatch friendly letters to me—This has afforded me a degree of pleasure and delight, that is not to be described. The knowledge also of his Majesty's determination to proceed to Hindostan, has inspired my soul with confidence.—May the Almighty in his bounty bring to effect our mutual desires!—You further intimate your request, that, considering our interests the same, I should commit to paper all that concerns me, and command your services in any way that I can desire.—The sum of my wishes is, that his Majesty, uniting with me, we should proceed to chastise these abandoned infidels, and not suffer our present dominion to depart from our hands.—Through the Divine goodness, the hopes of the Chief of the infidels being of themselves consumed and confounded by the avenging fire of the God of vengeance, with a little exertion, the southern atmosphere will regain complete purity.—Prior to this, the two respected Syuds Meer Mohammed Hubbeeb and Meer Mohammed Rezza, were deputed by sea (the wicked being entirely prevalent by land) charged with certain points which I have at heart, and which it is not proper to commit to writing.—They will represent to his Majesty, the points which have been confided to them, and which will be considered as authentic. The faded splendour of
the

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

the faith throughout India is evident in every article, to describe it is superfluous.—
May your days of prosperity and success be perpetual!

A True Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 28.

TRANSLATION of an original letter from Zemana Shah to Tippoo Sultaun.

[After the customary invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, &c. and a figurative address to the Sultaun, the letter proceeds as follows:]

—Y O U R letter, replete with sentiments of friendship and regard, expressing your solicitude for the propagation of the faith, and the extirpation of the abandoned religious infidels, informing us that in the mosques, after the conclusion of public worship, supplications are made at the Throne of Grace for the increase of our dominion, and the success of our triumphant banners, referring us for a further exposition of your sentiments to the verbal explanation of your Ambassadors Syed Hubbeeb-oollah and Syed Mohuminud Rezza; signifying that you had sent a few presents by the Ambassadors, requesting that two persons of your Sukar might reside at our Court, and stating other particulars of friendship, arrived in a most auspicious season, and added new aidour to our mutual friendship.

As the object of your well-directed mind is the destruction of the infidels and the extension of the faith of the Prophet, please God, we shall soon march with our conquering army to wage war with the infidels and polytheists, and to free those regions from the contamination of these shameless tribes with the edge of the sword; so that the inhabitants of those regions may be restored to comfort and repose. Be therefore perfectly satisfied in this respect.

With regard to your request for deputing two persons to reside at our Court, with a view to strengthen the ties of friendship, we have to express our acquiescence.

We have sent a few articles hereunder mentioned, as a memorial of our regard, by your Ambassadors, who have explained to us the message with which you had commissioned them.

Continue to gratify us, by communicating to us by letters your situation and sentiments.

[Here follows a list of dresses, &c. sent as Presents.]

A True Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

APPENDIX.—Paper (A.)

No. 29.

TRANSLATION of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, dated the 24th of Rebmawny of the year Shedaub 1226 from the birth of Mohummud, answering to the 23d of Shaabawn 1213 Hedjree (corresponding with the 30th of January 1799)

[The exordium, consisting of the usual invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, &c. together with the figurative titles and designations addressed to Zemaun Shah, are omitted.]

—YOUR Majesty's gracious letter, in reply to my friendly address, and which was brought by Syud Hubbeeb-oollah and Syud Muhummud Rezza, the ambassadors of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, has been received—has given encrease to friendship, and augmented the sources of joy and satisfaction.—Your Majesty was pleased to write, that as it was the object of your mind to crush the infidels and to propagate the religion of Mohummud, please God, your Majesty would soon proceed with a conquering army to prosecute a holy war against the infidels, polytheists, and heretics, and free the religion of these regions from the contamination of those shameless tribes—that the profanation of polytheism should be done away by the exertions of the relentless sword, and repose and happiness be restored to the inhabitants of this country, and desiring that I would set my mind at ease upon every point. This has been fully understood, and I have also been informed word by word of what your Majesty was pleased to confide to the verbal communication of the ambassador, all which afforded me boundless satisfaction.

It is my hope and my prayer to the Almighty, that the oppressions of the infidels and polytheists may be destroyed, by the avenging sword of those who have been selected by God to exercise dominion, and of the warriors in the field of conquest; and that these regions may acquire prosperity and splendor by maintaining the cause of religion.

At this time, the English having received intimation of the arrival of the ambassadors of the Sirkar at your Highness's court, and of the firm connection established between the two States, have taken umbrage, and in concert with the infidels and the turbulent, taken up arms against me*, and they have written †, that they entertain the

* Vide No 20, where Tippoo Sultaun ascribes the hostile preparations of the British Government, to his connection with the French

† It appears from the testimony of Hubbeeb-oollah, the late Tippoo Sultaun's head monee, that this assertion is founded on the passage at the close of the 4th paragraph of the Right Honorable the Governor General's Letter to Tippoo Sultaun, of the 8th of November 1798, which points out to the Sultaun, the dangers to which he will expose his authority, the tranquillity, of his dominions, the prosperity of his government, and the permanence of his religion, by his connection with the French. Although Hubbeeb oollah and Meer Saadik pointed out to the Sultaun, and proved by various arguments, that the passage in question was applicable only to the views of the French, yet anxious to avail himself of even this shadow of a pretext to justify his rancour, he continued to maintain his own construction of the passage, and persisted in his resolution to insert this gross calumny in his letters to Zemaun Shah, to the Grand Seigneur, and others. The numerous instances of the Sultaun's duplicity, and violent animosity against the English, leave no room for surprize at his wilful perversion of this passage. A Copy of the Governor General's Letter in question, was communicated to his Highness the Nizam, who, as a Mussulman, cannot be supposed to have observed with indifference, a declaration, pointing equally to the destruction of his power, as to that of Tippoo Sultaun; his Highness, however, expressed his highest approbation of the whole of the Governor General's Letter of the 8th November 1798.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A)

the design to subvert the religion of Islam—"Many are the words that proceed
"from their lips, but their words are nought but lies." Please God, they shall be-
come food for the unrelenting sword of the pious warriors—"Evil designs return
"upon the heads of the inventors." We are labourers in the way of the Lord, and
obedient to the command of God—We have no support, but the aid of the King of
the world, who is great and powerful, and the true Apostle, the head of the true re-
ligion, the destroyer of former abominations. Placing my dependence upon those
tidings of joy, "Often doth God permit the inferior number to overpower the supe-
"rior"—I am prepared to exert the energies of my mind and of my faculties, in-
wardly and outwardly, to carry on a holy war. Agreeably to the command of God,
believing it a duty of religion, to communicate affairs of great importance, when the
interests of religion are one and the same, the Syuds before-mentioned, are now a
second time dispatched to your Majesty's Court, for the purpose of representing all
circumstances fully and personally, and from them, your Majesty will be amply in-
formed of every thing. Impelled by a solicitude, for the defence of religion, which
is incumbent upon all the Princes of Islam to feel, let your Majesty display your
grateful endeavours both by word and deed, to repel these abandoned infidels.
"God will aid the pure of heart, and pious."

A True Translation,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

* TRANSLATION

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

No. 30.

* *TRANSLATION of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to the Grand Seignior.*

[*The following Memorandum is written in the first leaf of the book which contains the original of this Translation:*]

“In this book are entered the Drafts of the letters which were written to the Grand Seignior, Zemaun Shah, King of Cabul, and Futteh Allu Khaun, King of Eeraun, under date the 4th of Ramzaun 1213 of the Hedjree (*answering to the 10th of February 1799.*”)

In the name of the Most Merciful God!

[*After the customary invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, and a series of pompous Titles, addressed to the Grand Seignior, the letter proceeds as follows:*]

—YOUR Highness's august letter, written on the 11th of Rubbee ooffaunee 1213 of the Hedjree (*answering to the 23d September 1798*) which was conveyed through the English †, honored me by its gracious arrival, was the means of glory and distinction, and the productive source of boundless favor. Its contents added strength and firmness to the foundations of union and attachment; and its gracious expressions gave stability to the fabric of friendship.

With respect to what your Highness wrote, of the invasion of the venerated Land of Egypt by the devoted French, by treachery and deceit, notwithstanding the observance of long-subsisting friendship on the part of your Highness—The objects of that irreligious, turbulent people; the determination of the Ottoman Porte to employ the most vigorous measures to repel that rebellious race; of my assisting and joining my brethren Musselmans in the general cause of Religion, and defending the regions of Hindostan from the machinations of this enemy, that I would communicate to your Highness whatever subject of complaint I might have against the English, when by the aid of God and your Highness's good offices, those complaints should be removed to my satisfaction, and the grounds of opposition and estrangement be exchanged for the desirable objects of harmony and union—This, which your Highness did me the honour to write, has been understood.

By the favor of God, and the benevolence of the Prophet, all the followers of the Faith hold fraternity in Religion: particularly the exalted Ottoman State and the
Khloodadaud

* Tippoo Sultaun transmitted to the Governor General, a Letter addressed to the Grand Seignior (vide the Correspondence between Tippoo Sultaun and the Governor General)—pretending that it contained the whole of his reply to the Letter from the Grand Seignior. It now, however, appears that Tippoo Sultaun had privately dispatched this virulent invective against the British Nation to Constantinople, by ambassadors extraordinary.

† Over this word is written, “*The Governor of Madras.*”

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

Khloodadaud Sirkar (between which, regard and attachment are established firmly as columns, and of which friendship and union, repeated tokens have been interchanged) are aiding and assisting each other.—As this Labourer in the way of the Lord, is a brother in the faith, is obedient to your Highness's all-powerful will, and does not conceive any difference to exist between us; I beg you will communicate to me what your Highness's exalted mind conceives will be conducive to the welfare and interests of the followers of the faith. As the French have made themselves your Highness's enemies, they have made themselves so to all the followers of the Faith—God is the protector and defender of the Land of Hindostan; next to him, this Suppliant at the Almighty Throne, does not and will not neglect the defence and service of the People. I am fully confident that your Highness will be disposed to afford your assistance and support, in all matters, to us Labourers. All Hindostan is over-run with Infidels and Polytheists, excepting the dominions of the Khloodadaud Sirkar, which like the Ark of Noah, are safe under the protection and bounteous aid of God. It is my hope, from the supreme King of kings, that as at the appearance of a second Adam, the religion of Islam will obtain exclusive prevalence over the whole Country of Hindostan, and that all the sinful Heretics will with the utmost ease become the prey of the swords of the combatants in the cause of Religion.—Be it known to those who stand at the foot of the Imperial Throne, that the treachery, deceit, and supremacy of the Christians in the regions of Hindostan, are beyond the power of expression. A summary elucidation of this, will be found as follows:

A person, by name Da-ood Khaun, an Afghaun, was appointed to the Soobadary of Arcot, on the part of the Emperor of Dehli. About that time, the French and English, each with one of their detested ships, and a few Kaufers (*Infidels*) on board, came to the coast, expressly for the purpose of trade; bringing with them some of the products of their country, such as knives, scissars, needles, china and glass-ware, for sale. After presenting several articles to the deluded Soobadar, as a Nuzzer (*or offering, expressive of submission*) they requested the grant of a spot of ground, sufficient for a single house, for their residence, in order that they might import the products of Europe, paying the proper duties, and there remain with a dozen of their people. The Soobadar complied with their request; and there the English resided for some time.

It happened, that the exalted Firmaun of Behaudur Shah, Son of Aulumgeer, Emperor of Shahjehaun-abaud (*Dehli*) addressed to Da-ood Khaun, arrived, directing him to leave a trusty Dewan (*Manager*) in Arcot, and repair himself to the Presence. In conformity to the Emperor's summons, Da-ood Khaun repaired to Dehli, leaving Saadut-oolla Khaun as his deputy. Owing to the negligence and folly of the ministers at Dehli, Saadut-oolla Khaun became a traitor, and usurped the dominion of the country. About that period, the English and the French applied to the Soobadar for the grant of a little ground round about their houses; to which the Soobadar, from his want of foresight, and from his innate folly, consented; and accordingly granted them the ground which they asked. After this, both these nations erected small forts, and stationed about a hundred men to garrison them, (*verses*) "Where a country is abandoned by its prince, every village becomes a principality." The relations
and

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

and followers of Saadut-oolla Khaun, each took possession of Taalooks (*districts*) and erecting fortresses, established their abode. At the same time, the French and English taking with them some of the products of Europe, repaired to the districts of the relations and followers of Saadut-oolla Khaun, and contracted friendship with them; and under this cover, obtaining a complete insight into their characters, their mode of living, the structure of their forts, the administration of their territories, and the condition of their forces, they entertained from four to five hundred men of that country and waited their opportunity. In the mean time Saadut-oolla Khaun died. After his death, his relations and adherents, who were very numerous, quarrelled among themselves, and one of them, by the name of Sufder Alli Khaun, entered into an intrigue with the Infidels of Poona, and solicited military succours. Agreeably to his request, an army of the Poona Infidels, consisting of 50,000 Horse, under the command of Ruggahoo Futteh Sing, invaded the province of Arcot; where Sufder Alli Khaun suffered his father Alli Doast Khaun to be slain in battle by the Infidels of Poona. After this, these Infidels seeing the dissensions which prevailed amongst the adherents and relations of Sufder Alli Khaun, plundered all the inhabitants of that country, without discrimination of friend or foe, carried off a hundred thousand men and women, prisoners to their own country, and sold them to slavery: they also took prisoner Hoossain Doast Khaun, known by the name of Chunda Khaun, who was the husband of Sufder Alli Khaun's sister, and carried him to Poona. In the mean time, Mortiza Khaun, the Governor of Vellore, and husband of another sister of Sufder Alli Khaun, enticed the latter to his house, and put him to death. After this event, Nizam-ool Mool the Vizier of Delhi, who had made himself master of the Dekkan, arrived in the province of Arcot, and appointing Anwar-ooddeen Khaun, Soobadaur of that province, on his own part gave in charge to him the two infant sons of the late Sufder Alli Khaun, with injunctions to protect and educate them, and then returned to the Dekkan. After this, Anwar-oo-deen Khaun incited the Afghans to murder one of the children. A short time after, Chunda Khaun who was in confinement at Poona, bribing the Infidels with a sum of money, obtained his release, and arrived in the province of Arcot, whence he proceeded to Pondicherry, a factory belonging to the French, where he took refuge: he there procured a body of French Troops, with which he marched against Anwar-oo-deen Khaun, with a view to reduce the province of Arcot. In the mean time, Anwar-oo-deen Khaun sought the assistance of the English, who then held a factory at Cheenaputrun. (*Madras.*) Accordingly the English joined him with a body of troops—In proof of the words "He who affordeth assistance to the oppressor, shall fall under subjection to the very man he assisted,"—both these persons becoming the objects of the Divine anger, sought assistance from these two Infidel tribes, and proceeded to hostilities—It was so decreed, however, that Anwar-oo-deen Khaun fell by the hand of Hoossain Doast Khaun. After this, Mohummud Alli Khaun, son of Anwar-oo-deen Khaun, giving up both his wordly and spiritual concerns, to the direction of the English, and making them his protectors, prepared for hostilities against Chunda Khaun. In the mean time, Nizam-ool Moolk died, and was succeeded by his son Nauffir Jung; whom Mohummud Alli Khaun invited to join him: but before his arrival, Nauffir Jung's nephew, Hidaayer Mohee-oo-deen Khaun, fled with a small body of Troops to Pondicherry; and the French collecting a force which consisted of about a thousand men of their

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

own nation, and about four thousand sepoy, proceeded with the troops of Hidauyet Mohee-oo-deen Khaun, against Naufir Jung, who joined with Mohummud Alli Khaun, after sustaining repeated engagements with the French, laid siege to the fort of Ginjee, which is situated on a hill, and was then in possession of the French. The latter entering into a collusion with the Sirdars of Naufir Jung's army, attacked it in the night—After the alarm was given, Naufir Jung mounted his elephant; when, a man named Behaudeh Khaun, an Afghaun in his service, had the baseness to kill him by a musket shot, and causing his elephant to be driven close to that of Naufir Jung, cut off his head and stuck it on the point of a spear—Upon this event, the French set up Hidauyet Mohee-oo-deen Khaun as his successor, and accompanied by a body of their own troops under the command of an officer named Buffy, directed his march towards Hyderabad—In the course of their march, they halted at the fort of Raychota, where the traitor Behaudeh Khaun, and the French troops commanded by Buffy, quarrelled about the division of the plundered treasure and jewels, and an engagement took place, in which Behaudeh Khaun, and the other cursed Afghaun Chiefs, were slain, and precipitated to hell—Hidauyet Mohee-oo-deen Khaun, also fell in this engagement by a musket shot—The French then conferred the succession on the worthless Silaubut Jung, second son of Nizam-ool-moolk, and proceeded with him to Hyderabad; whereby the whole of the Dekhan may be said to have come under the authority of the French at Hyderabad—The French Christians (who amounted to near 1,200 men) in a state of intoxication, in open day, entered the houses of the votaries of Islam, and violated numbers of their women—Many of the females of the nobles ripped up their own bellies, and threw themselves into wells—Hence all the inhabitants of Hyderabad conceived enmity against the French.

In the mean time Nizam Alli Khaun, son of Nizam-ool-moolk, imprisoned his elder brother Silaubut Jung, and established himself in his room—A short time afterwards when the utmost disagreement had taken place between the people of Hyderabad and the French, the worthless Buffy marched from that city with his troops and returned to Pondicherry—During these transactions Mohummud Alli Khaun, in conjunction with the English, carried on the war against Chunda Khaun, who was cordially the friend of the French. The armies of both the infidel nations contended for the province of Arcot, and after many battles and much blood-shed, the English and Mohummud Alli Khaun, having pledged their faith to him, and under that sanction made him their prisoner, put him to death, and obtained possession of the whole of the Arcot province, yielding a yearly revenue of near four crores of rupees.

When the English had thus established themselves in Arcot, they turned their views to the conquest of Bengal—To this end, with the same treachery and deceit which has been above described, they applied to the Viceroy of Bengal also for a spot of ground; and having obtained possession of sufficient for a single house, they there stationed their people as for the purposes of Trade, and waited their opportunity. About this time the viceroy of Bengal died, and contentions arose among his children and relations—The English taking part with the one, they subdued the other; and rendering that other entirely dependant upon them, obtained possession of the whole dominion of Bengal, a territory consisting of four Soobahs, and yielding an annual revenue
of

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

of twenty crores of rupees.—Not far from thence is a place called Lucknow, the ruler of which was Mirza Amauni * (*Affof oo-Dowlah*) son of Shudjah-oo-Dowlah—By intrigue and chicane with him, they (*the English*) intruded themselves into that country also.—What is more extraordinary is this. Lately Mirza Amauni sent an ambassador to Zemaun Shaw, the King of Caubul. This circumstance coming to the knowledge of the English (*Governor*) General † who resides at Calcutta, he proceeded thence on a visit to Mirza Amauni, and having leagued with the ministers of that country, caused Mirza Amauni to be poisoned, violated the chastity of his widow, and plundered his house of money and jewels, to the amount of twenty crores of Rupees—Throughout the territory of Bengal, wherever there were men of learning, science, and rank, the English have forcibly taken prisoners their wives and daughters, violated their chastity, and carried them off to their own islands and country—Seizing the youths of the class of Syuds ‡, devotees, and learned men, and obliging them to eat the flesh of swine, proclaimed it by beat of Tom-tom §.—In the country of Bengal, and in all other places where their authority prevail, they set up swine butchers, and cause them to sell the flesh of hogs, publicly in the streets and markets.

All this power and authority have the English acquired in the space of forty years.

About twenty years ago, during the life time of my late revered father Hyder Alli Khaun, disputes occurring among the worthless Sudais of the Poona infidels, Rogoonaut Row, the uncle of Narain Row, the head of the Poona State, treacherously murdered his nephew: the turbulent spirit of the Chiefs, however, obliged him to seek refuge at Bombay, a place in the possession of the English.

The English obtaining from him, money and jewels to a large amount, detached an army with Rogoonaut Row for the reduction of Poona.—The Poona ministers, deceitfully selected a child, of two or three days old, from their own class, proclaimed him as the genuine offspring of the murdered Narain Row, and as the successor to the Musnud (*Throne*) and assembling an army, marched to oppose the English and Rogoonaut Row—Finding themselves unable to cope with the English, they repeatedly sent letters by ambassadors of rank to the Presence of his late Highness (*Hyder Ali*) soliciting his assistance—His Highness prudently considering, that although it is declared “Heretics are impure,” yet that it was more adviseable to afford than refuse his assistance to the infidels belonging to the country (because the supremacy of the English was the source of evil to all God’s creatures)—with a view to the aid of Poona, marched to Madras with a vast army—Many engagements ensued, and many places fell—And Madras itself was near being taken; when it pleased God that his Highness should end his days in that expedition, and he died in the vicinity of Arcot.

—After

* This is the name by which the late Vizier Affof-oo-Dowlah was called during the life-time of his father.

† Lord Teignmouth.

‡ The Syuds are those descended from the Prophet.

§ A species of drum—Proclamations are usually made in India by beat of drum.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

—After this event, I continued the war; and after many victories, and the capture of numberless prisoners, the English sent their ambassadors, humbly, and by engagement and oath, to sue for peace—Although I was not myself disposed to grant them peace, yet by the earnest advice of the nobles of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, I consented—Four or five years after, when ambassadors from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, arrived at the Sublime Porte*; and after representing the sentiments of friendship, returned to the Presence. The English receiving information of this circumstance, with hearts inflamed, immediately conceived, that all the tribe of Islam, were about to league together for their destruction—They knew too, that they had given your Highness proofs of their evil disposition, and therefore, uniting to themselves Nizam Alli Khaun, and the Infidels of Poona, they waged war against the Khoodadaud Sirkar for four years—At length, near a hundred thousand of the followers of the Faith, had determined to slay their wives and families with their own hands, and rushing upon the infidels, drink the cup of martyrdom, and plunge the Infidels into hell.—The Counsellors, the Lords, and the respected Sages of Islam, all agreed, that this attack upon the dominions of Khoodadaud Sirkar, was in consequence of the deputation of Ambassadors with letters to the Sublime Porte, and therefore, that it was advisable by any means to accommodate matters for the present, to communicate to your Highness all that had occurred, and joined with your Highness's aid, proceed to exterminate the Infidels—I approved the representation of my faithful servants, and surrendering three crores and thirty Lacs of Rupees in treasure, and half my country (which was all a dead loss to me) put an end to the contest.

The English having adopted a determined resolution to subdue the whole of Hindoostan, and to subvert the Mussulman Religion, and having united to themselves, Nizam Alli Khaun, and the Infidels of Poona, have for five years past been devising the means, accordingly they have lately written in plain and undisguised terms, that it is their intention to destroy the Religion of Islam—"Evil designs return upon the heads of the inventors."—The Infidels of Poona, in consequence of the disagreements prevailing among the Ministers at Delhi, have subverted that country, and having destroyed its houses, have erected their own temples on their ruins—they have possessed themselves entirely of that kingdom, whilst a poor fightless individual of the Royal Family of Delhi, whose servants put out his eyes, is seated in his house in a state the most abject. The resources of his maintenance are fixed from the sale of the fruits of his gardens; and he is obliged to pay the price (*of that maintenance*) by paying adulation to those treacherous Infidels. Near five hundred thousand of the Infidels of the district of Calicut, Nuzzurabaud, Zufferabaud, and Ashrufabad, who were wavering on the precincts of obedience, have been converted at different times. Praise be to God, that the whole energy of the well-directed mind of this Labourer in the way of the Lord, on whose forehead is engraved the motto "They dread not the terrific day of judgment," is continually exerted to support the Religion of Mohummud. Accordingly, having

I lately

* Tippoo Sultaun, in his Letters to the French, ascribes the enmity of the British power to his friendship for them; in his Letters to Zemann Shah, he ascribes it to his having deputed ambassadors to that Prince; and here he imputes it to his delegation of an Embassy to the Ottoman Porte.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (A.)

lately been informed of the excessive commotions excited by the son of Abdool Wahaub* in the neighbourhood of Mecca the holy, I immediately addressed letters to the supreme minister Yoofuf Vizier, to the Shereef of Mecca, and the servants of the holy receptacle (*meaning the place at Medina where Mohummud is buried*) purporting, that it was my intention to send a considerable force under the command of one of my approved sons, and desiring them to write to me, a particular account of the situation of affairs in that quarter—For the illustrious Kaaba, is the object of veneration to the followers of truth, and the object of the regard of the All-powerful, and to do services thereunto, is productive of blessings, both in this world and the world to come.

The respected and accomplished Syuds, Syud Alli Mohummud, and Syud Modaur-oo-deen are now nominated and deputed with this friendly letter to represent various points of great importance, and to communicate the sentiments of my mind, and with instructions to remain in attendance on your Majesty during three years. I trust that they will be honored by admission to your Highness's presence, and have an opportunity of a personal conference, and of stating to you my sentiments, and that their representations will obtain full credit with your Highness. May the victorious banners of Illaam be ever prevalent, and every trace of Herefy and Infidels be wiped away!

A letter to the same effect as the foregoing, was also written to Zemaun Shah; several alterations however, which were necessary to adapt the letter to the situation of Zemaun Shah, are inserted in the margin of the draft.

A True Translation,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to Government.

* Abdool Wahaub, is the name of an enterprising Mahommedan Sceptic, who some years since established a new doctrine, the foundation of which is, the abjuration of the signal honors which are paid to Mohummud. His doctrine does not extend to a denial of the prophet's mission, but it places him in the condition merely of a messenger of the word of God, possessing in himself no title to the adoration of mankind. This man obtained very numerous profelytes, who traversed with him the countries of Syria, Arabia, and Egypt, propagating their tenets by the sword. His son has succeeded him.

APPENDIX.—Paper (B.)

A P P E N D I X.


Paper (B.)

PAPERS in the French Language, relating to the Negotiations of TIPPOO SULTAUN with the French; found in the Palace at Seringapatam, 4th May 1799:

WITH TRANSLATIONS.

THE following French Papers, from No. 1 to No. 25, are literal Copies of Papers found in the Palace of Tippoo Sultaun, at Seringapatam, after the capture of that place.

The Copies were all attested at Seringapatam by Captain Macaulay, Private Secretary to the Commander in Chief, and transmitted by him to Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, Military Secretary to the Governor General.

The mark  is the abbreviated Signature or Byze of Tippoo Sultaun himself.

The Orthography of the French is extremely incorrect in the original Papers, especially in those dated in the year 1797, which appear to have been written under the Sultaun's directions, by the Captain of a French Vessel then residing at Seringapatam.

From these Papers it appears, that Tippoo Sultaun has dispatched three Embassies to the Isle of France, and thence to the Executive Directory at Paris, since the commencement of the year 1797.

The first in April 1797, the second in October 1797, and the third in July 1798, but the Ambassadors employed did not leave Tranquebar until the 7th of February 1799.

The nature and object of these several Embassies is fully explained in the following Papers.

The Papers No. 5 to 21, contain a detailed statement of the Transactions of the Sultaun's Ambassadors at the Mauritius, in January, February, and March, 1798, of the Landing of the French Force under the Command of Messrs. Dubuc and Chapuy at Mangalore, and of their subsequent admission into the Sultaun's Service.

In the Papers from No. 22 to 25, will be found the particulars of the Embassy which the Sultaun dispatched to France from Tranquebar, at the moment when he professed a desire to receive an Ambassador from the Governor General, and to cultivate the relations of Amity and Peace with the British Government in India.

APPENDIX—Paper (B.)

No. 1.

*Patane le Duodi de la 2eme, decade de Germinal
Pan 5eme. de la Republique Francaises*

Tipous Sultans le Victorieux aux Citoyens
composans le Pouvoir Executif de la Re-
publique Français.

CITOYENS,

JE vous salue & vous salue enfi qua votre
nations toutes fortes de bonheurs, Le Cit.
S. Ripaud est arrivé par la Suite dun combas
dans mon pais, son petis navire coulé bas
deux, comme il y avoit longtems que je de-
sirs favoir des nouvelles de votre nations je
lais fais venir aux Lieux ou je fais ma resi-
dances, je l'ais questionné sur les mouvemens
de la guerre, sur votre positions, et si vous
panfiée a votre enciens allié il ma dit toute les
dispositions et les bonne intansions que vous
aviez, pour moi, & mon pais, ce qui ma rendus
le coeur bien contans; & ma engagé a faire
les demarches que je fais aupres de vous, de
vous envoillé trois de mes Chefs de confiances
pour vous temoigner mon amitié, & renouvel-
ler notre ancienne alliances, dans l'ecris que je
vous envoie vous voiré mon attachement, mes
dispositions, et les sentimens de mon Coeur pour
votre Nations que j'ai toujours aimé, panfié
pour le bien de mon pais, comme je pense pour
le biens du votre, votre allié.

(Signé)



No. 1.

*Seringapatam, the 2d of April 1797, the 5th
Year of the French Republic.*

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious to the Citizens
composing the Executive Power of the
French Republic.

CITIZENS,

I SALUTE you, and wish every happiness to
you and your Nation. Citizen Ripaud ar-
rived in my Country after having sustained an en-
gagement, his small Vessel had nearly foundered
at Sea, as I have for a long time been desirous
of receiving intelligence from your Nation, I
brought him to my usual place of Residence.
I questioned him with regard to the operations
of the War and to your condition, and I enquir-
ed whether you thought of your ancient Ally—he
informed me of all your Plans and of your good
intentions towards me and my Country His
communications gave me cordial satisfaction,
and encouraged me to make the present advances
towards a revival of intercourse, by sending to
you three of my confidential Chiefs to testify to
you my Friendship, and to renew our ancient
Alliance, in the Writing which I send to you,
you will perceive my attachment, my dispo-
sition, and the sentiments of my heart for your
Nation, which I have always loved—Study the
welfare of my Country as I study that of
yours.

Your Ally,

Signed



*Patane le Duodi de la 2eme. Decade de Ger-
minal, l'an 5eme. de la Republique Francaises.*

Tipous Sultans le Victorieux, au Représentans
du Peuple qui reside aux Isles de France, &
de la Reunion.

CITOYENS REPRESENTANS,

VOUS ne devez pas ignorée l'amitié que
mon pere & moi avons toujours eus pour les
Francais, j'ai cherché toute les occasions à le
prouvé dans votre enciens regime j'ai fait mon
possible depuis le Commencement de votre re-
volutions à vous faire connoître les Sentimens
de mon Coeur; faute d'occasions et celle de
ne

*Seringapatam, the 2d of April 1797, the 5th
Year of the French Republic.*

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious to the Represen-
tatives of the People residing in the Isles of
France and of La Reunion.

CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

YOU cannot be ignorant of the friendship
which my Father and myself have ever enter-
tained for the French. I sought every oppor-
tunity of proving it during your former Govern-
ment, and I have done all in my power since the
commencement of your revolution to make known to
you the sentiments of my heart. From want of
opportunity

ne pas avoir auprès de moi des personnes instruites sur vos mœurs et vos usages, je n'ai pu jusqu'à ce jour vous faire connoître mes intentions.—Le heureux hazard ma procure le Citoyen S. Ripaud l'un de vous Officiers que c'est rendu à mes prières, et a répondu à toutes les questions que j'eus à lui faire, et j'ai vu qu'il méritait ma confiance, sur ce qu'il m'a dit je vois que c'est l'instans de vous retenir l'amitié que j'ai toujours eue pour votre nation.—Je reconnois le Sublime de votre Constitution, et pour vous le prouver, je propose à votre nation, et à vous une acte d'alliances et de Fraternité; qui soient à jamais indissolubles, & qu'il soit dicté sur les principes républicains, la Loyauté & la bonne foi, que votre patrie & moi; et mon peuple, ne fassions plus qu'une famille, qu'un même Serment, nous lis pour la vie ou par la mort, que vos Ennemis seront les miens & ceux de mon peuple, que mes Ennemis deviendront les vôtres, voilà désormais comme je veux traiter avec mes alliés,—vous voilés par là tous mes sentimens pour votre nation, qu'en j'aurai la preuve de votre, je maitre toutes mes promesses à Executions—mais Citoyens Représentans, je ne les maitre que quand je voirai vos forces, tenez de main que de taise arrivé dans l'Inde. La dernière Guerre, (c'est à regret que je suis obligée de vous tracer les malheurs que mon amitié pour les Français m'a causés;) je soutenais avec zèle & courage toutes les prétentions des Français, les Anglais les ambitieux Anglais ne se fassent pas assez de force ni de courage pour m'attaquer de front, ce sont alliés avec les Marates & les Mogoles, & m'ont attaqué de toutes parts, au moment où j'étais sur le point de les vaincre l'armée Française, que commandait Mr. de Coffigny, eut ordre de M. de Buffis de m'abandonner je les payais cependant très bien, & il ne leur manquait rien, et ce qui me mit le comble à mon indignation, les ordres portaient d'engager Mr. de Lally qui commandait le parti Français, que j'entretenais de ne retirer aussi, ainsi que le parti Butenotès je m'apposée à juste titre pour ces derniers, depuis ce moment le dégoût s'empara de mon monde, réduit à me servir de mes propres forces, abandonné de mes alliés je fus forcé de faire la paix, j'ai perdu la moitié du meilleur de mon pays, & j'ai donné en argent effective trois cents millions trente mille Roupies, vous voyez quel perte j'ai fait. Représentans ce qui est passé est passé; je ne vous fais la Situation de cette vérité que pour vous faire sentir que ci je déclare la Guerre à vos Ennemis,

opportunity and of intercourse with persons acquainted with your customs and manners, I have not been able before this time to inform you of my intentions. A fortunate chance has sent me Citizen Ripaud (one of your Officers) who at my request has answered all the questions which I put to him. I consider him to be worthy of my confidence, and from what he has told me, I perceive it is now the moment for me to revive the friendship which I have always entertained for your Nation; I acknowledge the sublimity of your constitution, and as a proof of my sincerity I propose to your Nation and to you a Treaty of alliance and fraternity which shall be for ever indissoluble, and shall be founded on Republican principles, of sincerity and good faith; to the end that you and your Nation with myself and my people may become one Family; that the same Oath may bind us for life or for death; that your Enemies may be mine and those of my people; and, that my enemies may be considered as yours. Thus do I wish henceforth to treat with my allies. You now see my disposition towards your Country; when I shall receive a proof of yours, I will fulfil my promises; but, Citizens Representatives, I will not fulfil these engagements with you until I see your forces as well Naval as Military actually arrive in India. During the last war (it is with regret that I am obliged to recall to your memory the Disasters which my friendship for the French Nation has brought upon me) I maintained with zeal and courage, all the pretensions of the French. The English, the ambitious English, not having sufficient confidence in their own strength and courage to attack me singly, formed an Alliance with the Marattas and the Nizam, and attacked me in every quarter. At the very moment when I was on the point of conquering them, the French Army under the command of M. de Coffigny, received an order from M. de Buffis to abandon me, though I had paid them well, and they were in want of nothing; but what filled me with indignation was, that those orders extended to M. de Lally, who commanded a body of French in my pay, to withdraw himself with his Party; this I opposed, and on just grounds. From that moment, my army became disgusted. Reduced singly to my own resources, and abandoned by my Allies, I was compelled to make Peace, with the loss of half of my Dominions, and Three Crores and Thirty Thousand Rupees in Specie. Behold what have been my losses Representatives! What is past is past; I have cited these truths in order to apprise you, that

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

Ennemis, que je ne veut pas être abandonné & que vous ne pouré faire la paix que préalablement je aille donné mon consentement, & que moi & mon peuple nous soillons compris dans le traité de paix—il y a encore une Chose qu'il est bon de ne pas oublier, pour prouver la Légalité de notre bonne fois réciproque, c'est que ni moi, ni mon peuple ne connoissons pas les usages des Republicains Français ni les Republicains ne connoissons pas aussi les usages de mon pays, et que si l'un des Citoyens des deux pays venait à manquer aux usages, il seroit sur le Champ réprimé par ces Supérieurs, seu que cela trouble en rien l'union, & l'amitié, qui doit régner entre de bons alliés, je mait cette clause quoique le Cit. S. Ripaud, maites assuré, que le maites & la plus grande rigidité & le respect aux Loix, régne dans les armées republicaines, les maites y seront tenus sur le même pied—Je demande aussi que le Général en Chef se consulte avec moi en tous ce qu'il pourra entreprendre pour la reuse de la destruction de nos Ennemis communs, comme connoissons le pays, les usages, & leurs manies, c'est un chose juste, qu'il ne peut trouver mauvais. Heureux momens te voila donc arrivé ou je peut versé dans le Cocur de mes amis toute la haine que j'ai contre ces oprateurs du genre humains. Si vous voulé me seconder en peu il ni auras pas un Anglais dans toute l'Inde, vous en avez les forces, & les moyens, par vos Noirs affranchis; c'est nouveaux Citoyens sont redouté par les Anglais, joins a vos troupes de Lignes en peut nous purgerons l'Inde de ces scelerats, joins au secours que je fais jouer, toute l'Inde est en mouvement, & prait à fondre sur les Anglais, de ce coté fié vous en ma Sagaisé; vos Enemis, comme je vous l'ais dit seront les miens,—a presans que vous savez mes dispositions faite moi savoir les votre le plus promptemans possibles, & surtout ne me faites pas de promesses que vous ne pouvez exécuter; j'ai garde le Cit. S. Ripaud pour répondre a tous ce que vous me marqueriez, je lui ferai un traitemans digne de la charge qu'il occupe aupres de moi; je vous prie de ne pas lui en savoir mauvais grée, au contraire de l'approuver, & de le tranquillité sur les craintes qu'il a que l'on lui impute, qu'il auroit fuis son pays, & son Drapeaux, motive si louables pour que je m'intéraisé a lui, & vous prie de l'autoriser a restaites aupres de moi, pour servir sa patrie, vos Colonies, & mon pays. Je l'ais garde, et il n'a consentis qu'a forces de sollicitations, étant très attaché à l'Isle de la Reunion, ou il y ais établis. Si vous

consentez

that if I should declare War against your Enemies, I will not be deserted, nor shall you have the power of making Peace without my previous consent, nor without including Myself and my People in the Treaty. For the security of our reciprocal friendship and good faith it is necessary to stipulate one preliminary condition. It is this, that as my People are ignorant of the customs of the French Republicans, and as the Republicans are equally unacquainted with the customs of my Country, if one of the Citizens of either party should violate the customs of the other, he shall be reprimanded immediately by his own superior, without any interruption of the good understanding and harmony, which ought to subsist between good Allies. I insert this clause, although Citizen Ripaud has assured me, that the observance of the most severe discipline and of respect for the Laws exists in the Republican Army: Mine shall always be conducted in the same manner. I require also that the Commanding Officer shall always consult me on every measure which he may undertake for the destruction of our common Enemy, because I am acquainted with the Country, its customs and manners. This is a reservation that he cannot consider as offensive. *Happy moment! the time is come when I can deposit in the bosom of my Friends, the hatred which I bear against these oppressors of the Human race. If you will assist me, in a short time not an Englishman shall remain in India; you have the power and the means of effecting it, by your free negroes; with these new Citizens (much dreaded by the English) joined to your Troops of the Line, we will purge India of these Villains. The springs which I have touched have put all India in motion, my friends are ready to fall upon the English; for every thing here rely on my discretion. Your enemies, as I have apprized you, shall be mine. Now you are apprized of my designs, delay not to inform me of yours, but make no promises which you cannot perform. I have retained Citizen Ripaud to answer your letters, and I will give him a Salary worthy of the situation which he holds near my person. I entreat you not to be offended with him, but on the contrary to approve of what he has done, and to quiet his apprehensions of being considered as a Deserter of his Country and of his Colours, (a laudable motive which interests me for his welfare.) I request you to authorize him to remain in his present situation with me for the service of his Country, of your Colonies, and of myself. I detained him, nor did he consent to remain till after much solicitation, being extremely attached to the Island of Bourbon,*

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

consentez à mes propositions il est bon que vous sachiez ce que je fais pour la République Française, & ces Armées.

ARTICLE 1.

Je m'oblige aussitôt l'arrivée des Troupes Françaises à la Côte, de nourrir l'Armée de Troupes & de Maire, excepté les Boissons Européennes, je fournirai tous les nécessaires, comme *Farine, Riz, Froment, &c. &c.*

ARTICLE 2.

Je m'oblige aussi à faire les avances en argent, pour tous les besoins des armées de terre & de mer.

ARTICLE 3.

Je m'oblige à fournir tous les Boeuf nécessaires avec leurs attelage, pour l'Artillerie des troupes Républicaines, & aussi des Boeufs, Charrueaux et Camions, pour transporter les Effais, & bagage des Officiers, & Soldats.

ARTICLE 4.

Je m'oblige à fournir Palanquin pour les Généraux, & des Chevaux aux Officiers des troupes de la République.

ARTICLE 5.

En cas que l'armée Française vint à manquer de poudre, ou munitions, je m'oblige d'en fournir.

ARTICLE 6.

Aussitôt que l'armée Française aura débarquée, je marcherai avec mes Troupes qui pour le premier moment seront composées de trente mille hommes de Cavalerie, & de trente mille hommes d'Infanterie & Artillerie, bien disciplinés, ayons armes, munitions, & toutes choses nécessaires pour la réussite de notre Entreprise.

Voilà ce que je desirerai que la France fasse pour moi.

ARTICLE 1.

Que sous n'importe quel prétexte que ce puisse être; que la République Française ne fasse point la paix, seu que moi, & mon peuple ni elle consentis, & que nous soillions compris dans le traité de paix.

ARTICLE 2.

Que comme les Troupes Républicaines reçoivent cette avantage de moi; que les Généraux que les commanderont, n'entreprendront rien sans préalablement s'être consulté avec moi, pour la réussite & le bien commun de nos armées respectives.

ARTICLE 3.

Se les Généraux Français & les Troupes Républicaines, connaissent des Traites dans mon pays,

bon, to which ne belongs. In case you should consent to my propositions, it is necessary that you should know the extent of my power to assist the French Republic, and its Army.

ARTICLE 1.

I engage, immediately on the arrival of the French Troops on the Coast, to Victual both the Land and Sea Forces, (European Liquors excepted) and I will furnish all necessaries, such as Flour, Rice, Meat, Wood, &c.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage also to make advances of Money for all the wants of the Land and Sea equipments.

ARTICLE 3.

I engage to provide all the Bullocks necessary for the Artillery of the Republican Troops, as well as the Bullocks, Camels, and Lascars, for carrying the Baggage of the Officers and Soldiers.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage to provide Palanquins for the Generals, and Horses for the Officers of the Troops of the Republic.

ARTICLE 5.

In case the French Army should happen to be in want of Gunpowder, or other Ammunition, I engage to supply it.

ARTICLE 6.

As soon as the French Army shall have disembarked, I engage to march with my Troops, which shall in the first instance consist of Thirty Thousand Cavalry, and Thirty Thousand Infantry and Artillery, well disciplined, with Arms, Ammunition, and every thing necessary for the success of our enterprise.

What I require on the part of France is as follows.

ARTICLE 1.

That the French Republic shall not, under any pretence whatever, conclude Peace, but with the consent of me and my people, nor without including us in such Treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

That as the Troops of the Republic will derive such advantages from me, the Generals in command shall undertake nothing without first consulting me, to ensure the success of the common cause, and of our respective Armies.

ARTICLE 3.

Should the French General or Republican Troops, detect Traitors in my Country, or should

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B)

païs, ou que moi & mes troupes connoitrais des Traites dans l'armée Republiqueine, les Chefs des partis du côté du traité, s'en fassiraient, et le ferois exécuter après des preuves bien otantiques, ten que pour cela l'amitié soille troublée de pars ou d'autre, étant pour la même cause, nos intairais n'en ferons qu'un.

ARTICLE 4.

Comme je propose à la République Française tant pour les Troupes de Terre, que celle de Mer, il est juste, que j'en soilles remboursé à la fin de la guerre, sur le produit des Sommes en argent que nous prendrons sur nos Enemis commun.

ARTICLE 5

Toutes prises faites sur nos Ennemis communs, comme *Place, Forts, Païs, Argent, Marchandises, Navire, Munitions, &c. &c.* seront partagées, à évaluation égale & comme de bon Frère entre les Troupes de la République & moi, & mon peuple.

ARTICLE 6.

Comme j'ai fait de grands pertes pour soutenir les Intairais des Français, la dernière Guerre, que j'ai perdu la moitié & le meilleur de mon païs, je demande que toutes les villes, forts, païs, ainsi que les contributions que je pourrai prélevé soille excepté de l'article 4^e. qu'il m'appartiendront de droit, sans que les Troupes Republiqueines y aille aucune prétentions, ni diols, c'est l'équité que je reclame de mes frères.

ARTICLE 7.

Si la Fortune de la guerre, nous rans possesseurs de Goas, & de Bonbée; tous les ports de Bonbée & tous le territoire de sa dépendance appartenans au Anglais, appartiendront de droit au Français, & Goas & ces dépendances m'appartiendront.

ARTICLE 8.

Je demande que tous les prisonniers, & prisonnières de rases, Anglaises & Portugaises, qui seront fait par les Troupes Republiqueines, & les miennes seront traité avec humanité, tant qu'aux Individus (leurs fortune nous appartenant) ils seront transportés à frais communs hors des Territoires Indiens, dans un Lieu, bien loins de votre & des nôtres.

ARTICLE 9.

Comme les places, ports, forts, & païs, ois celui stipulé dans l'article 6. seront partage, nous y mettrons à sure & mesure qu'il seront conquis de Garnisons, et cette article sera réglé, entre
les

should I or my Troops come to the knowledge of any such in the French Army, the Chief of the Party wherein the Traitor may be found, shall cause him to be seized and executed, upon authentic proofs of his guilt, without prejudice to our mutual friendship; since engaged in the same cause, our interests are the same.

ARTICLE 4.

As I propose to make the advances, and furnish the necessary supplies of Money to the French Republic, both for the Land and the Sea Forces, it is just that I should be reimbursed at the end of the War, from the sums of Money which may be taken from our common Enemy.

ARTICLE 5.

Every capture made from our common Enemy, as Towns, Forts, Territory, Money, Merchandize, Ships, Ammunition, &c. &c. shall be equally divided at a fair valuation fraternally between the Troops of the Republic, me, and my people.

ARTICLE 6.

As I have suffered greatly in supporting the cause of the French in the last War, when I lost the best part of my Country, I require that all the Towns, Forts, Territories or Contributions, which I may be able to seize within my former boundaries, be exempted from the 4th Article, that they shall become mine by right, and that the Republican Troops shall have no pretensions or claims thereto. I claim this act of Justice from my Brethren.

ARTICLE 7.

If the fortune of War, shall put us in possession of Goa and Bombay, the Port of Bombay and the Territories dependant on it, belonging to the English, shall belong of right to the French; but Goa and its Dependences shall be mine.

ARTICLE 8.

I demand that all male and female Prisoners, as well English as Portuguese, which shall be taken by the Republican Troops or by mine, shall be treated with Humanity, and with regard to their persons, that they shall (their property becoming the Right of the Allies) be transported at our joint expence, out of India, to some place far distant from the Territories of the Allies.

ARTICLE 9.

As the Towns, Ports, Forts, and Territories stipulated in the 6th Article, are to be divided between the Allies, they shall be garrisoned as they may fall into our hands, and the stipulation

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

mon Vénérable Frère, et moi, comme également il nous sera libre de le quas l'exigés de faire facter les sorts qui pourrais nous devenir inutile.

ARTICLE 10.

Pour exécuter la conquête des possessions Anglaises & Portugaises ou leur Cos intantaise, il faudroit que vous m'envoie de cinq a dix mille de vos troupes de lignes, ou gardes nationaux, de vingt cinq a trente mille de vos nouveaux Citoyens, (si vous avez mis le decret a execution) de vos plus delurés & les mieux instruits, ceux enfin qui pourroient troubler vos Colonies, je vous reponds d'une conquête prompte & facile.

ARTICLE 11.

Pour faciliter la Descente a la Côte, est la prises subites de Goa, Pors escanciennes pour votre Escadre, & vos vaisseaux de Transport, il faudroit venir debaquer dans mon port d'Onore situé par la Lat 14 36 & de Long. 70.

ARTICLE 12.

Pour que je sois prevenus du *Oui*, ou du *Non*, si vous acceptez mes propositions, & après vous être bien consulté, je vous prie de me faire passer par l'un de vos vaisseaux a mon port de Mangalore la plus promptement possible, votre decisions. Pour que rien ne manque à l'arrivée de votre escadre, Lavisieux trouveras un Officier Francois à Mangalore qui lui fera donner tous les secours nécessaires, & me fera parvenir vos instantions, pour qu'il n'ait point de surprise ni aucune doutance. Lavisieux aborera pour tout le tems qu'il sera mouillé dans mes rades les pavions Américains, pour signaler de reconnoissance, il m'aura a son grand mat pavion nationale supérieurs, & celui de Badaire inferieurs mes Envoyés le portent à cette Effais, je desirerais biens & vous prie que ce soit le Citoyen Aubaigne qui commande ces petit Avisseaux, comme connoissans mon port & les usages de mon pais.

ARTICLE 13.

J'envoie quatre de mes Chefs, que ont mérité ma confiance, pour traiter en mon nom, les articles que je vous envoie, si vous ne pouvez les accepter en entier ni les maitre a execution sans les ordres du pouvoir executif de votre mere patrie, je vous prie de faire passer trois de mes Chefs, sur un de vos meilleurs vaisseaux, & de leur ajoindre un Citoyen que votre Sagesse vous suggerera, pour leur servir de guide & de Conseil, pour Frances; je les envoie exprais, & ils sont chargés d'un paquet,

of that Article, shall be afterwards arranged by the French General and myself, with a discretion, if circumstances require it, to blow up any Fort which may be deemed useless.

ARTICLE 10.

In order to achieve the conquest of the English and Portuguese Possessions, and those of their Allies, it is necessary that I should be assisted with from Five to Ten Thousand Regular Troops or National Guards, and from twenty-five to Thirty Thousand of your *new Citizens*, (if you have put the Decree into execution), selecting the most *subtle and best instructed* of them, *those, in short, who are likely to disturb the peace of your own Colonies*; I will answer for our quick and easy success.

ARTICLE 11.

To facilitate the attack and capture of Goa, a Port essential for your Squadron and your Transports, it will be necessary to disembark at my Port of Onore, situated in Latitude 14 35 N. and 70 Longitude.

ARTICLE 12.

That I may be apprized whether you accept or reject my propositions, I request, that after having fully considered them, you will dispatch a Packet-boat to Mangalore, to inform me of your decision as expeditiously as possible.—That nothing may be wanting on the arrival of your Squadron, a French Officer will be stationed at Mangalore, to afford the necessary assistance, and to advise me of your intentions. To avoid any surprize or doubt, the Ship, during the time she may remain at anchor in the roads, shall hoist American Colours, with the National Flag at the main-top-mast head, over that of the Sultan, which my Envoys carry for that purpose. I am desirous, and therefore particularly request that Citizen Aubaigne may be appointed to command this Packet-Boat, as he knows my Harbours, and is acquainted with the customs of my Country.

ARTICLE 13.

I depute four of my Chiefs who have proved themselves worthy of my confidence, to treat in my name on the Articles which I transmit to you; but should you neither have the power of accepting them altogether, nor of carrying them into effect without an order from the Executive Government of your mother Country, I request you to dispatch Three of my Chiefs in one of your best Vessels for France, and to join with them some Citizen whom your wisdom may select, to guide and

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)


& de dire mes instances auprès du pouvoir exécutif; je ne peut y envoiè mon navire sans que les Anglois ne soupçonnent quelque chose d'ostile de me part, si vous veniè avec l'Escadre renvoiè moi avec elle je vous prie le 4. de mes Chèfs, enfi que mon navire, lequel je vous prie de faire doubler en Cuivre, & nous nous arrangerons à cet Effet, mais si cependant vous craignez, qu'il retarderoit la marche de votre Convoi, vous me l'envoileriez à la saison propre avec un Capitaine & deux Officiers, que je payerais.

ARTICLE 14.

Nous commencerons nos exploits guerriers sur les Anglois & Portugais, & si les Mogoles & le Marattes prenoient leur part, nous leur ferions la Guerre, devenant nos ennemis, il faudroit les subjuguier & les rendre nos tributaires.

Représentans voila mes instances, il ne faut pas que mon attachement pour votre nation me faces éprouvé de la peine, comme le tems passé, je vous prie de bien réfléchir avant que de me répondre, cela maitre bien de l'amertume dans mon coeur puisque votre réponse me fera agir, suivans ce quel contiendra.

Je fais des voeu pour la réussite de notre entreprise & la continuation de la prospérité des armes de la République Français une & indivisible; & pour une prompte réponse. Je vous jure une amitié inviolables pour votre nations.

(Signé) 

A true Copy, C. Macaulay, Sec.

No. 2.

Le duodi de la 2eme. Decade de Germinal l'an 5e. de la République Françaises.

CITOYEN GENERAL MALARTIQUES,


JE vous adresse infi qua vos representans & au principaux Chèfs, mes instances mon Amitie, enfin tous mes sentimens que j'ai dans mon coeur pour votre nation. J'envois qua-
tre

to advise them in France. I dispatch these Chiefs for this express purpose: They are charged with a Packet, and with orders to explain my intentions to the Executive Power; I cannot send my Ship thither without giving the English reason to suspect some hostile designs on my part; if you send a Squadron, send with it the remaining one of the four Chiefs and also my Ship, which I request may be coppered, and we will arrange matters accordingly. If, however, you think that the Ship cannot be coppered without delaying the Voyage of the Convoy, you will send the Ship back at the proper season, with a Captain and two Officers, whom I will pay.

ARTICLE 14.

We will commence hostilities against the English and Portuguese; when, in case the Nizam and the Marattas should join them, we will make war against them also, for it will then be necessary to subjugate them also, and to render them tributaries to us.

These, Representatives, are my intentions; do not let my attachment to your nation expose me to the same calamity which I formerly suffered; I entreat you to reflect well before you return an answer, or you may expose me to great anguish of heart, since I shall act according to the tenor of your answer. I offer up my vows for the success of our enterprise, for the continuation of prosperity to the Arms of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and for a speedy answer. I swear an inviolable friendship for your nation.

(Signed) 

A true Copy, C. Macaulay, Secretary.

A true Translation,
G. G. Keble, French Translator.

No. 2.

The 2d of April, 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.

CITIZEN GENERAL MALARTIQUE,

I ADDRESS to you as well as to your Representatives and principal Chiefs, the assurances of my intentions, of my Friendship, in short, of every sentiment of my heart towards your Na-
tion.

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

tre de mes Chefs pour vous en assuré de vive
vois, j'aurais espéré que vous les prendriez en con-
siderations, & que vous me feriez une réponse par
L'avisé que je sollicite, qui sera suivans les
desires de mon coeur, j'attends out de votre zele
pour votre patrie, Le Citoyen Ripaud m'a dit les
obligations que l'on vous devoit, que par votre
Sagesse vous avez préservé vos Colonies, envoie
moi des Forces j'attends au Anglais Lidée d'aller
les attaquer, je vous prie de m'envoier par L'avisé
un Citoyen pour faire mes Ecritures en
Français, le Citoyen Ripaud ne se porte pas bien et
il n'est pas Ecrivain, j'attends toute de votre Sa-
gesse, je vous revere, votre allié.

(Signé)



tion. I send four of my Chiefs to confirm these
assurances verbally. I hope you will take my
propositions into consideration, and send me an
answer conformable to the desire of my heart
by the Packet Boat; which I have requested you
to dispatch; I expect every thing from your zeal
for your Country. Citizen Ripaud has ap-
prized me of the obligations due to your wisdom,
which has preserved your Colonies. Send me
Troops, and I will divert the English from the
idea of attacking you.

I request you to send by the Packet Boat a person
qualified to write my Dispatches in the French
Language — Citizen Ripaud is not in good health,
and besides is no Writer. I expect every thing
from your wisdom — I revere you.

Your Ally,

Signed



*Patane le Duodi de la 2eme. Decade de Ger-
minal, l'an 5eme. de la Republique Francaise.*

Tipous Sultans le Victorieux, au Representans
du Peuple qui reside aux Isles de France, &
de la Reunion.

CITOYENS REPRESENTANS,

VOUS ne devez pas ignorer l'amitié que
mon pere & moi avons toujours eus pour les
Français, j'ai cherché toute les occasions a le
prouver dans votre ancien regime: j'ai fait mon
possible depuis le Commencement de votre re-
volution à vous faire connoître les sentimens
de mon coeur; faute d'occasions et celle de
ne pas avoir auprès de moi des personnes in-
struites sur vos moeurs et vos usages, je n'ai
pu jusqu'à ce jour vous faire connoître mes
intentions. — Le heureux hazard m'a procure le
Citoyen S. Ripaud (l'un de vous Officiers) que
c'est rendu a mes prières, et a répondu a toutes
les questions que je lui en fais, et j'ai vu qu'il
merite ma confiance, sur ce qu'il m'a dit je
vois que c'est l'instans de vous retenir l'amitié
que j'ai toujours eus pour votre nation — Je
reconnois le Sublime de votre Constitution, et
pour vous le prouver, je propose a votre nation,
et a vous une acte d'alliance et de Fraternité;
qui sois a jamais indissolubles, & qu'il soit
dicté sur les principes republicains, la Loyauté
& la bonne foi, que votre patrie & moi; et
mon peuple, ne faisons plus qu'une famille,

I

q'un

*Seringapatam, the 2d of April 1797, the 5th
Year of the French Republic.*

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious to the Represen-
tatives of the People residing in the Isles of
France and of La Reunion.

CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

YOU cannot be ignorant of the friendship
which my Father and myself have ever enter-
tained for the French. I sought every oppor-
tunity of proving it during your former Govern-
ment, and I have done all in my power since the
commencement of your revolution to make known to
you the sentiments of my heart. From want of
opportunity and of intercourse with persons ac-
quainted with your customs and manners,
I have not been able before this time to inform
you of my intentions. A fortunate chance has
sent me Citizen Ripaud (one of your Officers)
who at my request has answered all the ques-
tions which I put to him. I consider him to be
worthy of my confidence, and from what he has
told me, I perceive it is now the moment for me
to revive the friendship which I have always en-
tertained for your Nation; I acknowledge the
sublimity of your constitution, and as a proof of
my sincerity I propose to your Nation and to you a
Treaty of alliance and fraternity which shall be
for ever indissoluble, and shall be founded on Repub-
lican principles, of sincerity and good faith; to
the end that you and your Nation with myself and
my

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

q'un même Sermens, nous lis pour la vie ou par la more, que vos Enemis seront les miens & ceux de mon peuple, que mes Enemis deviendront les vôtres, voila désormais comme je veux traité avec mes alliés,—vous voillès par là tous mes sentimens pour vôtre nations, qu'en j'auré la preuve des votre, je maitre toutes mes prommaices a Executions—mais Citoyens Representans, je ne les maitrè que quans je voiré vos forces, tens de maitre que de taire arrivé dans l'Inde. La dernière Guerre, (c'est a regreè que je suis obligee de vous tracer les malheurs que mon amitié pour les Français m'a coufé,) je soutenais avec zèle & courage toutes les pretensions des Français, les Anglais les ambitieux Anglais ne se fantans pas assez de force ni de courage pour m'attaquer de front, ce sont alliés avec les Marates & les Mogoles, & m'ont attaqué de toute parts, au momans où j'étais sur le point de les vaincre l'armée Française, que commandoit Mr. de Coffigny, eut ordre de M. de Buffis de m'abandonner je les payais cependant tres biens, & il ne leur manqué rien, et ce quis mis le comble a mon indignation, les ordres portais d'angager Mr. de Lalis qui commandoit le partis Français, que j'entretenais de ce retirer aussi, ainsi que le partis Butenotès je m'ausposée a juste titre pour ces derniers, depuis ce moment le degout s'emparas de mon monde, reduit a me servir de mes propres forces, abandonné de mes alliés je fus forcé de faire la paix, j'ai perdu la moitié du meilleur de mon pais, & j'ai donné en aigens effective *trois cents millions trente mille Roupies*, vous voiré quel perte j'ai fait. Representans ce qui est passé est passé, je ne vous ais fais la Sitations de cette vérité que pour vous faire sentir que ci je déclare la Guerre a vos Ennemis, que je ne veut pas être abandonné & que vous ne pouré faire la paix que prealablement je aille donnè mon consentement, & que moi & mon peuple nous soillons compris dans le traité de paix—il y a encore une Choses qu'il est bons de ne pas obmaitre, pour prouver la Loyauté de notre bonne fois reciproque, c'est que ni moi, ni mon peuple ne connoissans pas les usages des Republicains Français ni les Republicain ne connoissans pas aussi les usages de mon pais, et que si l'un des Citoyens des deux partis venais a manqué aux usages, il seroit sur le Champ reprimé par ces Superieurs, sen que cela troublas en riens l'unions, & l'amitié, qui doit raigné entre de bons alliés, je mait cette clauses quoique le Cit. S Ripaud, mailles assurè, que le mintiens & la plus grande rigiditte

my people may become one Family; that the same Oath may bind us for life or for death, that your Enemies may be mine and those of my people; and, that my enemies may be considered as yours. Thus do I wish henceforth to treat with my allies. You now see my disposition towards your Country; when I shall receive a proof of yours, I will fulfil my promises; but, Citizens Representatives, I will not fulfil these engagements with you until I see your Forces as well Naval as Military actually arrive in India. During the last war (it is with regret that I am obliged to recall to your memory the Disasters which my friendship for the French Nation has brought upon me) I maintained with zeal and courage, all the pretensions of the French. The English, the ambitious English, not having sufficient confidence in their own strength and courage to attack me singly, formed an Alliance with the Marrattas and the Nizam, and attacked me in every quarter. At the very moment when I was on the point of conquering them, the French Army under the command of M. de Coffigny, received an order from M. de Buffi to abandon me, though I had paid them well, and they were in want of nothing; but what filled me with indignation was, that those orders extended to M. de Lally, who commanded a body of French in my pay, to withdraw himself with his Party; this I opposed, and on just grounds. From that moment, my army became disgusted. Reduced singly to my own resources, and abandoned by my Allies, I was compelled to make Peace, with the loss of half of my Dominions, and Three Crores and Thirty Thousand Rupees in Specie. Behold what have been my losses, Representatives! What is past is past, I have cited these truths in order to apprize you, that if I should declare War against your Enemies, I will not be deserted, nor shall you have the power of making Peace without my previous consent, nor without including Myself and my People in the Treaty. For the security of our reciprocal friendship and good faith it is necessary to stipulate one preliminary condition. It is this, that as my People are ignorant of the customs of the French Republicans, and as the Republicans are equally unacquainted with the customs of my Country, if one of the Citizens of either party should violate the customs of the other, he shall be reprimanded immediately by his own superior, without any interruption of the good understanding and harmony, which ought to subsist between good Allies. I insert this clause, although Citizen Ripaud has assured me,

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

rigidité & le respect aux Loix, règne dans les armées républicaines, les miens y seront tenus sur le même pied—Je demande aussi que le Général en Chef se consulte avec moi en tout ce qu'il pourra entreprendre pour la ruine de la destruction de nos Ennemis communs, comme connoissant le pays, les usages, & les mœurs, c'est une chose juste, qu'il ne peut trouver mauvais. Heureux momens te voilà donc arrivé où je peut verser dans le Cœur de mes amis toute la haine que j'ai contre ces oppresseurs du genre humain. Si vous voulez me seconder en peu il n'y aura pas un Anglais dans toute l'Inde, vous en avez les forces, & les moyens, par vos Noirs affranchis; c'est nouveaux Citoyens sont redoutés par les Anglais, joins à vos troupes de Lignes on peut nous purgerons l'Inde de ces scélérats, joins au secours que je fais jouer, toute l'Inde est en mouvement, & prêche à sonde sur les Anglais, de ce côté s'en va ma Sagacité; vos Ennemis, comme je vous l'ai dit seront les miens,—à présent que vous savez mes dispositions faites moi savoir les vôtres le plus promptement possibles, & surtout ne me faites pas de promesses que vous ne pouvez exécuter, j'ai gardé le Cit. S. Ripaud pour répondre à tout ce que vous me marquerez, je lui ferai un traitement digne de la charge qu'il occupe auprès de moi, je vous prie de ne pas lui en savoir mauvais gré, au contraire de l'approuver, & de le tranquilliser sur les craintes qu'il a que l'on lui impute, qu'il aurait fui son pays, & son Drapeau, motif si louable pour que je m'intéressais à lui, & vous prie de l'autoriser à rester auprès de moi, pour servir sa patrie, vos Colonies, & mon pays. Je l'ai gardé, et il n'a consenti qu'à forces de sollicitations, étant très attaché à l'Île de la Réunion, où il y a été établi. Si vous consentez à mes propositions il est bon que vous sachiez ce que je ferai pour la République Française, & ces Armées.

ARTICLE 1.

Je m'oblige aussitôt l'arrivée des Troupes Françaises à la Côte, de nourrir l'Armée de Terres & de Mer, excepté les Boissons Européennes, je fournirai tous les nécessaires, comme *Farine, Riz, Viande, &c. &c.*

ARTICLE 2.

Je m'oblige aussi à faire les avances en argent, pour tous les besoins des armées de Terre & de Mer.

ARTICLE 3.

Je m'oblige à fournir tous les Boeufs nécessaires avec leurs attelages, pour l'Artillerie

me, that the observance of the most severe discipline and of respect for the Laws exists in the Republican Army. Mine shall always be conducted in the same manner. I require also that the Commanding Officer shall always consult me on every measure which he may undertake for the destruction of our common Enemy, because I am acquainted with the Country, its customs and manners. This is a reservation that he cannot consider as offensive. *Happy moment! the time is come when I can deposit in the bosom of my Friends, the hatred which I bear against these oppressors of the Human race. If you will assist me, in a short time not an Englishman shall remain in India, you have the power and the means of effecting it, by your free negroes, with these new Citizens (much dreaded by the English), joined to your Troops of the Line, we will purge India of these Villains. The Springs which I have touched have put all India in motion, my friends are ready to fall upon the English, for every thing here rely on my discretion. Your enemies, as I have apprized you, shall be mine. Now you are apprized of my designs, delay not to inform me of yours, but make no promises which you cannot perform. I have retained Citizen Ripaud to answer your letters, and I will give him a Salary worthy of the situation which he holds near my person. I entreat you not to be offended with him, but on the contrary to approve of what he has done, and to quiet his apprehensions of being considered as a Deserter of his Country and of his Colours, (a laudable motive which interests me for his welfare.) I request you to authorize him to remain in his present station with me for the service of his Country, of your Colonies, and of myself. I detained him, nor did he consent to remain till after much solicitation, being extremely attached to the Island of Bourbon, to which he belongs. In case you should consent to my propositions, it is necessary that you should know the extent of my power to assist the French Republic, and its Army.*

ARTICLE 1.

I engage, immediately on the arrival of the French Troops on the Coast, to victual both the Land and Sea Forces, (European Liquors excepted) and I will furnish all necessaries, such as Flour, Rice, Meat, Wood, &c.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage also to make advances of Money for all the wants of the Land and Sea equipments.

ARTICLE 3.

I engage to provide all the Bulls necessary for the Artillery of the Republican Troops,

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rie des troupes Republiques, & aussi des Boeufs, Chameaux et Camarins, pour transporter les Effais, & bagage des Officiers, & Soldats.

ARTICLE 4.

Je m'oblige a fournir Palanquin pour les Generaux, & des Chevaux aux Officiers des troupes de la Republique.

ARTICLE 5.

En cas que l'armée Française vint à manquer de poudre, ou munitions, je m'oblige d'en fournir.

ARTICLE 6.

Aussitôt que l'armée Française aura débarquée, je marcherai avec mes Troupes qui pour le premier momens sous composée de trente mille hommes de Cavalerie, & de trente mille hommes d'Infanterie & Artillerie, bien disciplinée, ayons armes, munitions, & toutes choses nécessaires pour la réussite de notre Entreprise.

Voilà ce que je desire que la France faces pour moi :

ARTICLE 1.

Que sous n'impose quel pretexte que ce puisse être, que la Republique Française ne faces point la paix, seu que moi, & mon peuple n'aille consentis, & que nous soillions compris dans le traite de paix.

ARTICLE 2.

Que comme les Troupes Republiques reçoivent cette avantage de moi, que les Generaux que les commanderont, n'entreprendrons rien sans préalablement s'être consulté avec moi, pour la réussite & le bien commun de nos armées respectives.

ARTICLE 3.

Se les Gèneraux Français & les Troupes Republiques, connoissais des Traites dans mon pais, ou que moi & mes troupes connoitrais des Traites dans l'armée Republique, les Chefs des partis du côté du traite, s'en saisirais, et le ferais exécuter apres des preuves bien otantiques, s'en que pour cela l'amitié soille troublée de pars ou d'autre, étant pour la même cause, nos intairais n'en ferons qu'un.

ARTICLE 4.

Comme je propose à la Republique Française faire l'avance, & de fournir l'argent nécessaire tant pour les Troupes de Terre, que celle de Mer, il est juste, que j'en soilles remboursé à la fin de la guerre, sur le produit des Sommes en argent que nous prendrons sur nos Enemis commun.

ARTICLE

as well as the Bullocks, Camels, and Lascars, for carrying the Baggage of the Officers and Soldiers.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage to provide Palanquins for the Generals, and Horses for the Officers of the Troops of the Republic.

ARTICLE 5.

In case the French Army should happen to be in want of Gunpowder, or other Ammunition, I engage to supply it.

ARTICLE 6.

As soon as the French Army shall have disembarked, I engage to march with my Troops, which shall in the first instance consist of Thirty Thousand Cavalry, and Thirty Thousand Infantry and Artillery, well disciplined, with Arms, Ammunition, and every thing necessary for the success of our enterprize.

What I require on the part of France is as follows.

ARTICLE 1.

That the French Republic shall not, under any pretence whatever, conclude Peace, but with the consent of me and my people, nor without including us in such Treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

That as the Troops of the Republic will derive such advantages from me, the Generals in command shall undertake nothing without first consulting me, to ensure the success of the common cause, and of our respective Armies.

ARTICLE 3.

Should the French General or Republican Troops, detect Traitors in my Country, or should I or my Troops come to the knowledge of any such in the French Army, the Chief of the Party wherein the Traitor may be found, shall cause him to be seized and executed, upon authentic proofs of his guilt, without prejudice to our mutual friendship; since engaged in the same cause, our interests are the same.

ARTICLE 4.

As I propose to make the advances, and furnish the necessary supplies of Money to the French Republic, both for the Land and the Sea Forces, it is just that I should be reimbursed at the end of the War, from the sums of Money which may be taken from our common Enemy.

ARTICLE

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

ARTICLE 5

Toutes prises faites sur nos Ennemis communs, comme *Place, Forts, Pais, Argent, Marchandises, Navire, Munitions, &c. &c.* seront partagées, a évaluation egales & comme de bon Frère entre les Troupes de la Republique & moi, & mon peuple.

ARTICLE 6.

Comme j'ai fait de grands pertes pour soutenir les Intairais des Français, la dernière Guerre, que j'ai perdu la moitié & le meilleur de mon pais, je demande que toutes les villes, forts, pais, ainsi que les contributions que je pourrai prelevée soient excepté de l'article 4^e. qu'il m'appartiendront de droit, sans que les Troupes Republiquaines y aient aucune prétentions, ni droits, c'est l'équité que je reclame de mes frères.

ARTICLE 7.

Si la Fortune de la guerre, nous rans possesseurs de Goas, & de Bonbée, tous les ports de Bonbée & tous le territoire de sa dépendance appartenans au Anglais, appartiendront de droit au Français, & Goas & ces dépendances m'appartiendront.

ARTICLE 8.

Je demande que tous les prisonniers, & prisonniers de rases, Anglaises & Portugaises, qui seront fait par les Troupes Republiquaines, & les miennes seront traité avec humanité, tant qu'aux Individus (leurs fortune nous appartenans) ils seront transportés à frais communs hors des Territoires Indiens, dans un Lieu, bien loins de votre & des nôtres.

ARTICLE 9.

Comme les places, ports, forts, & pais, ou celui stipulé dans l'article 6. seront partage, nous y mettrons a sure & mesure qu'il seront conquis de Garnisons, & cette article sera réglé, entre les Généreaux Français et moi, comme également il nous sera libre si le quas l'exige de faire sauter les forts qui pourrais nous devenir inutile.

ARTICLE 10.

Pour exécuter la conquête des possessions Anglaises & Portugaises ou leur Cos intairaise, il faudroit que vous manvoille de cinq a dix mille de vos troupes de lignes, ou gardes nationaux, de vingt cinq a trente mille de vos nouveaux Citoyens, (si vous avez mis le decret a execution) de vos plus deluré & les mieux instruits, ceux enfin qui pourroient troubler vos Colonies, je vous reponds d'une conquête prompte & facile.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE 5.

Every capture made from our common Enemy, as Towns, Forts, Territory, Money, Merchandize, Ships, Ammunition, &c. &c. shall be equally divided at a fair valuation fraternally between the Troops of the Republic, me, and my people.

ARTICLE 6.

As I have suffered greatly in supporting the cause of the French in the last War, when I lost the best part of my Country, I require that all the Towns, Forts, Territories or Contributions, which I may be able to seize within my former boundaries, be exempted from the 4th Article, that they shall become mine by right, and that the Republican Troops shall have no pretensions or claims thereto. I claim this act of Justice from my Brethren.

ARTICLE 7.

If the fortune of War, shall put us in possession of Goa and Bombay, the Port of Bombay and the Territories dependant on it, belonging to the English, shall belong of right to the French; but Goa and its Dependencies shall be mine.

ARTICLE 8.

I demand that all male and female Prisoners, as well English as Portuguese, which shall be taken by the Republican Troops or by mine, shall be treated with Humanity, and with regard to their persons, that they shall (their property becoming the Right of the Allies) be transported at our joint expence, out of India, to some place far distant from the Territories of the Allies.

ARTICLE 9.

As the Towns, Ports, Forts, and Territories stipulated in the 6th Article, are to be divided between the Allies, they shall be garrisoned as they may fall into our hands, and the stipulations of that Article, shall be afterwards arranged by the French General and myself, with a discretion, if circumstances require it, to blow up any Fort which may be deemed useless.

ARTICLE 10.

In order to achieve the conquest of the English and Portuguese Possessions, and those of their Allies, it is necessary that I should be assisted with from Five to Ten Thousand Regular Troops or National Guards, and from Twenty-five to Thirty Thousand of your *new Citizens*, (if you have put the Decree into execution); selecting the most *subtle and best instructed* of them, *those, in short, who are likely to disturb the peace of your own Colonies*, I will answer for our quick and easy success.

ARTICLE

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

ARTICLE 11.

Pour faciliter la D^écente à la C^ôte, est la p^uis^se subite de Goas, Pors escancielles pour v^ôtre Escadre, & vos vaisseaux de Transport, il faudroit venir débarquer dans mon port d'Onor situé par la Lat. 14 36 & de Long. 70.

ARTICLE 12.

Pour que je soille prevenus du *Out*, ou du *Non*, si vous acceptez mes propositions, & après vous être bien consulté, je vous prie de me faire passer par l'un de vos vaisseaux à mon port de Mangalore la plus promptement possible, vot^{re} decisi^on. Pour que rien ne manque à l'ar^{ri}ivée de votre escadre, Laviseaux trouveras un Officier Français à Mangalore qui lui fera donner tous les secours neccessaires, & me fera par^{ve}nir vos instan^sions, pour qu'il n'ait point de surprise ni aucune doutance. Laviseaux aborera pour tout le tems qu'il sera mouillé dans mes rades les pavions Am^éricains, pour signale de reconnoissance, il maitra a son grand mat pavion nationale sup^érieurs, & celui de Badaire inf^érieurs : mes Envoyés le portent à cette Effais ; je desirerais biens & vous prie que ce soit le Citoyen Aubaigne qui commande ces petit Aviseaux, comme connoissans mon port & les usages de mon pais.

ARTICLE 13.

J'envoye quatre de mes Chefs, que ont meritè ma confiance, pour traiter en mon nom, les articles que je vous envoye, si vous ne pouvez les accepter en entier ni les maitre a execution sans les ordres du pouvoir ex^écusif de votre mere patrie, je vous prie de faire passer trois de mes Chefs, sur un de vos meilleurs vaisseaux, & de leur àjoindre un Citoyen que v^ôtre Sage^ssè vous suggerera, pour leur servir de guide & de Conseil, pour Frances, je les envois exprais, & ils sont chargées d'un Paquet, & de dire mes instan^sions auprès du pouvoir ex^écusif, je ne peut y envoillè mon navire sans que les Anglois ne soubconnacent quelque chose d'ostile de me part, si vous venié avec l'Escadre renvoillè moi avec elle je vous prie le 4^e. de mes Chefs, en^{fi} que mon navire, lequel je vous prie de faire doubler en Cuivre, & nous nous arriangerons à cet Effais, mais ci cependant vous croillez, qu'il retarderoit la marche de v^ôtre Convois, vous ne l'envoillerez à la saison propice avec un Capitaine & deux Officiers, que je payerais.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE 11.

To facilitate the attack and capture of Goa, a Port essential for your Squadron and your Transports, it will be necessary to disembark at my Port of Onore, situated in Latitude 14 35 N. and 70 Longitude.

ARTICLE 12.

That I may be apprized whether you accept or reject my propositions, I request, that after having fully considered them, you will dispatch a Packet-Boat to Mangalore, to inform me of your decision as expeditiously as possible.— That nothing may be wanting on the arrival of your Squadron, a French Officer will be stationed at Mangalore, to afford the necessary assistance, and to advise me of your intentions. To avoid any surprize or doubt, the Ship, during the time she may remain at anchor in the roads, shall hoist American Colours, with the National Flag at the main-top-mast head, over that of the Sultaun, which my Envoys carry for that purpose. I am desirous, and therefore particularly request that Citizen Aubaigne may be appointed to command this Packet-Boat, as he knows my Harbours, and is acquainted with the customs of my Country.

ARTICLE 13.

I depute four of my Chiefs, who have proved themselves worthy of my confidence, to treat in my name on the Articles which I transmit to you, but should you neither have the power of accepting them altogether, nor of carrying them into effect without an order from the Executive Government of your mother country, I request you to dispatch Three of my Chiefs in one of your best Vessels for France, and to join with them some Citizen whom your wisdom may select, to guide and to advise them in France, I dispatch these Chiefs for this express purpose: They are charged with a Packet, and with orders to explain my intentions to the Executive Power; I cannot send my Ship thither without giving the English reason to suspect some hostile designs on my part; if you send a Squadron, send with it the remaining one of the four Chiefs, and also my Ship, which I request may be Coppered, and we will arrange matters accordingly. If however you think that the Ship cannot be Coppered without delaying the Voyage of the Convoy, you will send the Ship back at the proper season, with a Captain and two Officers, whom I will pay.

ARTICLE


A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

ARTICLE 14.

Nous commanderons nos exploits guerriers sur les Anglois, & Portugais, & si les Mogoles & le Marates prenoient leur partie, nous leur ferions la Guerre; devenant nos ennemis, il faudroit les subjuguier & les rendre nos tributaires.

Représentans voila mes intentions, il ne faut pas que mon attachement pour votre nation me faces éprouvé de la peine, comme le tems passé; je vous prie de bien réfléchir avant que de me repondre, cela maitre bien de l'amertume dans mon coeur puisque votre reponse me fera agir, suivans ce quel contiendra.

Je fais des voeu pour la reussite de nôtre entreprise & la continuation de la prosperite des armes de la Republique Français une & indivisible; & pour une prompte reponces. Je vous jure une amitié inviolables pour votre nations.


(Signé) 

A true Copy, C. Macaulay, Sec.

ARTICLE 14.

We will commence hostilities against the English and the Portuguese, when, in case the Nizam and the Marattas should join them, we will make war against them also, for it will then be necessary to subjugate them also, and to render them tributaries to us.

These, Representatives, are my intentions, do not let my attachment to your nation expose me to the same calamity which I formerly suffered, I entreat you to reflect well before you return an answer, or you may expose me to great anguish of heart, since I shall act according to the tenor of your answer. I offer up my vows for the success of our enterprise, for the continuation of prosperity to the Aims of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and for a speedy answer. I swear an inviolable friendship for your nation.

(Signed) 

A true Copy, C. Macaulay, Secretary,
A true Translation,
G. G. Keble, French Translator.

No. 3.

*De Patane Le premier de la 1^{er} Decade de Floreal,
l'an 5^e de la Republique Française.*

CITOYEN GENERAL MENGALON.

DEPUIS que j'ai eu l'amitié de vous écrire mes couriers sont arrivés qui m'ont appris les nouvelles suivantes, que vous ne ferez pas fâché de savoir.

Nizamme, L'allié des Anglais, Chef des Mogole, est très mal, & ne peut en revenir par son grand age. Il a quatre Enfants qui se disputent ce qui sera Chef, il y en a un qui m'aime beaucoup & qui est celui, qui est le plus aimé de Chef & du peuple, qui aura la preference.

Un des grands Chef Marate, & un des forts appuis des Anglois, *Savoilles Madauras*, vient de mourir, par un coup marqué, il a monté sur un Edifice, il est tombe & il s'est tué. Il n'a point d'Enfants, c'est ce qui a occasionné la Guerre Civile dans ces Etats, c'est a qui commander. Le *Delis* est aussi en mouvemens, le

No. 3.

*Seringapatam, the 21st of April 1797, The 5th
Year of the French Republic.*

CITIZEN GENERAL MENGALON,

SINCE I manifested my friendship in writing to you, my messengers have arrived with the following intelligence, which will not be displeasing to you

The Nizam, an Ally of the English, and the Chief of the Mogols, is very ill, and his great age leaves no prospect of his recovery. He has four Children who are disputing the right of succession, one of them who is much attached to me, is the favourite of the Chiefs, and of the People, and is expected to succeed

Sewoy Mah'doo Row, one of the great Mah-rattah Chiefs, and a strenuous supporter of the English, is dead, and by a singular accident, in falling from the top of a Palace. He had no Children, and the disputed succession has kindled a Civil War in that State. Delhi is thrown into confusion, by the arrival of Zeman Shah my

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)


Le Rayas *Jamachas*, mon Ami, y est arrivé, & a commencé a attaquer les Marates, qui ont été défait dans ce Pais complètement; c'est un effet de la Providence; Le Ciel nous venge des Marates. Tous les Princes de L'Inde avoient fort a se plaindre plus ou moins deux.

Il se sentoient fort de l'appuis des Anglois, qui ne pouvoient les soutenir ils ont trop de leurs propres défenses.


Aujourd'hui que la Guerre Civile est chez les Marattes & les Mogols, les Anglois ne sont pas mieux traités, Le Nabab, *Mirza Amanis*, Chef de *Baingale*, ayens sus l'arrivée du Bachas *Jamachas* au *Delhi*, a commencé la Guerre aux Anglois, avec avantage; a *Calicute* ils ont été attaqué par le Rayas *Congis Ramme Ramme*, Chef de *Contengris*, qui leur a tué en trois forties mille Européens & trois mille Sipais. Par toute la Côte ils sont attaqués, tous sont revoltés contre eux par rapport aux Vexations & aux Impôts qu'ils ont mis.

A la côte de *Coromandel* depuis le *Mazulipatam* jusqu'a *Madras* & *Arcatte*, tous les Princes petits & grands a force de vexations des Anglois se sont revoltés, & ils disputent avec eux leurs droits, dernièrement le Fils du Frère du Nabab de *Madras*, qui commande un parti pour les Anglois, a eu le cou coupé par ces Chefs qui sont ennuyés de leurs jours.

Je vous marque toutes ces nouvelles pour vous faire voir, qu'il est tems de venir; a peu de frais nous les chasserons de l'Inde. Comptez sur mon amitié.

(Signé) 

P. S. General, je vous prie d'accepter une foible marque de l'estime que j'ai pour vous, c'est une Arme que j'ai fait faire dans mon Pais, je vous prie de l'accepter d'un aussi bon coeur comme je vous l'offre.

(Signé) 


A True Copy, *G. Macaulay*, Secretary.

my friend, who has attacked the Mahrattas and completely defeated them in that Quarter. This is the act of Providence.—Heaven seems to revenge us on the Mahrattas—All the Princes of India have reason to complain of them. The Mahrattas relied on the English, who could not assist them, being fully employed in defending themselves.


Whilst a Civil War exists in the Mahratta and Nizam's Dominions, the English are not better situated, for the Nabob *Mirza Amanis* (*Asoph ud Doula*) Chief of Bengal, having heard of the arrival of *Zemaun Shah* at *Delhi*, commenced Hostilities against them, and with some advantage. At *Calicut* they have been attacked by the *Cottote Rajah*, *Conjes Ram Ram*, who has killed in three *Sallies* 1000 Europeans and 3000 *Sepoys*. On the Coast of *Malabar* they are attacked on every side, and the revolt is general, owing to their vexatious Government, and to the Taxes which they have imposed.

On the Coast of *Coromandel*, from *Mazulipatam* to *Madras* and *Arcot*, their tyranny has excited revolt amongst all the Princes, powerful and weak, who all assert their rights; and a Nephew of the Nabob of *Madras*, who held a command under the English, has lately been killed by his own Chiefs, who were become desperate.

I inform you of these events in order to prove to you, that it is now the moment for you to invade India. With little trouble we shall drive them out of India. Rely on my friendship.

(Signed) 

P. S. General, I entreat your acceptance of a slight mark of the personal esteem I entertain for you, it is a Weapon made in my Country, and which I request you to accept with the same cordiality as I offer it to you.

(Signed) 

A True Translation, *G. G. Kble*,
French Translator.

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

No. 4.

*De Patane le primidi de la 1er Decade de Floreal
l'An 5me. de la Republique Francaise.*

CITOYENS REPRESENTANS.

DEPUIS que j'ai eus l'amitié de vous écrire mes Courus sont arrivés, qui mont appris les nouvelles suivantes, que vous ne serez pas fâché de savoir.

Nisomme, Labé des Anglais, chef de Mogols, est très malade, & ne peut en revenir, par son grand âge, il a quatre Enfants qui se disputent qui sera Chef, il y en a un qui m'aime beaucoup, & qui est celui qui est le plus aimé des Chefs, & du peuple, qui aura la préférence.

Un des grands Chefs Marate, & un des forts après des Anglais, Savouilles Madauras, vient de mourir, par un Coup de main, il a monté sur une Edifice, il est tombé & il s'est tué, il n'a point des Enfants, c'est ce qui a occasionné la Guerre Civile dans ces Etats, c'est à qui commandera. Le *Delis* est aussi en mouvement. Le Rayas Jamachas, mon ami, y est arrivé et a commencé à attaquer les Marates qui ont été défaits dans ce pays complètement, c'est une affaire de la Providence, le Ciel nous venge des Marates, tous les princes de l'Inde ont fort à se plaindre plus ou moins deux. Il se sentoit fort de la part des Anglais, qui ne peuvent les soutenir, ils ont trop de leurs propres défiances.

Aujourd'hui, que la Guerre Civile est chez les Marates et les Mogols, les Anglais ne sont pas mieux traités, le Nabab *Mirza Amanis*, Chef du Bengale, avant son arrivée du Pacha Jamachas au *Delis*, a commencé la Guerre avec les Anglais, avec avantage; à Calicut ils ont été attaqués par le Rajas *Congis Ramme Ramme*, Chef de Contengris, qui leur a tué en trois jours mille Européens, & trois mille Sipaïs, par route la Côte ils sont attaqués, tous sont révoltés contre eux, par rapors aux vexations & aux impositions qu'ils nous ont mis.

A la Côte de Coromandelle depuis le Malulipatam jusqu'à Madras & Arcate, tous les princes, petits & grands, à force de vexations des Anglais se sont révoltés, & ils disputent avec eux leurs droits: dernièrement le fils du frère du Nabab de Madras qui commande un parti pour les Anglais, a eu le cou coupé par ces Chefs, qui sont ennuyés de leurs jeux.

Je

No. 4.

*Seringapatam, the 21st of April, 1797; the 5th
Year of the French Republic.*

CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

SINCE I manifested my friendship in writing to you, my Messengers have arrived with the following intelligence, which will not be displeasing to you.

The Nizam, an Ally of the English, and the Chief of the Mogols, is very ill, and his great age leaves no prospect of his recovery. He has four Children, who are disputing the right of succession—one of them, who is much attached to me, is the favourite of the Chiefs, and of the People, and is expected to succeed.

Servey Mad'boo Row, one of the great Marattah Chiefs, and a strenuous supporter of the English, is dead, and by a singular accident, in falling from the top of a Palace. He had no Children, and the disputed succession has kindled a Civil War in that State—Delhi is thrown into confusion, by the arrival of Zeman Shah, my friend, who has attacked the Mahrattas and completely defeated them in that Quarter. This is the act of Providence.—Heaven seems to revenge us on the Mahrattas.—All the Princes of India have reason to complain of them. The Mahrattas relied on the English, who could not assist them, being fully employed in defending themselves.


Whilst a Civil War exists in the Marattah and the Nizam's Dominions, the English are not better situated, for the Nabob Mirza Amanis (Asoph ud Doula), Chief of Bengal, having heard of the arrival of Zemaun Shah at Delhi, commenced Hostilities against them, and with some advantage. At Calicut they have been attacked by the Cotiote Rajah, Conjes Ram Ram, who has killed in three Sallies, 1000 Europeans and 3000 Sepoys. On the Coast of Malabar they are attacked on every side, and the revolt is general, owing to their vexatious Government, and the taxes which they have imposed.

On the Coast of Coromandel, from Masulipatam, to Madras and Arcot, their tyranny has excited revolt amongst all the princes, powerful and weak, who all assert their rights; and a Nephew of the Nabob of Madras, who held a command under the English, has lately been killed by his own Chiefs, who were become desperate.


I inform

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

Je vous marque toute ces nouvelles par vous faire voir qu'il est tems de venir; a peu de frais nous les chasserons de l'Inde; compté sur mon amitié.


(Signè) 

P. S. Depuis ma Lettre écrite je viens de recevoir par un Navire Arabe, qu'il y a beaucoup de foras dans le Bengale, l'arrivée du Nabab Jamachas a Laquenos, fait tremble les Anglois surtout a Calcuttas, ils sont dans la consternation, il ne peut empêcher la jonction de Mirza Amanis avec Jamachas, il parait qu'ils veulent se venger des Anglois, envoi moi donc des forces pour ce joindre à moi, pour leur jouer aussi moi ce qu'il mérite.


(Signè) 

(A True Copy,) C. Macaulay, Secretary.

I inform you of these events, in order to prove to you, that it is now the moment for you to invade India. With little trouble we shall drive them out of India. Rely on my friendship.

(Signed) 

P. S. Since writing my letter, I have learnt by an Arab Ship, that great disturbances prevail in Bengal, the arrival of the Nabob Zemaun Shah at Lucknow, has made the English tremble, particularly at Calcutta, where they are in great consternation, as they are unable to prevent Mirza Amanis (Asoph ud Dowla) from joining Zemaun Shah; it appears that both these Princes are determined to be revenged of the English, send me then Troops to join with mine, that I too may treat them as they deserve.

(Signed) 

(A True Translation,) G. G. Keble,
French Translator.

No. 5.

De l'Isle de France, le 6 Pluviose an 6c.

GENERAL,

LE ROI nous a ordonné pour la solidité de l'Alliance avec la République Française de prêter serment des deux Côtés sous les Pavillons des deux nations, et de faire selon votre coutume cette cérémonie, c'est pourquoi nous vous écrivons cette Demande; cela faisant ne pourra que retraire l'amitié et l'alliance offensif & défensif de façon qu'elle ne puisse jamais se rompre, nous vous prions pour cela de faire rassembler tous les chefs & les hommes nécessaires pour cela, et devant nous de faire un écrit passé & signé de tous, et imprimer le Sceau de la République Française, & nous le remettre entre les mains, cela faisant, les ennemis pourront se diminuer devant nous; & ne peut que rendre les deux alliés contents, c'est ce que nous vous faisons savoir, & vous prions de nous croire les plus sincères de vos Serviteurs,

(Signè) { ASSEN ALI KHAN,
MAHAMED HIBRAHIM.

Par ordre des Ambassadeurs,
pour Copie, DEBAY, Interprete.

The Seals of the Parties affixed,
and a true copy, C. Macaulay, Sec.

No. 6.

No. 5.

*The Isle of France, the 26th January, 1798;
the 6th Year of the Republic.*

GENERAL,

The King has commanded us, for the confirmation of the Alliance with the French Republic, to take a solemn Oath under the Standard of the two Nations, and to perform this Ceremony according to your Customs; Therefore we address this request to you; your compliance will render the bonds of our friendship, and of the offensive and defensive Alliance, indissoluble. We request you to assemble all the Officers and men necessary for this Ceremony, and in our presence to draw up a written Instrument, to be signed by all Parties present, sealed with the Seal of the French Republic, and delivered into our hands; this will weaken our Enemies, and rejoice the two allied powers.

This is what we wish to make known to you, and we entreat you to believe us the most sincere of your Servants,

(Signed) { ASSEN ALI KHAN,
MAHOMED HIBRAHIM.

A true Copy, by order of the Ambassadors,

(Signed) DEBAY, INTERPRETER.

A True Translation,
G. G. Keble, French Translator.

3 C 2

No. 6.

APPENDIX—Paper (B.)

No. 6.

COPIE des Conditions & Propositions du Prince Tippoo Sultan, que ses Ambassadeurs, Assen-Ali Kan, & Mahamed Hibrahim, ont envoyez en Europe de l'Isle de France, sur les deux frégattes parties le 5. Février 1798, pour une alliance offensive & défensive avec la République Française, & pour demander du secours, pour réduire les Anglois nos ennemis communs, & les chasser de l'Inde, si il est possible.

Le Prince s'engage de fournir à tout l'armée Française les vivres nécessaires, comme, Ris, Viande, Manteque, &c. Il n'y a que les Liqueurs Spiritueuses dont il se trouve tout a fait dénué, & dont il ne pourra pas fournir; il fournira aussi à l'armée Française de quoi faire transporter & les Chefs, & les Effets; ainsi que toute les Munitions de Guerre, &c. fait à l'Isle de France ce 4. Fevrier 1798.

Pour Copie conforme à l'original,
(Signé) DEBAY.

- ☐ Seal of Assen Ali Cawn.
- ☐ Seal of Mahommed Hibrahim.
- ☐ Seal of Debay, Interpreter.

A True Copy,
G. Macaulay, Sec.

No. 6.

COPY of the Stipulations and Proposals of the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, which his Ambassadors Assen Ali Khan, and Mahomed Hibrahim, have dispatched to Europe from the Isle of France, by two Frigates which sailed from thence on the 5th February, 1798, for establishing an offensive and defensive alliance with the French Republic, and for soliciting the assistance of France to subdue our common Enemy the English, and to drive them out of India, if possible.

The Prince engages to furnish the whole French Army with the necessary Provisions. such as Rice, Meat, Ghee, &c. Spirituous Liquors he cannot supply; he will provide the French Army with Carriage for the Officers and for their Baggage; he will also provide all Military Stores. Done at the Isle of France the 4th of February, 1798.

A true Copy,
(Signed) DEBAY.

- ☐ Seal of Assen Ali Cawn.
- ☐ Seal of Mahommed Hibrahim.
- ☐ Seal of Debay, Interpreter.

A True Translation,
G. G. Keble, French Translator.

No. 7.

Les Représentans de la Colonie de l'Isle de France, à Tippoo Sultan.

SALUT & FRATERNITE.

VOS Ambassadeurs nous ont fait part de l'intention où vous êtes de former avec la Colonie de l'Isle de France des Liaisons également avantageuses pour les deux Nations.

Nous ferons tout ce qui sera en notre pouvoir pour répondre à vos desirs.

Nous avons rendu compte de votre Ambassade au Corps législatif Français, & nous sommes persuadés que la France entrera parfaitement dans vos vues.

Le Gouverneur Général Malartic vous instruira des mesures qu'il a prises & de celles qu'il compte prendre pour vos Interêts & les nôtres.

Les

No. 7.

The Representatives of the Colony of the Isle of France, to Tippoo Sultan.

SALUTATION and FRATERNITY.

YOUR Ambassadors have communicated to us your intention of forming, with the Colony of the Isle of France, a Connection equally advantageous to both Nations.

We shall make every effort in our power to answer your Wishes.

We have communicated the object of your Embassy to the Legislative Body of the French Government, and we are convinced that France will enter completely into your views.

The Governor General Malartic will apprise you of the steps which he has taken already, and of those which he has in contemplation, for promoting our mutual Interests.

The

A P P E N D I X—Paper (E.)

Les Objets que produisent vos Etats ou qui s'y fabriquent, conviennent en général a nôtre Colonie, tant pour les Subsistances, que pour son Commerce intérieur & extérieur. Vous trouverez chez nous en échange ceux que vos projets guerriers exigent.

(Signé) FOUQUEREUX, President.

Par l'Assemblée Coloniale,
HAULNIER, Sec.

A True Copy,
C Macouley, Sec.

The produce and manufactures of your dominions will find a market in this Colony, either for internal Consumption or Exportation; and we can supply you, in return, with all the Articles which the execution of your Military projects requires.

(Signed) FOUQUEREUX, President.

By order of the Colonial Assembly,
HAULNIER, Secretary.

(A True Translation,)
C. G. Kible, French Translator.

No. 8.

Ile de France, 2 le Ventose an 6e.

GENERAL,

NOUS vous souhaitons le bon jour, et bonne santé. Vous savez que nous sommes venus ici croyant y trouver des forces considerables, que l'on nous avoit dit y être, & que l'alliance étant fait avec nôtre prince, nous pouvions les emmener avec nous pour battre vos ennemis, qui sont les nôtres, vous savez aussi, que si nous étions venus pour faire du monde, nous étions venus munis de tout ce qu'il faut, & d'Argent pour cela.

Mais vos bontés pour notre Prince, & ne voulant pas nous renvoyer, comme nos hommes venus Seuls (en emmenant si peu de monde ne peut faire l'ouvrage que nôtre Prince desire) ayant résolu d'envoyer avec nous ceux qui étoient de bonne volonté, cet ouvrage ne peut se faire sans argent, car des personnes qui se présentent a nous demandent de l'argent. Nous ne pouvons emmener ce monde, sans que c'est des recrues, & n'avons pas d'ordre. Ceux qui sont contantes de venir avec nous, nous les emmenons, mais leur Paye ne sera fixée que devant le Prince. Si cela vous causeroit trop d'ouvrage, nous vous prions d'envoyer avec nous des ambassadeurs aupres de nôtre Prince qui traiteront en même temps de cela, faisons aussi comme le Camp Français qui est la cité traité, & ceux qui partiront d'ici par la suite, seront traités de même, & notre Prince enverra pour cela de l'argent, avec des Ambassadeurs, soit pour emmener des recrues, c'est vous qui les enverrez; soit pour demander du Secours, c'est vous que l'enverrez aussi.

Nous

No. 8.

*The Isle of France, the 21st February, 1793,
the 6th Year of the Republic.*

GENERAL,

MAY Health and Happiness attend you.

It is known to you that we came hither with the expectation of finding a considerable Force, which we were informed was in this Island, and with which, upon the conclusion of an Alliance with our Sovereign, we expected to have returned to him, to conquer your Enemies, who are also ours. You know that, had we been deputed to make the levies ourselves, we should have brought a supply of Money, and all that might be necessary for that purpose.

That we might not return empty handed, as we came, you have agreed to take Volunteers for us, the small force which you have offered cannot accomplish the designs of our Prince; but even this inconsiderable force cannot be raised without money; all those who offer to enlist require money from us. We cannot enlist them, it is contrary to our orders, such, however, as choose to go with us, we will take; but on condition that their Pay shall be fixed by our Sovereign. Should this proposal appear inconvenient, we request you to send Ambassadors with us to adjust this point with our Sovereign; they will then learn on what terms the French now in his service are entertained, and as no army can afterwards shall be entertained on any other terms, and for this purpose our Prince will send Money with his Ambassadors, so that it must be understood, that whether men are to be enlisted for his service, or whether your troops are to be sent to his assistance, they are to be conveyed by you.

We

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

Nous vous prions de nous envoyer le plutôt possible, vus que les ordres de notre Prince sont de maniere, à ne pas pouvoir rester longtemps ici, cela faisant vous obligerez.

Vos tres humble & tres obeissants Serviteurs,
(Signé) ASSEN ALI KHAN,
MAHAMMED IBRAHIM.

Lettre écrite par moi DEBAY, Interprète, par ordre des Ambassadeurs pour Copie.

☐ } *Seals of the Ambassadors of Tippoo*
☐ } *Sultan*
☐ *Seal of Debay, Interpreter.*

(A True Copy,) C. Macaulay, Secretary.

We request you to enable us to depart speedily, as our orders will not admit of our remaining long here; and by your compliance you will oblige

Your most obedient humble Servants,
(Signed) ASSEN ALI KHAN,
MAHAMMED IBRAHIM.

A True Copy of the Letter written by order of the Ambassadors by me the Interpreter,
(Signed) DEBAY.

☐ } *Seals of the Ambassadors.*
☐ }
☐ *Seal of Debay.*

(A True Translation,) G. G. Keble, French Translator.

No. 9.

Isle de France, le 8 Ventose an 6e.

MESSIEURS LES AMBASSADEURS,

JE suis trop franc pour vous laisser ignorer que je suis très mecontent de votre lettre de ce matin. Votre Sultan vous a envoyé pour nous demander les Secours qui dependent de nous aux conditions que nous trouverons justes, & non pas a celles que vous nous prescrivez.

Tout ce que je vous ai demandé ces jours ci, m'a été dicté par le Général Dagincourt, qui est connu particulièrement de votre Sultan, sous les ordres duquel il a servi, étant Capitaine de Grenadiers dans le Battalion de Régiment de l'Isle de France, qui a fait une Campagne la Guerre dernière, aux ordres de Bader & de Tippoo Sultaun: ainsi je persiste à vous demander généralement pour tous les Officiers & les Volontaires le traitement & les Vivres suivant l'Etat que je vous ai communiqué dernièrement.

Ce qu'on payoit il y a dix ans, ne peut pas se comparer avec ce qu'on doit payer aujourd'hui.

Celui qui avoit à cette Epoque 150 Roupies par mois, en demande aujourd'hui, 600.

Vous ne voulez pas de Chirurgiens, vous n'en aurez pas, & votre Prince vous en saura mauvais gre.

Les

No. 9.

*Isle of France, the 27th February, 1798,
6th Year of the Republic.*

TO THE AMBASSADORS,

GENTLEMEN,

I am of too sincere a temper to suffer you to remain ignorant of the great dissatisfaction which your letter of this morning has given me. Your Sultan deputed you to solicit our aid on such conditions as we might deem just, and not on those which you now prescribe to us.

The demands which I have proposed to you within these few days past were framed by General Dagincourt, who is particularly known to your Sultaun, under whose orders he served when a Captain of Grenadiers in the Battalion of the Regiment of the Isle of France, which made a Campaign during the last War under the Bahaudar and Tippoo Sultaun; I therefore persist in demanding, for all the Officers and Volunteers, the Pay and Provisions stipulated in the last Statement which I transmitted to you.

The Pay which was granted ten years ago, cannot be made a rule for the Pay which ought to be given now.

Those who at that period received 150 Rupees per month, now demand 600.

You do not choose to take Surgeons; you shall not have them; but your Master will not be satisfied with your conduct on this article.

The

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

Les Officiers & les Volontaires, qui partiront avec vous, ne doivent pas faire 500 Lieues pour être assuré du traitement que Tipoo Sultan leur fixera, Je leur ordonnerai de ne débarquer que lorsque Tipoo Sultan les aura fait affluer, qu'il leur accorde le traitement & les Vivres que je lui propose.

Nous n'avons pas été vous chercher : vous êtes venus nous demander des Secours ; ainsi vous devez soumettre aux Conditions que je vous propose, qui sont justes & raisonnables.

Salut & Fraternité,

LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL,
(Signé) MALARTIC.

A True Copy, C. Macaulay, Sec.

The Officers and Volunteers who are to accompany you, shall not make a journey of 500 Leagues to ascertain what Pay Tippoo Sultaun may choose to fix for them ; I shall order them not to disembark, until Tippoo Sultaun shall have satisfied them that he will allow the Pay and Provisions which I propose to him.

We have not sought you, you came to solicit our aid ; you ought, therefore, to submit to the conditions which I propose to you ; they are just and reasonable.

Salutation and Fraternity.

(Signed) MALARTIC,
GOVERNOR GENERAL.

A True Translation,
G. G. Keble, French Translator.

No. 10.

Isle de France, Port Nord Ouest, le 18^e Ventose, an 6^{eme}. de la Republique Française, Une et Indivisible, repondant au 8 Mars 1798, Vieux Stile.

Le Gouverneur General des Isles de France, & de la Reunion, Au Nabob Tipoo Sultan.

LE Citoyen Jacques Denis Pitcher, Ecrivain attaché au Gouvernement, desirant obtenir de votre Grandeur un Paravanah, a l'effet d'être employé dans la factorie, que vous vous proposez de faire établir dans cette Isle : Permettez moi de vous demander en sa faveur toutes vos bontés & l'obtention de la place qu'il sollicite.

Le Citoyen Pitcher jouit ici de la meilleure réputation, il a de bonnes moeurs, une probité pure, & un caractère très doux, il est en outre très intelligent, actif & laborieux.

Vos Ambassadeurs, qui l'ont beaucoup vu, & auxquels il a été de quelque utilité, vous confirmeront tous les témoignages avantageux que je me plais à rendre au Citoyen Pitcher.

Je vous saurai beaucoup de gré, Prince, de tout l'égard que vous voudrez bien avoir à ma recommandation.

Salut & Fraternité.

(Signé) MALARTIC.

A True Copy, C. Macaulay, Sec.

No. 11.

No. 10:

Isle of France, Port North West, the 18th Ventose, 6th Year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible, answering to the 8th March, 1798, O. S.

The Governor General of the Isles of France, and of La Reunion, To the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

CITIZEN James Denis Pitcher, a writer attached to this Government, being desirous of obtaining a Perwannah from your Highness, for the purpose of being employed in the Factory which you propose to establish in this Island: Permit me to request your favour towards him, and the grant of the office which he solicits.

Citizen Pitcher bears the best reputation here ; his morals are good, his integrity unblemished, and his temper tractable ; he is besides intelligent, active, and laborious.

Your Ambassadors, who have seen a great deal of him, and to whom he has been of some service, will confirm to you all the advantageous testimonies which I feel much pleasure in rendering to the character of Citizen Pitcher.

I shall be extremely obliged, Prince, by the attention you may be pleased to pay to my recommendation.

Salutation and Fraternity

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Translation,
G. G. Keble, French Translator.

No. 11.

No. 11.

*Ile de France, le 14 Ventose, an 6e. de la Re-
publique Francaise, (ou le 4 Mars, 1798.)*

LE CONTRE AMIRAL SERCEY,
COMANDANT LES FORCES NAVALES DE FRANCE,
DANS LES MERS DE L'INDE,
AU NABAB TIPPOO SULTAN, DANS
SES ETATS.

PRINCE TIPPOO,

VOS Ambassadeurs, Affen Ali Khan et Ibrahim Saib, m'ont remis la Lettre, dont vous m'avez honore, qui m'a fait connoître qu'ils avoient votre confiance, & que vous desiriez que la France vous envoya des Forces pour declarer la Guerre aux oppresseurs de l'Inde, les Anglois. Je suis bien fache, que les forces navales que je commande ne soient pas assez considerables en ce moment, pour les conduire de suite dans l'Inde, y occasionner une diversion qui seroit avantageuse à vos Interets; mais, si, comme je l'espere, mon Gouvernement m'envoie de nouvelles, je serai très empressé à aller chercher nos ennemis communs, & de concourir avec vous à leur abaissement.

Avant l'arrivee de vos Ambassadeurs j'avois écrit à mon Gouvernement, sur la necessité de hater cette mesure; & le lendemain de leur arrivee, j'ai envoyé deux frégates en France, qui lui portent les nouveaux offres que vous faites. Il est racheux, que vous n'ayez pas fait connoître plutôt vos bonnes dispositions.

Prince Tipoo, vos Ambassadeurs ont employé beaucoup de zèle pour votre service; mais malheureusement, nous ne pouvons detourner les moyens qui nous sont confies, pour la garde de nos Colonies: Cependant vos Ambassadeurs m'ayant fait connoître votre desir d'avoir quelques Officiers instruits, pour former votre Marine, je m'empresse de vous envoyer le Capitaine de Vaisseau Dubuc, & six autres Officiers, que je vous recommande particulièrement, & que j'espere, rempliront vos vues par leur bonne conduite, & leurs talents dans le metier de la marine.

Vos Ambassadeurs ayant témoigné le desir de vous rejoindre promptement, je leur donne, pour les conduire, une de mes meilleures Frégates, commandée par le Capitaine L'Hermite, Officier de distinction, que je vous recommande.

Salut.

LE CONTRE-AMIRAL,
(Signé) SERCEY.

A True Copy, G. Macaulay, Secretary.

3

No. 12.

No. 11.

*Ile of France, the 14th Ventose, the 6th year
of the French Republic, or the 4th of March
1798.*

REAR ADMIRAL SERCEY,
COMMANDING THE NAVAL FORCES OF FRANCE
IN THE INDIAN SEAS,
TO THE NABOB TIPPOO SULTAUN
IN HIS TERRITORIES.

PRINCE TIPPOO.

YOUR Ambassadors, Affen Ali Khan and Ibrahim Saib, have delivered to me the letter with which you have honoured me, by which I learnt that they possessed your confidence, and that you desired that France should send you troops in order that you might declare War against the English, the oppressors of India. I am extremely concerned that the naval force under my command, is not at present sufficiently considerable to admit of my proceeding to India, to make such a diversion as might forward your interests, but if I should be reinforced as I expect, I shall be very eager to seek our common Enemies, and to assist you in their reduction. Previous to the arrival of your Ambassadors, I had addressed the Government of my Country in Europe, on the necessity of expediting this measure, and the day subsequent to their arrival, I dispatched two Frigates to France with the new proposals which you offer. It is to be regretted that you did not sooner apprize us of your favourable disposition.

Prince Tipoo, your Ambassadors have exerted great zeal for your service, but unfortunately we were not at liberty to divert to any other object, the means confided to us for the protection of our Colony: your Ambassadors having however informed me of your wish to have some well instructed Officers to form your Marine, I hasten to send to you Captain Dubuc, who commands a vessel in the service of France, and six other Officers, whom I particularly recommend to your favour, and who, I hope, will answer your views by their good conduct, and their naval skill.

Your Ambassadors having testified an anxious wish to return to you as speedily as possible, I have given them one of my best Frigates, commanded by Captain L'Hermite, a distinguished Officer, whom I recommend to you.

Salutation. (Signed) SERCEY.

REAR ADMIRAL.

(A True Translation,)

G. G. Kable, French Translator.

No. 12.

APPENDIX—Paper (2.)

No. 12.

*Copie d'une Lettre du GENERAL COSSIGNY
aux Envoyés du Patcha Tipou Sultan, au mo-
ment de leur Départ.*

JE fais mes excuses aux Envoyés du Patcha, si ma mauvaise Santé m'empêche d'aller les voir mais je n'aurais pas eu autre chose à leur dire pour le Prince que ce que je vais écrire ici & que je desirerai, qu'ils transcrivent pour en rendre compte au Patcha Tipou Sultan.

Passez le Patcha Tipou Sultan de mon respect & de mon devouement. Je lui donne ma parole, que j'ai transmis dans le tems, & fidèlement, ses propositions, & sa lettre au Gouvernement Français, je suis sûr que le tout est arrivé par Diplôme, que suivant sa recommandation, j'ai observé le plus grand Secret, pour ne pas le compromettre avec les Anglois, & parce que le Gouvernement Français lui même n'est pas dans l'usage de donner le secret de ses opérations.

La preuve que les propositions de Tipou Sultan ont été accueillies, c'est qu'elles sont restées secrètes en France même, cependant, il ne conviendra peut-être point à la France de faire une Expedition dans l'Inde, ce qui dépend d'une Paix, plus ou moins éloignée, avec les Anglois; mais je donne l'assurance au Patcha, qu'il n'aura pas à se repentir de sa première démarche, & de la Confiance qu'il avoit mise en moi.

La France s'en suis sûr, considérera toujours le Patcha comme un de ses plus fidèles allies, nous n'avons négligé son Vaikal & moi, aucun des moyens, qui sont en notre pouvoir pour instruire le Gouvernement Français des vrais Interêts du Patcha Interêts que nous regardons comme nécessairement liés à ceux de la Nation Française dans l'Inde. J'espère, qu'un jour Tipou Sultan, connaîtra, que je l'ai servi dans cette circonstance avec le même zèle, que lorsque j'étois auprès de lui.

Pierre Monneron n'existe plus, le Patcha l'ignorait, & l'ignore peut-être encore, cependant, il ne lui a point écrit, & ne m'a point donné à moi-même de ses nouvelles, quoi qu'il ait envoyé ici une Copie des Lettres de Pierre Monneron, c'est donc Tipou qui a donné son Secret, & il n'aura rien à nous reprocher suivant les evenemens.

Je n'écris point au Patcha d'une part, parce que ma banté, & la Goutte, que j'ai dans ce moment, m'empêcheront de le faire comme je le desirerois, & puisqu'il n'a pas jugé lui-même

No. 12.

*Copy of a Letter from GENERAL COSSIGNY to
the Ambassadors of the Padsha Tippoo Sultan,
at the moment of their Departure.*

I BEG leave to offer my apologies to the Ambassadors of the Padsha, my ill health has prevented me from paying them a visit, but I should have had nothing further to communicate to them, for the information of the Prince, than what I now propose to write, which I desire they will transcribe for the purpose of transmitting it to the Padsha Tippoo Sultan.

I assure the Padsha Tippoo Sultan of my respect and devotion. I give him my word that I faithfully transmitted, at the time when I received them, his propositions and his letter to the French Government, and I am certain that the whole is arrived in Duplicate, agreeably also to his recommendation, I observed the greatest secrecy, that he might not be committed with the English, and because the French Government itself is not in the habit of publishing the secrets of its operations.

The proof that the propositions of Tippoo Sultan have been received, is, that they have remained secret even in France, perhaps it is not convenient for France to send an expedition to India, as it must depend upon the prospect of Peace, more or less distant, with the English: But I assure the Padsha, that he will have no reason to repent of this first step, nor of the confidence he has reposed in me.

France, I am certain, will always consider the Padsha as one of its most faithful Allies. His Vaikal and I have not neglected any of the means in our power, to inform the French Government of the true Interests of the Padsha Interests which we consider as necessarily blended with those of the French Nation in India. I hope the time will come when Tippoo Sultan will be convinced that I have served him on this occasion, with the same zeal, as when I was near his person.

Peter Monneron is no more; the Padsha was ignorant of his death, and perhaps is still ignorant of it. He however has not written to him, nor has he written to me, although he has sent to this place a Copy of the Letters of Peter Monneron. It is therefore Tippoo who has published his own Secret, and he cannot hereafter reproach us with the consequences.

I do not write to the Padsha, as my health, and the Gout, which I have at this moment, would prevent me from doing it in the manner I could wish, and because he has not thought

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qu'il lui m'écrit, & que j'avoue franchement, que je serois très fâché que mes lettres fussent renvoyées comme l'ont été celles de Pierre Monneron; toutes les lettres que j'ai écrites à Tippou Sultan, dans tous les camps, & celles qu'il m'a écrites personnellement, je les ai toujours envoyées au Gouvernement François ce ont été & resteront toujours secrètes, puisqu'il y va de son Intérêt, & de celui de la Nation Française.

Je renouvelle encore une fois mes excuses aux envoyés du Patcha, si ma mauvaise santé ne me permet point d'aller les voir avant leur départ de cette Colonie, car j'aurai eu le plus grand desir de faire connoissance avec eux, & de parler ensemble du Patcha; connoissance, que m'aurois d'autant plus été agréable, que leur Sagesse, & leur bonne conduite ici dans la mission que le Patcha leur a confiée, m'inspirent le plus grand desir de les connoître. Toujours est il glorieux pour eux d'avoir rempli avec distinction & dignité le poste honorable qu'ils ont occupé ici un instant pour les Intérêts de leur Maître, de s'y être acquis l'estime générale, & particulièrement, de tous les Chefs par leur Sagesse, leur Prudence, leur Discretion, dans la Mission, dont ils ont été chargés, & dont ils se sont acquittés avec cette sagesse, & cette dignité convenable aux Envoyés d'un grand Prince, de la Justice duquel il doivent attendre un accueil favorable. Je les prie de vouloir bien agréer mes vœux pour leur santé, & le succès de leur Voyage.

Je suis persuadé qu'ils feront valoir auprès de Tippou Sultan, la Mémoire, que mon Neveu Lahausse La Louviere lui adresse ainsi, que la demande qu'il fait au Prince. Son Mémoire m'a paru renfermer de bonnes vues concernant les intérêts du Patcha, c'est ce qui me détermine à leur recommander.

Je les prie encore d'assurer le Patcha que je prendrai toujours le plus grand Intérêt à sa Gloire, & que je desire que les succès, et le nom d'un si grand Prince remplisse l'univers.

Signé; LE GENERAL COSSIGNY,
Son habitation, le 14. d. Ventose, l'an 6^{eme}.

A. True Copy, C. Macaulay, Secretary.

No. 12.

proper to write to me; and I moreover candidly confess, that I should be very sorry to have my letters returned in the manner that Peter Monneron's were. *All the Letters which I have at various times written to Tippoo Sultaun, as well as those which he has personally written to me, I have constantly forwarded to the French Government; the letters have always been, and will continue to remain secret, because his Interest, and that of the French Nation requires it.*

I must again repeat my apologies to the Ambassadors of the Padsha, if my ill health should prevent me from seeing them before their departure from this Colony, for I should have had the strongest desire to become acquainted with them, and to have conversed with them, respecting the Padsha; their acquaintance would have been more particularly agreeable to me, as their discretion, and the good conduct observed by them here, during the course of the Embassy with which they were entrusted by the Prince, inspired me with a very great desire to know them.—It will always be highly creditable to them, to have filled with distinction and dignity, the honourable post which they occupied here for the Interests of their Master, and to have acquired the general esteem, and the particular regard of all the Chiefs of this Island, by their Wisdom, their Prudence, and Discretion, in the Mission with which they were charged; in the execution of which they have acquitted themselves with that good sense and dignity, becoming the Ambassadors of a great Prince, from whose Justice they have every reason to expect a favourable reception. I beg them to accept my best wishes for their health, and the success of their voyage.

I am persuaded that they will use their influence with Tippoo Sultaun, in support of the Memorial which my Nephew Lahausse La Louviere, has addressed to him, as well as the request made by him to the Prince. His Memorial appeared to me to comprehend objects of great moment to the Interests of the Padsha, and it is this which determined me to recommend it.

I once more request them to assure the Prince, that I shall always take the greatest Interest in his Glory, and that I am anxious that the success and name of so great a Sovereign, should be extended throughout the universe.

(Signed) GENERAL COSSIGNY, at his House,
the 14th Ventose, 6th Year, corresponding
with the 5th of March 1798.

A True Translation.

G. G. Keble, French Translator.

No. 13.

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

No. 13.

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.

LAPATRIE, L'HONNEUR, ET LA LIBERTE.

*Au Quartier-General de l'Isle de France, le 13^e.
Ventoſe, l'an 6^e de la Republique Françoise.*

MAGALLON, GENERAL DE DIVISION,
AU NABAB TIPPOO SAIB.

PRINCE,

J'AI reçu la Lettre dont vous m'avez honoré, une maladie que j'ai eſſuyée pendant le Séjour de vos Ambaſſadeurs a L'Isle de France, m'a empêché de me trouver aux diverſes conférences qu'ils ont tenuës avec le Gouverneur Général ſur l'objet de la Miſſion, dont vous les avez chargés, mais je ne doute pas que la Republique Françoise n'apprenne, & ne partage avec plaisir les offres de votre alliance et de votre amitié.

J'aurais perſonnellement deſiré, que l'Etat des forces Françoiſe dans l'Inde m'eût fourni l'occafion d'aller vous porter moi-même l'aſſurance de l'amitié de notre Republique, & de partager la gloire de vos armes contre ſes Ennemis & les Vôtres mais les Circonſtances actuelles me privent de ce double honneur.

Je vous prie, Prince, d'agréer les Vœux que je forme pour la proſpérité de vos armes, & la Continuation de votre Gloire.

(Signé) MAGALLON.

A True Copy, C. Maaulay, Secretary.

No. 13.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

OUR COUNTRY, HONOUR, AND LIBERTY.

*Head-Quarters Isle of France, the 4th March
1798, the 6th Year of the French Republic.*

MAGALLON, GENERAL OF A DIVISION,
TO THE NABOB TIPPOO SAIB

PRINCE,

I received the Letter with which you honoured me; ſickneſs prevented me from attending the various conferences which your Ambaſſadors held with the Governor General, on the ſubject of the Miſſion with which you had charged them. *I have however no doubt, that the French Republic will ſoon learn and joyfully partake your overtures of friendſhip and alliance.*

I ſhould have been glad if the ſtate of the French force at this time in India, had allowed me in perſon to have aſſured you of the friendſhip of the Republic, and to have participated in the glory of your arms againſt our common Enemy, but the actual ſtate of affairs deprives me of that double honour.

I intreat you, Prince, to accept my wiſhes for the proſperity of your arms, and the Continuation of your Glory.

(Signed) MAGALLON.

(A True Tranſlation)

G. G. Koble, French Tranſlator.

No. 14.

*Au Très grand Prince Tippoo Sultaun Bacha, en
ſa Cour à Seringapatnam.*

GRAND PRINCE,

UN François dont le nom n'eſt pas ignoré de vous, et qui deſire être utile au généreux allié de ſa nation, ſaiſit avec impreſſion l'occafion du retour de vos deux envoyées Aſſen Ali Kan et Mahomed Ibrahim, pour ſe rappeler a votre ſouvenir.

J'eux l'honneur de vous écrire de Pondichery au mois de Septembre 1792, en vous envoyant l'état du chargement de mon Vaſſeau le Phenix, et je prévins le Gouverneur Deſefne, que j'allas paſſer a Mangalore pour y mettre a terre un parti de beaux et bons fuſils grenadiers que

No. 14.

*To the great Prince, Tippoo Sultaun Bacha,
at his Court of Seringapatam.*

GREAT PRINCE,

A Frenchman whoſe name is not unknown to you, and who wiſhes to be uſeful to the generous Ally of his Nation, avails himſelf with eagernels of the opportunity offered by the return of your Ambaſſadors, Huſſein Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim, to recall himſelf to your remembrance.

I had the honour to write to you from Pondicherry in the month of September 1792, enclosing the Maniſeſt of the Cargo of my Ship the Phoenix, and I informed Governor Deſefne that I propoſed going to Mangalore, for the expreſs purpoſe of landing a quantity of

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beautiful

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je vous destinois. Ce General m'observa que je courois le risque d'être visité et arrêté par les Anglois, mais lorsqu'il vit ma ferme résolution de tenir à mon projet, il m'approuva et je partis. Cette affaire m'a procuré le précieux avantage de recevoir plusieurs Paravahs de votre main que je conserve très soigneusement.

Votre Ministre Affairah Ali Kan se rendit à Mangalore au commencement de 1793. Il y reçut les Fusils et en fut très satisfait. Je ne fus payé qu'en partie, il me donna une décharge, pour quatorze mille Roupies sur Brown de Mahé, lequel m'en a donné une sur une autre personne, et je ne suis pas encore payé, mais ce n'est plus votre Grandeur que me doit cette somme.

Représentant du peuple de l'Isle de France, j'ai eu le bonheur de me trouver Président de Comité de Surêté Publique, lorsque vos Envoyés ont débarqué en cette Colonie, et j'ai été le premier à leur témoigner la satisfaction que nous éprouvions en recevant parmi nous les sujets d'un Prince Allié auquel nous sommes sincèrement attachés—mais si notre joie a été grande un instant, notre tristesse a été profonde en apprenant que vous aviez été trompé par Ripaud sur les forces que nous avions dans cette Isle, le seul renfort que la France ait envoyé depuis le commencement de la Guerre, n'est que d'un Bataillon que nous avons envoyé à Batavia, pour aider les Hollandois à conserver cette place, et ceci en raison des secours que nous en avons retirés en Argent, Vivres, et Munitions navalières, car il faut que vous appreniez grand Prince, que livrés à nos propres moyens, nous avons du quoi suffire, et nous avons juré de nous ensevelir sous les ruines de notre Isle, avant que nos Ennemis en deviennent possesseurs.

J'ai eu souvent le plaisir de visiter vos Envoyés, et j'ai fait en sorte de les tirer de cet état pénible dans lequel les jettoit le défaut de réussite de leur mission. Je les encourageois en leur disant, que vous ne pouviez pas vouloir l'impossible, et qu'ayant fait tout ce qui étoit dans leur pouvoir pour obtenir, leur conscience devoit être tranquille, et vous savez, Grand Prince, ce que je vais vous dire avec franchise, que le mandataire qui a fait tous ses efforts, et qui n'a cependant pu réussir, a des droits à la reconnaissance de celui qui lui a accordé sa confiance.

Si Affen Ali Kan et Mahomed Ibrahim n'ont pas mieux fait, si vos desirs ne sont pas remplis, c'est le malheur des circonstances seul

beautiful and excellent Grenadier Fusces, intended for you—That General observed to me, that I ran the risk of being searched and detained by the English, but when he saw that I was firmly resolved to adhere to my project, he approved of it and I departed. This circumstance has afforded me the inestimable advantage of receiving many Perwannahs from you, which I carefully preserve.

Your Minister Affairah Ali Khan arrived at Mangalore in the beginning of the year 1793. He there received the Fusces, and was satisfied with them. I was paid only in part, he gave me an order for 14,000 Rupees upon Brown of Mahé, who gave me a bill on another person, and I have not yet received payment, but it is no longer your Highness who is responsible to me for the amount.

Being a Representative of the People of the Isle of France, I had the happiness of being President of the Committee of Public Safety, when your Ambassadors landed in this Colony, and I was the first to testify to them the satisfaction we felt, at receiving amongst us the Subjects of an Allied Prince, to whom we are sincerely attached. But if our happiness was great for a moment, our grief was profound to learn that you had been deceived by Ripaud as to our forces on this Island. The only reinforcement which has been sent to us from France since the commencement of the War is one Battalion, which we have sent to Batavia to assist the Dutch in the preservation of that place. This we did in return for the assistance which we had drawn from thence in Money, Provisions, and Naval Stores: for you must know Great Prince, that our own resources are sufficient for our support, and we have sworn to bury ourselves under the ruins of our Island, rather than see our Enemies the possessors of it.

I often had the pleasure of visiting your Ambassadors, and I succeeded in relieving them from the painful situation into which they were thrown, by the failure of their Mission; I encouraged them by saying, that you could not desire impossibilities; and that having done every thing in their power, their conscience ought to be at ease. You know, Great Prince, what I frankly declare to you, that an Agent who has used every effort, although without success, has still a claim to the gratitude of those who granted him their confidence.

If Hussein Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim have not been entirely successful, if your wishes have not been accomplished, it is alone to be attributed

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qu'ils faut en accuser, mais je jure par le nom sacré de l'Honneur, qu'ils ont mis tout en ouvrage pour exécuter vos volontés, et qu'ils se sont comportés en sujets vraiment attachés et fideles a leur Maître.

Les conférences ont eu lieu au Gouvernement avec les Généraux, et trois représentants de la Colonie, du nombre desquels j'ai l'avantage d'être. Vos Envoyés ont toujours désirés qu'on ne commit dans le public que ce qu'on ne pouvoit pas cacher, j'ose vous assurer, Grand Prince, que nous avons tout lieu d'être satisfaits de la conduite honnête et décente qu'ils ont tenu ici, et telle qu'on devoit l'attendre d'honneur de leur caractère et envoyés par vous. Ils ont observés que le traitement fixé pour les divers grades étoit trop considérable, que les François qui sont au Camp de Lalé ne sont pas aussi fortement payés, mais le Général Malartic vous met a votre aise en permettant aux François de revenir, si vous n'approuvé pas ce qui a été fixé ici. La position de vos envoyés étoit critique, ils se trouvoient placés entre le désir d'être utile a leur Maître, et la crainte de lui déplaire. Refuser ce secours quoique foible, c'étoit donner la preuve que vous ne sauriez pas faire le sacrifice d'un peu d'argent, ce qui auroit été je pense impolitique, pour le présent et pour l'avenir : il faut d'ailleurs distinguer des hommes qui quittent leurs familles et l'aide dont ils jouissent ici, pour aller volontairement servir dans un pays qu'ils ne connoissent pas, et il ne faut pas moins que le desir de vous être utile, pour avoir permis a ces Citoyens de quitter les Colonies pendant la guerre, d'autant plus qu'il y en a partie qui sont d'anciens militaires, possédant les connoissances de leur état, ce qui est une privation pour nous, mais il n'y a point de malice a obliger lorsqu'il n'en coûte rien.

Permettez moi, Grand Prince, de m'entretenir un moment avec vous. Mon amour pour ma Patrie, mon attachement pour ses Alliés, et particulièrement pour le digne Fils du célèbre Hyder-Ali, et ma haine bien fondée pour les Anglois, ou plutôt contre leurs Gouvernemens ; Tout cela, dis je, vous êtes un sûr garant que je ne dirai rien que ne soit suivant vos vrais intérêts.

Quelle est donc cette fatalité qui a jusqu'à présent divisé les princes Asiatiques ? Rien n'est plus facile a concevoir, c'est la ténébreuse politique des Anglois, ce sont leurs principes machaveliques

bited to the unfortunate circumstances of times, but I swear by the sacred name of Honour, that they have used every effort to execute your orders, and have conducted themselves like subjects truly attached and faithful to their Master.

The conferences were conducted at the Government House with the Generals, and three Representatives of the Colony, in the number of whom I have the advantage to rank Your Envoys. I have the advantage to remark Your Envoys were always desirous that nothing should be made public but what could not possibly be concealed, and I may venture to assure you, Great Prince, that we have every reason to be satisfied with the correct and becoming conduct observed by them during their residence here; it was such as was to be expected from the honour of their character and from your Ambassadors. They observed, that the allowances fixed for the different Ranks were too great; and that the French in the Camp of Lally are not so highly paid; but General Malartic relieves you from any embarrassment on that point, by permitting the French to return, should you not be satisfied with what has been concluded here.

The situation of your Envoys was critical; they found themselves in a state of suspense, desirous of being useful to their Master, but at the same time apprehensive of incurring his displeasure: To have refused these succours, though trifling, would have been a confession that you would not sacrifice a small sum of money. This, I think, would have been impolitic, not only with respect to the present, but also to future times: besides, it is necessary to make some distinction in favour of those who leave their families, and the comforts which they enjoy here, to serve as Volunteers in a Country with which they are totally unacquainted. Nothing less than our great desire to serve you would have induced us to permit those Citizens to leave the Colony during War, particularly as some of them are experienced Soldiers, who possess a knowledge of their profession, and are therefore a loss to us: but there is no merit in obligations which cost nothing.

Permit me, Great Prince, to converse a moment with you. My love for my Country, my attachment to its Allies, particularly to the deserving Son of the renowned Hyder Ali, and my well founded hatred of the English, or rather of their Government; all this, I say, should convince you that I shall say nothing which is not dictated by a regard for your true interests.

What is then the fatality which has hitherto divided the Princes of Asia? Nothing is more easily understood. It is the dark policy of the English, their Machiavellian principles, which

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tribuniques qui ont mis tant de peuples sous leur joug, et qui les ont rendus les oppresseurs de l'Asie.

Il en est temps encore, vous pouvez écraser cette nation ambitieuse, mais il est nécessaire que la Cour de Poonah, que le Souba du Decan, que les Partais, que le Rajah de Travancore, que tous les Rajahs, Nababs, et Soubahs, que tous les Chefs de l'Asie, enfin, se réunissent pour combattre, vaincre, et chasser ces orgueilleux Anglois, mais il faut que la bonne foi préside à l'Alliance, il faut qu'elle soit adroitement faite, à fin que les Princes dont les forces ne sont pas très considérables, ne se trouvent pas subjugués, faut d'avoir agi ensemble; mais lorsque le plan aura été bien concerté, lorsque de toutes les parties de l'Asie les Anglois se trouveront pressés, leur perte est inévitable. Vous avez été en guerre avec tous les Princes d'Asie, il faut devenir leur ami, et leur prouver par les propositions que vous leur ferez, que vous voulez l'être réellement; il ne faut pas qu'un prince s'agrandisse aux dépens d'un autre, mais il faut que ceux qui gemissent sous la servitude des Anglois en soient affranchis, et que chacun ait part à leur dépouille en raison des moyens qu'il fournira, et aussi en raison de sa position locale, mais je le dirai encore, si l'Alliance est faite de bonne foi, si chacun des Contractans y trouve son compte, les engagements seront observés, mais s'il en est autrement, si quelqu'un des contractans est lésé, il ne tiendra à ses engagements que jusqu'au temps, ou quelque circonstance ou événement favorable lui permettra de les infirmer. — Et si par bonheur il nous arrivoit des forces d'Europe, dont nous pourrions disposer à votre faveur, si la mission confiée par les Généraux de terre et de mer, et par la Colonie, aux Citoyens Magot et Seguin, le premier commandant les frégates que portent vos dépêches au Gouvernement Français, et l'autre Aide de Camp du Général Malartic, envoiés pour appuyer les demandes qu'il fait, afin d'obtenir les secours les plus considérables possible, si cette mission, dis-je est heureuse, quel seroit votre avantage d'avoir d'avance préparé les moyens de vous venger, en punissant ceux qui vous ont fait trahir par vos propres sujets, et de rentrer dans l'héritage que vous avez perdu en partie, parceque les Princes de l'Asie qui étoient armés contre vous, n'ont pas senti que plus les Anglois devenoient puissants, et plus ils leur fourniroient des Armes contre eux memes.

have subjected so many nations to their yoke, and rendered them the oppressors of Asia.

There is still time, however, to crush this ambitious Nation, but it is necessary that the Court of Poonah—the Soolah of the Decan—the Tartars—the Rajah of Travancore—all the Rajahs, Nababs, and Soubahs, that all the Chiefs of Asia, in short, should unite to attack, to overthrow, and finally to expel these haughty English: but it is absolutely necessary that the alliance should be formed on good faith, and that it should be skillfully formed, in order that the Princes, whose forces are inconsiderable, may not find themselves overpowered, in consequence of a want of concert between the parties, but when the plan shall have been properly arranged, and when the English shall find themselves assailed from every quarter of Asia, their destruction will be inevitable. You have been at War with all the Princes of Asia, you must now become their Friend, and prove to them, by the proposals you make, that you are really willing to become such. One Prince must not aggrandise himself at the expence of another; but it is proper that those who groan under the bondage of the English should be emancipated, and that each individual should participate in their spoils, in proportion to the aid which he shall furnish, as well as to his local position. I will repeat, that if the Alliance be made with good faith, if each of the contracting Parties shall find his interest in it, the engagements will be observed; but should it prove otherwise, should any one of the contracting Parties be injured, he will observe his engagements no longer than until some circumstance or favourable event shall give him an opportunity of infringing them. It, fortunately, we should receive Troops from Europe, which we can dispose of in your favour; if the Commission with which the Naval and Military Generals of the Colony have entrusted Citizens Magot and Seguin, the former the Commander of the Frigate which carries your Dispatches to the French Government, and the latter Aid de Camp to Major General Malartic, sent to give greater efficacy to the application which he has made for as large a reinforcement as possible; I say, if this Deputation be fortunate, what will not be your advantage in having prepared beforehand the means of avenging yourself, by punishing those who have caused you to be betrayed by your own subjects, and of recovering that inheritance of which you have been in part deprived, because the Princes of Asia, who took up arms against you, were not sensible, that in proportion as the English became powerful, they would

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

Les différentes Religions ont souvent empêché des Alliances qui auroient été avantageuses à divers Nations, mais les fausses considérations ont disparu, la Philosophie et la Raison ont fait taire les préjugés, et les mêmes États voyent en Europe, les Eglises Romain, Calviniste et Lutherienne.—L'homme qui adore le Créateur, lorsque les vœux qu'il lui adresse sont sincères et partent du Cœur, Dieu laisse tomber sur lui un regard de bonté et l'exauce.

Les dispositions du Souba du Decan vous sont connues, ainsi que celles de partie de Marattes et des Tartares; je crois pouvoir vous assurer que le bon Prince Ram Rajah de Travancore, est fatigué de l'oppression sous laquelle les Anglois le tiennent, Raman Keshvin, son Premier Ministre seroit, je pense, bien disposé à agir contre ces Despots, mais les moyens lui manquent, je sçais que c'est avec beaucoup de peine qu'il a consenti à renvoyer Migot de la Combe qui commandoit ses troupes à Parour, ainsi que les autres Officiers François qui commandoient ses Battalions. L'intérêt de ce Raja, si je ne me trompe, ainsi que le votre, exige que vous lui proposiez de devenir votre Allié; que tout ressentiment cesse, que les anciennes querelles soient éteintes oubliées à jamais, mais surtout, Grand Prince, ménagez la négociation de manière que les Anglois ne puissent s'en douter, car ce Prince seroit écrié, et les Anglois en le dépouillant, augmenteroient d'autant leurs moyens contre vous. Croyez ma parole, Grand Prince, un des plus beaux jours de ma vie, sera celui où j'apprendrai que votre réunion avec les Princes d'Assie, vous fournira les moyens d'augmenter la puissance Anglaise dans l'Inde.

J'ignore, Grand Prince, si ma franchise vous plaira, et si vous ne trouverez mes observations déplacées, mais ce que je sçais, c'est que je désire que vous fassiez des grandes conquêtes sur les Anglois, et que votre succès vous mettent à même de rendre vos peuples heureux en le devenant vous même. C'est le vœu sincère d'un vrai François qui est avec respect et considération,

Tres Grand Prince,

Votre très humble et très obéissant Serviteur,

M. DESCOMBER.

*Isle de France Le 15 Ventsé au 6 de
la Re. Fr. ou 5 Mars 1798. va.
Stile.*

A True Copy, C. Macaulay, Sec.

No. 15.

would furnish the powers of the East with Arms against each other.

The difference of Religion has often prevented Alliances which would have proved advantageous to diverse Nations, but these false principles have disappeared. Philosophy and Reason have silenced prejudice, and the same State in Europe tolerates the Roman Catholic, the Calvinist, and the Lutheran churches—the man who adores the Creator, and offers up vows which are sincere, and proceed from the Heart, is regarded by his God with an eye of benignity and forgiveness.

The dispositions of the Soubah of the Decan are known to you, as are also those of the Mahrattah and Tartar States. I think I may venture to assure you, that the good Prince Ram Rajah of Travancore is tired of the oppression of the English, Raman Keshvin, his Prime Minister, would, I conceive, be well disposed to act against these Despots, had he the means. I know that it was with great reluctance he consented to send away Migot de la Combe, who commanded his Troops at Parour, as well as the other French Officers who commanded his Battalions. The interests of this Raja, if I am not deceived, require, equally with your own, that you should propose to him an Alliance: that all resentment should cease, and that your ancient feuds should be extinguished and forgotten forever. But above all, Great Prince, conduct the negotiation in such a manner that the English may not suspect it, for otherwise this Prince will be totally crushed, and the English, in despair, will increase their means of acting against you. Believe me, Great Prince, one of the brightest days of my life will be that on which I shall hear that, by reuniting with the Princes of Assie, you have acquired the means of annihilating the power of the English in India.

I know not, Great Prince, whether my frankness will be pleasing to you, or whether you may not consider my observations as officious, but of this I am certain, that my anxious wish is, that you may make great conquests from the English, and that by this success you may be enabled to render your people and yourself happy. This is the sincere prayer of a true Frenchman, who is, with esteem and respect,

Great Prince,

Your most humble and most obedient Servant,

(Signed) M. DESCOMBER.

*Isle of France, the 15th Ventsé, in the 6th year
of the French Republic, or the 5th of Mahrab,
1798, Old Stile.*

A True Translation,

G. G. Noble, French Translator.

No. 15.

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

No. 15.

COPYE. *Isle de France, Port Nord Ouest, le 17 Ventose, l'an 6 de la Republique Françoise, une et indivisible, respondant au 7 Mars, 1798, vieux stile.*

Le Gouverneur General des Isles de France et de la Reunion, Au Nabob Tippoo Sultan.

J'AI reçu le 20 Janvier dernier (vieux stile) votre lettre sous la date du Septidi de la deuxieme Decade de Vendemiaire l'an 6, laquelle m'annonce que vous m'envoyez le Capitaine Rigaud que vous avez retenu, et deux Ambassadeurs pour me parler de vos Affaires, auxquels je peut prendre la plus grande confiance dans tout ce qu'ils me diront. Vos Ambassadeurs m'ont fait ensuite la remise de la Note de vos demandes au Directoire Executif, tendantes a faire une alliance offensive et defensive avec les François, et vous proposez par cette note d'entretenir a vos frais, tant que la guerre durera dans l'Inde, les troupes qu'on pourroit vous envoyer.

Ne me croyant pas autorisé par mes pouvoirs a faire cette alliance avec vous, j'ai envoyé de suite par deux fregates expedies pour France, vos propositions au Directoire Executif. Je n'ai aucun doute qu'il ne le prenne dans la plus grande consideration, et je suis persuadé qu'il vous enverra le plutot possible le secours d'hommes que vous demandez, et dont vous avez besoin pour attaquer vos ennemis qui sont ceux de la Republique Française.

En attendant que ce secours vous soit parvenu, je vous expedie la fregate La Preneuse, commandée par le Capitaine L'Hermite, pour vous porter vos Ambassadeurs et leur suite, ainsi que les Officiers, Chirurgiens, et Volontaires que j'ai fait recruter dans les deux Isles.

Je joins ici

1.—L'Etat nominatif des Officiers de Marine que vous desirez avoir pour conduire vos Batimens, et pour vous former des mariniere.

2.—L'Etat nominatif des Officiers de Terre, Chirurgiens et Volontaires.

Ces Etats presentent le grade de chaque Officier.

Vous recevrez aussi cjoint les tarifs des appointments de Solde à allouer par mois, independamment du traitement et vivres, à chaque grade,

No. 15.

COPY. *Isle of France, Port North West, the 17th Ventose, in the 6th Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, answering to the 7th March, 1798, Old Style.*

The Governor General of the Isles of France and La Reunion, To the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

I RECEIVED on the 20th January last, (old style) your letter under date the 9th October, 1797, which announced to me that you had deputed Captain Rigaud, whom you had engaged in your service, and two Ambassadors, to confer with me respecting the state of your Affairs, and that I might place the greatest confidence in whatever they might communicate. Your Ambassadors afterwards delivered to me your Memorandum of proposals to the Executive Directory, tending to form an Alliance offensive and defensive with the French, and by which you offer to entertain, at your own expence, as long as the War in India shall last, the troops they may be able to send you.

Not thinking myself authorized by my powers to conclude this alliance with you, I immediately dispatched two Frigates to France with your propositions to the Executive Directory; I have not the smallest doubt, but that they will take your proposal into their most serious consideration, and I am persuaded that they will send you as speedily as possible, the succours of men which you demand, and which you require for the purpose of attacking your enemies, who are also the enemies of the French Republic.

In the mean time, and whilst waiting the arrival of these succours, I dispatch the Preneuse Frigate, commanded by Captain L'Hermite, to convey back your Ambassadors and their Suite, with the Officers, Surgeons, and Volunteers, whom I have recruited in the two Islands for your Service.

I have annexed to this letter.

1. The Roll of the Officers composing the Marine Establishment, whom you were desirous of having to command your Ships, and to form Seamen for you.

2. The Roll of the Land Officers, of the Surgeons, and of the Volunteers.

These Lists exhibit the respective Ranks of the Officers.

You will also receive with this letter the monthly Pay Tables of the allowances to be given, independantly of the appointments and provision

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

Grade et a toutes les personnes qui passent dans vos Etats.

Il eut été plus regulier qu'un traité fut passé entre vos Ambassadeurs et moi, et signé par les deux partis, lequel vous auriez ratifié au retour de vos Ambassadeurs. Mais je n'ai pu obtenir d'eux qu'ils s'engageassent a signer ce traité. Ils m'ont assuré que vous seriez incontestablement droit a ma demande, et que les Appointements et Solde, Traitement et Vivres, que j'ai arrêté, seroient exactement et regulierement payez et delivrés a la fin de chaque mois. S'il en etait autrement, j'autorise tous les Officiers, Volontaires et autres, a profiter du retour de la Frigate, et de toutes les occasions qu'ils trouveront pour revenir dans ces Isles.

Je dois aussi vous prevenir que mon intention est dans tous les temps ils soient libres de quitter vos Etats, qu'en consequence vous leur fassiez fournir tous les moyens necessaires, que toute assistance et protection leur soit accordée, et qu'ils n'éprouvent aucun empêchement ni molestation de la part de vos sujets.

L'Etablissement d'un Comptoir que vous desirez avoir dans cette Isle, pour vous faciliter les moyens de vous lier d'avantage avec les Français, presentant des avantages reciproques, vous pouvez faire etablir ce comptoir lorsque vous le jugerez convenable. Les deux Musulmans et les Français que vous vous proposez d'envoyer a cet effet, trouveront facilement une maison commode pour les recevoir. Ils seront sous la protection du Gouvernement, et ils jouiront de tous les privileges accordés a cette sorte d'Etablissements.

Je vais a present vous parler de la bonne conduite qu'ont tenue vos Ambassadeurs, et de l'empressement qu'ils ont constamment mis a executer ponctuellement les instructions dont vous les avez chargés, j'aime leur rendre cette justice, qu'ils meritent a tout egards.

D'abord ils ont remis a leur descente dans cette Colonie toutes les lettres dont ils etoient porteurs pour les Representants, et les Generaux de terre et de mer. Ils ont fait prieres sur prieres et vivement sollicité l'envoi de forces considerables pour leur Prince, comme le portoient leurs instructions redigées sur les rapports que vous aviez été faits.

Après avoir balancé a accepter le modique secours en hommes qui leur était offert, vos Ambassadeurs se sont decidés a le recevoir, d'après l'assurance formelle que je leur ai donnée de vous faire passer non seulement d'autres forces

Provisions for each Rank, and for every person who shall enter your Territories.

It would have been more regular, had a treaty been entered into between your Ambassadors and myself, and signed by both parties, which you might have ratified on the return of your Ambassadors, but I could not persuade them to undertake to sign the treaty; they assured me that you would most unquestionably agree to my demand, and that the Appointments and Pay of the troops, as well as the Establishment and Provisions, which I had requested, would be exactly and regularly paid at the end of every month. Should it prove otherwise, I authorize all the Officers, Volunteers, and others, to avail themselves of the return of the Frigate, or of any other opportunity which may offer, to return to these Islands.

I must also premise, that it is my intention that they shall at times be at liberty to quit your Territories; and I therefore request you will give orders, that they may be furnished with the necessary means, that every assistance and protection be granted to them, and that they may not be subjected to any hindrance or molestation on the part of your subjects.

The Establishment of the Factory which you are anxious to have in this Island, in order to facilitate the means of connecting yourself more closely with the French, presenting reciprocal advantages, you are at liberty to establish it whenever you may think proper. The two Musselmans and the Frenchman whom you propose to send for that purpose, will easily find a commodious house for their reception. They shall be under the protection of Government, and they shall enjoy all the privileges usually granted to such Establishments.

I must now mention to you the good conduct of your Ambassadors, and the anxiety they have always shewn to execute punctually the commission with which you had entrusted them; I am happy to render them this justice, which they on every account deserve.

Immediately on their arrival in this Colony, they delivered all the letters with which they were entrusted, for the Representatives and for the Naval and Military Generals. They urged entreaty upon entreaty, and strenuously solicited the dispatch of a considerable force to their Prince, according to the tenor of their instructions, founded on the reports which had been made to you.

After having for some time hesitated to accept of the inconsiderable assistance in men which was offered to them, your Ambassadors determined to receive it upon the solemn assurances which I gave them, to disburse to you not only such Troops as

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

forces a mesure qu'ils arriveront de France, mais encore les hommes de cette Isle qui se determineront par la suite a passer dans l'Inde.

Vos Ambassadeurs ayant egalement sollicité avec instance une prestation de serment pour cimenter l'Alliance déjà existante entre les François & vous, je leur ai repondu que cette alliance ayant tout sa force, je pensai que le Directoire Executif & le Corps Legislatif de la Republique Française, avoient seuls le droit de la cimenter de nouveau.

Enfin, je ne peux vous rendre que des témoignages avantageux de leur honnêteté; je vous assure qu'ils se sont comportés avec honneur & décence, & que toutes leurs démarches n'ont tendu qu'à obtenir, pour vos interets, les forces considerables qu'ils étoient venu chercher de votre part.

Ils vous diront que j'ai fait une Proclamation, qui a été envoyée dans tous les Cantons de l'Isle pour recruter les Volontaires.

Ils vous diront qu'un Navire a été expédié a l'Isle de la Reunion, pour le meme objet.

Ils vous diront encore qu'un Embargo-Général a été mis sur tous les Batimens qui étoient dans le Port, afin qu'aucuns des dites Batimens ne puissent se rendre dans l'Inde, & dans le detroits, qu'après le Depart de la fregate la Preneuse, qui les ramene dans vos états.

J'ai cru devoir prendre cette dernière mesure, afin que les Anglais nos ennemis communs ne fussent point instruits du parti auquel vous paraissiez déterminé a leur égard, & de l'envoi d'hommes que je vous fais.

Sur la demande que m'a été faite par vos Ambassadeurs, je vous envoie six Caisses numérotées 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6, contenant des Arbres des Jardin des plantes de l'Isle de France, plus des plans de différentes Fleurs, & deux Flacons contenant chacun une Musee decouverte, objet de curiosité de cabinet d'Histoire Naturelle, je desire que le tout vous arrive bien conditionné. La note de tous ces objets, signée de ma main, a été remise a vos Ambassadeurs.

Je termine ma lettre en vous invitant a avoir confiance en moi, & dans tout ce que je vous écris.

Ne croyez pas si facilement ceux qui vous trompent; appliquez vous a faire connoître aux Marattas leurs interets, en leur disant que vos ennemis sont réellement les leurs.

Ecrivez a tous les Princes de l'Indostan & tous les Nababs du Bengale. Dites leur que vos ennemis sont aussi les leurs, & que le

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temps

might arrive from France, but also those from this Island, who might hereafter resolve to proceed to India.

Your Ambassadors having likewise solicited me, with great earnestness, to cement the Alliance existing between the French and yourself, by a formal oath, I informed them that as this alliance still remained in full force, I thought the Executive Directory and the Legislative Body of the French Republic had alone a right to renew the confirmation.

In short, I can only give you advantageous testimonies of their good conduct, they conducted themselves, I can assure you, with the most perfect honour and propriety, and all their actions have been well calculated to procure for your interests the considerable force which you had directed them to obtain.

They will tell you, that I published a Proclamation, which has been sent into all the Cantons of this Island for the purpose of raising Volunteers.

They will inform you, that a Vessel has been dispatched to the Island of La Reunion, for the same purpose.

They will inform you likewise, that a general Embargo has been laid on all the Vessels in this Port, in order that none might sail for India or for the Straits, until after the departure of the Preneuse Frigate, which conveys your Ambassadors back to your territories.

I thought it necessary to adopt this last mentioned measure, lest the English, our common enemy, should be apprized of the part which you seem determined to adopt with regard to them, and of the supply of men which I have sent to you.

In consequence of the request made to me by your Ambassadors, I send six Cases, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6, containing Garden Trees, Plants of the Isle of France, and Drawings of different Flowers, with two Flasks, each containing a Nutmeg full blown, an object of much curiosity in Natural History. I hope you will receive them all in good order; the account of these articles, under my signature, has been delivered to your Ambassadors.

I conclude my letter by requesting you to place confidence in me, and in every thing that I shall write to you.

Believe not so readily those who deceive you. Endeavour by every means in your power to point out to the Marattahs their true interests, by satisfying them, that your enemies are in reality theirs.

Write to all the Princes of Hindostan and to all the Nabobs of Bengal; tell them that your enemies are also theirs, and that the time is

is

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

temps est arrivée se débarrasser de vos ennemis communs.

Faites des sacrifices d'argent — Payez bien votre armée, et donnez de l'argent aux Marattes.

En quoi vous sert l'argent ? Une grande réputation est au dessus de tout.

Votre courage, et les ressources de votre génie, me sont connus; l'un et l'autre suivront en tous lieux le fils du Grand Aider Ali Khan; vous êtes fait pour repasser sa renommée.

Ecrivez moi quelque fois. Pourquoi aiez vous tant tardé à me donner de vos nouvelles ? Vous n'auriez pas eu de faux rapports. Je sçais cependant qu'on a du bien vous parler du Corps Législatif et du Directoire Exécutif de France.

La bienfaisance de la République Française, sa politique, et particulièrement le desir qu'elle aura de perpétuer l'amitié avec votre Sercar, et de consolider la bonne harmonie qui a toujours existé entre vous et les Français, la détermineront à envoyer des forces dans l'Inde.

Quand vous m'écrivez, vous pourrez joindre à vos lettres une traduction en langue Française, ou Anglaise, ou Portugaise.

Je suis le plus zélé et le plus ardent de vos serviteurs,

(Signé) MALARTIC.

A True Copy,
G. Macaulay, Secretary.

is come to rid yourselves of your common enemy.

Make sacrifices of money, pay your army well; and give money to the Marattahs.

Of what use to you is money ? A great reputation is superior to every thing.

Your courage, and the resources of your genius, are known to me; both will every where attend the son of the Great Hyder Ally Khan; you are destined to surpass even his fame.

Write to me sometimes, why have you delayed so long to give me an account of yourself; you cannot have received false reports. I know however that much has been said to you of the Legislative Body and the Executive Directory of France.

The beneficence of the French Republic, its policy, and particularly its desire to perpetuate friendship with your Government, and to confirm the harmony which has ever subsisted between you and the French, will induce it to send troops to India.

When you write to me, you may add to your letters a translation in French, in English, or in Portuguese.

I am your most zealous and most attached Servant,

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Translation,
G. G. Keble, French Translator.

COLONIALE.

ISLE DE FRANCE.

Marine. Tarif de la Solde des Officiers de Marine de tous Grades qui passent au Service du Nabab Tippoo Sultan.

Designation du Grade, Solde payable par Mois, indépendamment du traitement fixé par la Loi.

A un Capitaine de Vaisseaux, } 2000 Roupees.
et Cap. de Port, - - - }
A chaque Lieutenant de Vaisseau, 500
A chaque Enseigne de Vaisseau, 300
Au Maître du Port, - - - 250
Au Charpentier Constructeur, - 200

Nous, General en Chef, Gouverneur General des Isles de France et de la Reunion, et Commandant General des Etablissements Français à l'Est du Cap de Bonne Esperance, avons arrêté et arrêtons le present tarif de la solde des Officiers

COLONIAL.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Marine. Statement of the pay of the Officers of the Marine of all Ranks, who enter into the Service of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

Distinction of Rank, Pay per Month, independently of the establishment fixed by Law.

To a Captain of a Ship, or } 2000 Rupees.
Captain of the Port, - - - }
To each Lieutenant of a Ship, - 500
To each Ensign of a Ship, - 300
To the Master of the Port, - 250
To the Ship Builder, - - - 200

We, the General in Chief, Governor General of the Isles of France and of La Reunion, and Commander in Chief of the French Establishments to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, have determined and do hereby determine
3 E 2 the

. A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

Officiers de Marine de tous Grades, pour etre celui executé en son entier.

Fait au Port Nord Ouest, de l'Isle de France, le 17 Ventose l'an 6 de la Republique Françoise, une et indivisible.

(Signé) MALARTIC.

A True Copy,
C. Macaulay, Secretary,

the present rates of the pay of the Officers of the Marine of all Ranks, to be observed in all respects.

Done at Port North West, in the Isle of France, the 7th March 1798, in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Translation,
G. G. Keble, French Translator.

COPIE.

MARINE

ISLE DE FRANCE.

Colonial. Etat des Officiers et Maitres qui passent au Service du Nabab Tippoo Sultan.

LEUR NOMS.	LEUR GRADES.
Pierre Paul Du Buc,	Capitaine De Vaisseaux.
Charlemagne Marc de la Rabinnaire, Sainjennart,	{ Lieutenans De Vaisseaux.
Jacques Barthe, -	
Jacques Roberts,	{ Enseignes De Vaisseaux.
Pierre Filletaz, -	
Pierre Petit, -	
Jacques Dudemaine,	
Michel Lelée, de l'Orient, -	Maitre de Port.
Jacques Mulet, de Bourdeaux, -	Charpentier Constructeur.

Certifié veritable par nous, Gouverneur General des Isles de France et de La Reunion, au Port Nord Ouest, le 17 Ventose, l'an 6 de la Republique Française, une et indivisible.

(Signé) MALARTIC.

A True Copy,
C. Macaulay, Secretary.

COPY.

MARINE.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Colonial. List of the Officers and Masters who enter into the Service of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

THEIR NAMES.	THEIR RANK.
Pierre Paul Du Buc, - -	Captain.
Charlemagne Marc de la Rabinnaire, - - - Sainjennart,	{ Lieutenants.
Jacques Barthe, - -	
Jacques Roberts, - -	{ Ensigns.
Pierre Filletaz, - -	
Pierre Petit, - -	
Jacques Dudemaine, - -	
Michel Lelée, of L'Orient,	Master of the Port.

Jacques Mulet, of Bourdeaux, - - - } Ship Builder.

Certified as true by us, Governor General of the Isles of France and La Reunion, at Port North West, the 7th of March 1798, the 6th year of the French Republic.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Copy,
G. G. Keble, French Translator.

COLONIALE.

ISLE DE FRANCE.

Tarif de la Solde des Volontaires de tous Grades, qui passent au Service du Nabab Tippoo Sultan.

* Designation du Grade. Solde payable par Mois aux Volontaires, independemment de Vivres qui doivent leur etre fourni.

Au Chef de Brigade, Com- } 2000 Roupies.
mandant, - - - - - }
A chaque

COLONIAL.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Rates of the Pay of the Volunteers of all Ranks, who enter into the Service of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

Distinction of Rank. Pay per Month of the Volunteers, independent of Provisions which are to be furnished them.

To the Chief of Brigade, com- } 2000 Rupees.
manding, - - - - - }

To

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

A chaque Chef de Legion, -	1800 Roupies.	To each Chief of a Legion, -	1800 Rupees.
A chaque Chef de Bataillon, -	1500	To each Chief of a Battalion, -	1500
A chaque Capitaine d'Infanterie		To each Captain of Infantry and	
et Cavalerie, - - - -	500	Cavalry, - - - -	500
A chaque Lieutenant, et Sous		To each Lieutenant and Sub-	
Lieutenant, - - - -	300	Lieutenant, - - - -	300
Au Porte Drapeau, - - - -	60	To the Bearer of the Colours, -	60
A chaque Sergent-Major, et }		To each Serjeant-Major and Ser-	
Sergent, - - - -	50	jeant, - - - -	50
A chaque Caporal, - - - -	40	To each Corporal, - - - -	40
A chaque Fusilier Volontaire,		To each Private of Infantry and	
ou Cavalier, - - - -	20	Cavalry, - - - -	28
A chaque Tambour, - - - -	22	To each Drummer, - - - -	22
A chaque Chirurgien, - - - -	500	To each Surgeon, - - - -	500

Nous, General en Chef, Gouverneur General des Isles de France et de La Reunion, et Commandant General des Etablissmens François à l'Est du Cap de Bonne Esperance, avons arrêté et arrêtons le present Tarif de la Solde des Volontaires de tous Grades, pour celui exécuté en son entier.

Fait au Port Nord Ouest de l'Isle de France, le 17 Ventose, l'an 6 de la Republique Française, une et indivisible.

(Signé) MALARTIC.

A True Copy,
C. Macaulay, Secretary.

We, the General in Chief, Governor General of the Isles of France and of La Reunion, and Commander in Chief of the French Establishments east of the Cape of Good Hope, have determined and do hereby determine the present Rates of the Pay of Volunteers of all Ranks, to be observed in all respects.

Done at Port North West, in the Isle of France, the 7th March 1798, in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Translation,
G. G. Keble, French Translator.

No. 16.

Le Capitaine des Vaisseaux de la Republique Française, commandant la Frégate La Preneuse, en Rade de Mangalor, le 5 Floreal, au Souverain Prince Tippoo, en son Palais à Seringapatam.

SOVERAIN PACHA,

Expedié de l'Isle de France, par l'Amiral Sercey, commandant les Forces Maritimes de la Republique Française, detachées dans la Mers de l'Inde, pour rapporter en un de vos ports vos Ambassadeurs Assen Ali Can, et Mahomed Ibrahim, que vous aviez expédiés par le Citoyen Ripoux, aupres du Gouvernement de l'Isle de France; J'ai l'honneur de vous annoncer mon arrivée en ce jour, 5 Floreal, sur votre Rade de Mangalor, ainsi que vos Ambassadeurs & les Français que vous a expédié le General Malartic, sous les ordres de Monsieur le Commandant Chapuy pour la Terre, & Mr. Dubuc Commandant le mer, rendus sur vos etats.

Je

No. 16.

The Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, commanding the Frigate La Preneuse, in the Roads of Mangalore, to the Sovereign Prince Tippoo, in his Palace at Seringapatam, the 25th April, 1798.

SOVEREIGN PRINCE,

Having been dispatched from the Isle of France, by Admiral Sercey, Commander of the Naval Forces of the French Republic, on service in the Indian Seas, to bring back to one of your ports your ambassadors Assen Ally Khan, and Mahomed Ibrahim, whom you had deputed by Citizen Ripoux, to the Government of the Isle of France, I have the honour to announce to you my arrival this day, the 25th of April, in the Roads of Mangalore, with your Ambassadors, and the Frenchmen whom General Malartic has sent to you, under the orders of M. Chapuis, commanding the land, and M. Dubuc, commanding the naval forces.

I should

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

Je me féliciterai d'avantage d'avoir été choisi pour remplir cette mission honorable, si, l'approche du mauvais temps sur vos côtes ne devenoit une raison de m'en éloigner de suite, & s'il m'eût été possible de me rendre auprès de votre Majesté, l'affluer moi-même de mon respect & de mon dévouement.

Je charge de vous le témoigner, & en même temps mes vifs regrets de mon départ si prompt, Affem-Ali-Can, qui se rend auprès de son Souverain lui rendra compte de sa gestion.

Avec autant de justice que de plaisir, j'affirme à votre Majesté, que vos deux Ambassadeurs pendant 50 jours, qu'ils ont été à mon bord, se sont constamment fait distinguer par toutes les qualités & vertus du caractère dont vous les aviez revêtus, & que leur débarquement de mon bord, ainsi que leur départ de l'Île de France, causent des regrets aux amis, que leur conduite exempte du plus léger reproche, leur a fait en l'un & l'autre endroit, et je ne peux vous souhaiter rien de plus heureux qu'un grand nombre de sujets, aussi fidèles & attachés qu'eux.

Jaloux de vous marquer mon zèle à vous servir, & de vous procurer un moyen de correspondre, avant le mousson prochain, avec mon Gouvernement, j'ai l'honneur de vous prévenir, que sous quinze à dix-huit jours au plus tard, je pourrai remonter à Mangalor, & de là repartir peut-être pour l'Île de France; vous pouvez pour cette époque m'honorer de votre réponse & de vos ordres.

Comme il me seroit possible, & avantageux à l'Île de France de lui reporter cent cinquante à deux cent tonneaux de ris en sacs, en m'y rendant; j'ai l'honneur de vous en faire la demande.

Je remettrai le reçu de ce que j'aurai embarqué à votre Gouvernement de Mangalor, à qui vous voudrez bien donner l'ordre de m'en faire la remise, si toutes fois cela est possible.

Mon reçu deviendrait une dette que contractera envers vous, mon Gouvernement, & dont il s'acquittera selon vos desirs & à vos ordres.

Comme j'ai déjà eu l'honneur de vous l'observer, & comme vous le savez sans doute, passer quinze à vingt jours ou plus tard votre côte n'est plus praticable, je vous offre mes services, & vous fais ma demande pour cette époque, passée laquelle, malgré moi je serai contraint de quitter Mangalor, avec le regret de ne pouvoir vous redevenir

I should felicitate myself the more on having been selected for this honourable commission, did not the approach of the stormy season oblige me to hasten my departure, and deprives me of the honour of presenting to you, in person, the assurances of my respect and attachment.

I have requested Affem-Ali-Khan, who is about to approach his Sovereign with an account of his embassy, to express to you my zeal for your service, and at the same time the lively regret which I feel at being obliged so soon to depart.

With as much justice as pleasure I can assure your Majesty, that your Ambassadors, during the fifty days they have been on board my ship, have rendered themselves conspicuous for all the good qualities and virtues required in the station with which you have invested them, and that their quitting my ship, as well as their departure from the Isle of France, has been the cause of regret to those friends whom their irreproachable conduct has gained them; nor can I wish you greater happiness, than to possess many subjects as faithful, and as much attached to you as they are.

Anxious to evince my zeal to serve you, and to procure you the means of corresponding with my Government before the approaching monsoon, I have the honour to acquaint you, that in fifteen or eighteen days at furthest, I may possibly touch again at Mangalore, and from thence perhaps sail for the Isle of France, you might by that period honour me with your answer, and your commands.

As it would be advantageous to the Isle of France, and convenient to me, to carry thither on my return, from 150 to 200 tons of rice in bags, I have the honour to make a demand for the same.

I will deliver the receipt for whatever quantity I may ship, at your Government of Mangalore, to whomsoever you may please to order to make over to me the quantity required, if that be possible.

What I receive will become a debt, due by my Government to you, of which they will acquit themselves in any mode you may think proper.

As I have already had the honour to observe to you, and as you without doubt know, that in 15 or 20 days at the furthest your coast will no longer be safe, I offer my services, and confine my request to that period; for, when it is passed, I shall be under the absolute necessity of quitting Mangalore, with the regret of no longer having

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

redevenir utile auprès de mon Gouvernement & sans pouvoir lui reporter de vos nouvelles, ce qui pourroit vous être avantageux, ainsi qu'aux Généraux Malartic & Sercey, jaloux de vous être utiles.

Au reste comptez sur mon zèle & ma bonne volonté à vous servir, & agréez avec les sentiments de ma haute considération & de mon attachement sans bornes à vos intérêts, les vœux ardents que j'adresse au ciel pour le triomphe de vos armes & la splendeur de votre gouvernement.

J'ai l'honneur d'être avec un dévouement sans bornes de Votre Majesté.

Le plus attaché & zélé Serviteur,

(Signé) L'HERMITTE.

Capitaine de Vaisseau, commandant la Preneuse.

A True Copy,

G. Macaulay, Secretary.

it in my power to be serviceable to you with my Government, and without being able to give them any intelligence from you which could prove advantageous to you as well as to the Generals Malartic and Sercey, who are anxious to serve you.

As for the rest, rely on my zeal and good wishes for your service, and accept, with the sentiments of my lively respect and attachment to your interests, the ardent prayers which I address to heaven for the triumph of your arms, and the splendour of your government.

I have the honour to be, with a devotion which knows no bounds,

Your Majesty's most attached
and zealous servant,

(Signed) L'HERMITTE,

Captain in the Navy, commanding the Preneuse.

A True Translation,

G. G. Keble, French Translator.

No. 17.

Le Commandant Général des Troupes, envoyé du Gouvernement Français auprès du Pacha Tipoo, Le Victorieux.

SOVERAIN PACHA,

JE m'empresse d'annoncer à votre Majesté mon arrivée dans vos Etats, ainsi que celle des Officiers & Volontaires Français, que le Gouverneur General Malartic vous envoie, dont vous trouverez cy-joint le contrôle explicatif.

Votre Majesté verra dans le nombre des volontaires une vingtaine de soldats de couleur de différentes nations & castes, dont la majeure partie pourra être employée avec succès dans le service de l'Artillerie.

Elle y verra un Chef de Legion, qui a tous les talens militaires propres à remplir avec distinction la place de Commandant des Troupes : ainsi que deux Officiers de Artillerie dont j'espère qu'elle sera satisfaite.

J'ose me flatter que votre Majesté mettra à même tous les militaires, que le gouvernement Français lui envoie, & lui enverra, de lui prouver, qu'ils ne mettront jamais de différence entre le service d'un Prince, dont nous cherissons et apprécions si bien l'alliance, & celui de leur patrie.

J'ai

No. 17.

The Commander in Chief of the Forces sent by the French Government to the Pacha Tipoo, The Victorious.

SOVEREIGN PACHA,

I hasten to announce to your Majesty my arrival in your Kingdom, and that of the French Officers and Volunteers sent to you by the Governor General Malartic, of whom you will find the muster roll annexed.

Your Majesty will observe that among the volunteers, there are about twenty soldiers of colour, of different nations and castes, the greater part of whom may be employed with advantage in the Artillery.

You will there observe the Chief of a Legion, possessing every military qualification for filling with distinction the station of Commander in Chief, and two Officers of Artillery, with whom I hope you will be satisfied.

I flatter myself that your Majesty will afford an opportunity to the military which the French government already has sent, and may hereafter send you, of shewing that they never will make any distinction between the service of a Prince, whose alliance we so highly esteem and appreciate, and the service of their country.

I have

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

J'ai l'honneur d'informer votre Majesté, que j'ai trouvé ici à peu pres tous les secours que je pouvois desirer pour ma Troupe.

Le zèle & l'activité que le Commandant de Mangalore a mis, tant pour le débarquement que pour nôtre reception, doit me convaincre des soins qu'il a donnés à tout ce qui a rapport à nous.

Je ne pourrois rien ajouter aux eloges aussi justes que méritées que le Général Malartic fait à votre Majesté de vos Ambassadeurs Assen Ally Kan & Mehemet Ibrahim, leur conduite distinguée, sous tous les rapports, tant à l'Isle de France, que pendant la traversée, & particulièrement pendant le combat que nous avons eu en Rade de Calechery avec deux vaisseaux Anglois, montantes cinquante deux Canons, portants les officiers d'un regiment, un bataillon de Sepayes, & deux drapeaux, que nous avons enlevés & envoyés à l'Isle de France, les a fait chers & estimer comme ils le meritent.

J'ai l'honneur d'exprimer à votre Majesté le desir extrême que j'ai d'aller lui presenter mes hommages & lui faire part de tous les details qui ont rapport à la mission dont le Gouvernement François m'a chargé; & saisirai toutes les occasions propres à prouver à votre Majesté, que vos Interêts, votre Gloire & celle de ma Nation ne seront désormais qu'un pour moi.

Je prie votre Majesté de me mettre à même de me rendre le plutôt possible auprès d'elle, & de donner des ordres pour que le détachement, ainsi que tous les effets qui sont considérables, le suivent & ne le retardent pas.

Nous espérons le General Dubuc & moi, d'évancer le détachement qui restera aux ordres du Chef de Legion Dumoulin.

J'ai l'honneur d'être respectueusement.

SOVERAIN PACHA,

Vôtre très humble

& tres obeissant Serviteur,

(Signé) CHAPPUIS.

Le Commandant Général, Envoyé du
Gouvernement François.

A True Copy,

(Signed)

C. Macaulay, Secretary.

I have the honour to inform your Majesty, that I have found here almost all the assistance which I could desire for my Troops.

The zeal and activity shewn by the Commandant of Mangalore in the disembarkation and reception of the troops, has convinced me of the great attention which he has paid to every thing that regarded us.

I can add nothing to the well-deserved commendation which General Malartic has expressed to your Majesty, of your Ambassadors Assen Ally Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim, their exemplary conduct on every occasion at the Isle of France, on the passage, and particularly during the action which we had in Tellicherry Roads with two English ships, mounting 52 Guns, having on board the officers of a regiment, a battalion of Sepoys, and two standards, all which we captured and dispatched to the Isle of France, has merited our general esteem.

I have the honour to express to your Majesty the extreme desire which I feel to present my homage to you in person, and to communicate all the details respecting the mission with which the French Government has entrusted me, and also to assure you, that I shall seize every opportunity of proving to you, that your Interests and your Glory shall henceforth be considered by me as united with those of my Country.

I request your Majesty will enable me to proceed to your presence as soon as possible, and issue your orders that the detachment with the baggage, which is considerable, may follow without delay.

General Dubuc and myself hope to precede the detachment, which will be left under the orders of Dumoulin, the Chief of a Legion.

I have the honour to be respectfully,

SOVEREIGN PACHA,

Your most obedient,

and most humble Servant,

(Signed) CHAPPUIS.

*The Commander in Chief, sent by the
French Government.*

A True Translation,

G. G. Keble, French Translator.

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

No. 18.

Le Capitaine des vaisseaux de Guerre de la Republique Française, une & indivisible, envoyé comme Commandant General des forces navales, par le Gouvernement, auprès du Souverain Pacha Tipoo le Victorieux.

SOVEREIGN PACHA.

Je me joins au General Chappuis, pour annoncer à votre Majesté mon arrivée avec mes officiers envoyés par les Generaux Malartic & Seicey pour servir sous vos ordres.

Il ne nous reste maintenant d'autre desir que de prouver à votre Majesté le zèle, & la fidélité, que nous mettrons en toute circonstance, à ce qui pourra contribuer à votre gloire, & au succès de vos armes.

La Republique Française, alliée depuis longtemps à votre auguste pere, a reçue votre ambassade à l'Isle de France, de manière à vous convaincre que les interets respectifs de nos deux nations ne seront qu'un ; nous sommes envoyés par elle auprès de votre Majesté pour consolider, & renouveller, l'harmonie, & la bonne amitié qui a désormais regné entre vous et les Français.

Il est urgent, que votre Majesté donne des ordres pour que nous puissions arriver auprès d'elle le plutôt possible, avec nos bagages, le temps devient tous les jours précieux & la mauvaise saison qui s'avance, pourrait retarder notre mission auprès de vous.

Je mets inclus l'état des officiers, je pense qu'il seroit plus à propos de les laisser à Mangalore attendre vos ordres, jusqu'à ce que vous ayez décidé les mouvements de la marine, d'après les rapports que j'aurai l'honneur de vous faire sur la situation de la cote & du port de Mangalore ; alors je me rendrai avec le Major de la Marine, auprès de votre Majesté, & vous donnerai des ordres au Gouverneur de Mangalore, pour qu'on leur donne tout ce qui leur seroit nécessaire jusqu'à vos ordres ultérieurs.

J'ai aussi un maître de port & un constructeur, qui tous les deux ont également des talents dans leur parties il y a de plus aussi un maître charpentier & un aspirant de marine, jeune officier.

Avant de fermer ma lettre je ne puis m'empêcher de vous faire l'éloge de vos deux Ambassadeurs Affen Ally Kan, & Mehomet Ibrahim, il est impossible de mieux remplir leur mission, qu'ils ne l'ont fait, heureux sont les souverains

No. 18.

The Captain of the ships of War of the French Republic, one and indivisible, appointed by the Government to the chief command of the naval force acting under the Sovereign Pacha Tipoo Sultan the Victorious.

SOVEREIGN PACHA,

I unite with General Chappuis in apprizing your Majesty of my arrival, and of that of my officers dispatched by Generals Malartic and Seicey to serve under your orders.

We have no wish but to convince your Majesty of the zeal and fidelity with which we shall act in every service which can contribute to your glory, and to the success of your arms.

The French Republic, the ancient Ally of your august father, has received your embassy to the Isle of France, in a manner which cannot fail to convince you that the respective interests of the two nations will be considered as one ; and we are especially deputed to your Majesty, for the purpose of renewing and consolidating that friendship and harmony which has hitherto reigned between you and the French.

The near approach of the rainy season renders it necessary that your Majesty should give orders for our journey to your presence with our baggage as speedily as possible, that we may incur no risk of delay in our mission.

I enclose a return of the officers under my command, it seems advisable that they should remain at Mangalore until your naval establishment shall be fixed by the report which I shall have the honour to submit to you, with regard to the situation of the coast and harbour of Mangalore, and in the mean time, you should issue orders to the Governor of that place, to supply them with every thing necessary, until your final pleasure shall be known.

I have brought a port-master and a ship-builder, both well qualified for their respective departments, I have also with me a master carpenter, and a marine cadet.

I cannot conclude my letter without paying a tribute of praise to your Ambassadors Hassan Ally Khan, and Mahomed Ibrahim, their duty could not have been more faithfully discharged ; the prince may be deemed happy who has such zealous

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (B).

rains qui ont beaucoup de sujets aussi zelés & aussi fidelles je me plais a leur rendre la justice qu'ils meritent, & votre Majesté appiendra par le Général Chappuis & moy tout ce qu'ils ont fait, auprès des Généraux de la Republique Française a l'Isle de France, pour vos interêts & votre gloire

J'ai l'honneur d'être très respectueusement,
Souverain Pacha,
Votre très humble & très obeissant Seiviteur.
(Signé) DUBUC, Capitaine des Vaisseaux de
Guerre de la Republique Française
une & indivisible, Comdt. les
Forces Navales.

A Mangalore le 28 Avril, 1798.

Ious and faithful subjects. I feel a particular pleasure in rendering this justice to them merit; with General Chappuis I shall relate more particularly to your Majesty, their exertions in soliciting the Generals of the French Republic at the Isle of France for your glory and interests.

I have the honour to be very respectfully,
Sovereign Pacha,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) DUBUC, Captain of the Ships of
War of the French Republic, one
and indivisible, and command-
ing a Naval Force.

Mangalore, the 28th April, 1798.

Etat des Officiers de la Marine de la Republique Française, une & indivisible, envoyés par les Généraux Malartic & Sercey, au service de Souverain Pacha Tipoo.

Savoir.

Ms. Ms. Dubuc, Capitaine des Vaisseaux de
Guerre de la Republique Française une & indivisible, commandant les Forces Navales.

Ms. Ms.
St. Génés, } Lieuts. des Vaisseaux de la
Barth, } Republique.
La Rabinais. }

Ms. Ms.
Filletas, } Faisant fonctions de Major de
la Marine.
Petit, } Enseignes des Vaisseaux de la
Dudemaine, } Republique.
Lelee, } Maître Directeur des travaux
du Port.
Merlet, } Constructeur des Vaisseaux
Charpentier.
Bessiere, } Aspirant de la marine, Jeune
Officier.

Francois Robert, Charpentier.

Onze Personnes, attachés a la Marine.

A Mangalore, le 28 Avril, 1798.

(Signé) FILLIETAZ,
Major de la Marine.

Vu par nous Capitaine des Vaisseaux de
Guerre de la Republique Française, une & indivisible, Commandant les Forces Navales.

(S. gré) DUBUC.

A True Copy,
G. Macaulay, Secretary.

No. 19.

Return of the Naval Officers of the French Republic, one and indivisible, sent by the Generals Malartic and Sercey, for the service of the sovereign Prince Tipsoo.

Viz.

M. M. Dubuc, Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, and commanding the Naval Force.

M. M.
St. Génés, } Lieuts in the French Navy.
Barth, }
La Rabinais. }

M. M.
Filletas, Acting Marine Major.

Petit, } Midshipmen in the French
Dudemaine, } Navy.
Lelee, } Master Director of the works of
the Port.
Merlet, Ship Builder and Carpenter.

Bessiere, Marine Cadet.

Francois Robert, Carpenter.

Eleven Persons, attached to the Marine.

Mangalore, the 28th April 1798.

(Signed) FILLIETAZ,
Major of Marine.

Attested by me, Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and commanding the Naval Force.

(Signed) DUBUC.

A True Translation,
G. G. Keble, French Translator.

No. 19.

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

No. 19.

*Demandes faites au Généraux François, par les
Chefs du Sercar. Pour Copie.*

1er.

NOUS vous prions de nous dire si les Généraux Malartic & Serfay vous ont envoyés auprès du Pacha, comme Ambassadeurs de leur part, le sachant, vous serez introduits selon votre Caractère, & nos Coutumes.

2eme.

Nous vous prions aussi de nous dire, si les Généraux Malartic & Serfay, vous ont envoyés pour servir le Padcha, vous serez reçu comme des Grand hommes à notre Coutume.

3eme.

Nous vous prions de même de nous dire, si vous avez plein pouvoir pour tout ce qui se fera avec vous au Durbait et en même tems servir le Padcha, vous serez reçu comme des Grand hommes à notre Coutume.

*Au Camp du Padcha ce 20 Juin 1798, Vieux
Stile*

A True Copy, (Signed)
G. Macaulay, Secretary.

Les Généraux François n'ayant rien de plus à cœur, que de donner au Sercar au Pacha, Tippoo Sultan, les renseignements, & Connoissances, qu'il est en leur pouvoir de lui donner sur leur Caractère & l'objet de leur mission, répondent à la première Question,

1er.

LE Gouverneur Général Malartic, représentant la République Française dans son Gouvernement de l'Isle de France, nous a expédié auprès du Pacha, en qualité d'Envoyés de la République ainsi que le Contre Amiral Sercey, pour les représenter à la Cour du Pacha.

2eme.

Le Gouverneur General Malartic, & le Contre Amiral Sercey, nous ont envoyé pour servir le Padcha dans nos Armes & nos Grades respectifs.

3eme.

Nous avons toute autorité & pouvoir de traiter au nom de la République Française, ainsi qu'au nom

No. 19.

*Copy of the Questions put to the French Generals,
by the Chiefs of the Sircar.*

1.

We request you to inform us, if the Generals Malartic and Sercey, have sent you to the Pacha, as Ambassadors from them, when we are informed on this point, you shall be introduced according to your Dignity, and our Customs.

2.

We request you also to inform us, if the Generals Malartic and Sercey, have sent you to serve the Pacha, you shall be received as Men of distinction, according to our Customs.

3.

We request you also to inform us, if you have full powers to transact business with the Durbar; and at the same time to serve the Pacha; you shall then be received and introduced as Men of distinction, according to our Customs.

*In the Camp of the Pacha, this 20th June
1798, O. S.*

A True Translation,
G. G. Keble, French Translator.

The French Generals having nothing more at heart, than to give to the Sircar of the Pacha, Tippoo Sultan, the Explanations and Information, which it is in their power to afford as to the dignity and the object of their Mission, answer to the first Question,

1.

That the Governor General Malartic, representing the French Republic, in his Government of the Isle of France, has dispatched us to the Pacha, in the quality of Envoys from the French Republic, as has also Rear Admiral Sercey, to represent them at the Court of the Pacha.

2.

The Governor General Malartic, and Rear Admiral Sercey, have sent us to serve the Pacha in Arms, according to our respective Ranks and Professions.

3.

We have full power and authority, in the name of the French Republic, and in the names of the

3 F 2

Generals,

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

nom des Generaux qui la representent à l'Isle de France, & que nous representons ici, tant avec le Pacha, qu' avec son Dorbar, d'Alliance entre les deux Nations, qui doit servir de Base fondamentale, pour toutes les grandes choses que nous aurons á proposer, & que tous nos Traités généralement seront présentés à la Convention Nationale, & ratifiés par le pouvoir Exécutif à Paris.

Au Camp de Cheringapatnam, le 1er. Thermidor, l'an Sixième de la Republique Française, une & indivisible, repondant au 20 de Juin 1798, Vieux Stile.

Les Generaux Française de la Republique,
(Signé) CHAPPUIS. DUBUC.

A True Copy,

C. Macaulay, Secretary.

Generals, who represent the Republic in the Isle of France, to treat with the Pacha, and with his Durbar, of an Alliance between the two Nations, which is to serve as the fundamental Basis for all the great Objects which we may have to propose, and all our Treaties shall be presented to the National Convention, and ratified by the Executive Power at Paris.

Done in the Camp at Seringapatam, 1st Thermidor, in the 6th Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, corresponding with the 20th June 1798, O. S.

The Generals of the French Republic,
(Signed) CHAPPUIS. DUBUC.

A True Translation.

G. G. Keble, French Translator.

¶ In the original, these questions were written in the Persian language, in a separate column, opposite to the French.

No. 20.

Tarif des Appointments des Officiers de Marine.

LE Commandant General Dubuc—2000 Roupies * par Mois, dont il laissera 500 Roupies au Secar, qui lui seront payez au retour, & il recevra 1500 Roupies par Mois.

Les Lieutenants	Rs. 250
Les Enseignes	200
Maitre de Port	150
Constructeur	125
Charpentier	50
Aspirant Bessiere	50

* Dont Mr. Filletas, le Major, qui vient avec moi en Europe, aura 300 Rupees par Mois.

Arreté le 8 Juillet, 1798.

Le Commandant General,
(Signé) DUBUC.

J'accepte pour le moment—1500 Roupies par Mois payable de Suite, avec la promesse du Pacha d'avoir les deux mille à mon retour d'Europe, apres avoir rempli la Mission dont il me charge.

le 8e. Juillet, 1798.

Le Commandant General de la Marine,
(Signé) DUBUC.

A True Copy,

C. Macaulay, Secretary.

No. 21,

No. 20.

Rates of Pay for the Officers of the Marine.

The Commander in Chief Dubuc, 2000 Rupees * per Month, out of which he will leave 500 Rupees, in the hands of the Secar, to be paid him on his return, and he will receive 1500 Rupees per Month.

Lieutenants	Rs. 250
Midshipmen	200
Master of the Port	150
Bulder	125
Carpenter	50
The Marine Cadet, Bessiere	50

* Of which Mr. Filletas, the Major, who goes with me to Europe, is to have 300 Rupees per Month.

Settled the 8th July, 1798.

(Signed) DUBUC.

The Commander in Chief.

I accept for the present 1500 Rupees per Month, payable immediately, with a promise from the Pacha, to pay me 2000, on my return from Europe, after having executed the Commission with which he charges me.

The 8th July, 1798.

(Signed) DUBUC.

The Commander in Chief of the Marine.

A True Translation,

G. G. Keble, French Translator.

No. 21

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

No. 21.

J'ai reçu du Sercar Coudadad la somme de deux mille sept centis quatre vingt une Pagodes Bader & cinque fanons, comme suit.

Savoir,

	Pagod. Bader.
Pour huit Mois dues a Debay	171
Pour fix Mois d'avance -	128½
Pour fix Mois du General Dubuc	1928 1 fanon
Pour fix Mois pour Filletas -	385 10 fanons
Pour un Mois de la Marine comme suit.	
Un Lieutenant - - - -	53 8
Un Enseigne - - - -	42 12
1 Maître de Port - - - -	32 2
1 Constructeur - - - -	26 10
1 Chaipentier - - - -	10 11

Total Ps. Bader 2781 5 fanons

Au Camp du Pacha, le 28 Juillet 1798.

(Signé) DUBUC.

La Commandant General de la Marine.

Nota Bène, que si les Officiers & tout ce qui est attaché a la Marine, ne remplis pas exactement ses devoirs avec intelligence ils seront destitués es envoyes.

DUBUC.

Le Commandant General de la Marine.

A True Copy,

G. Macaulay, Secretary.

No. 21.

I HAVE received from the Sircar Coudadad, the sum of two thousand seven hundred eighty-one Behader Pagodas, and five fanams, in the following manner, that is to say

	Pagod. Bader.
Eight Months due to Debay - -	171
Six Months in advance - - -	128½
Six Months to General Dubuc -	1928 1
Six Months to Filletas - - -	385 10
One Month to the Marine, as follows.	
One Lieutenant - - - - -	53 8
One Midshipman - - - - -	42 12
One Master of the Port - - -	32 2
One Builder - - - - -	26 11
One Carpenter - - - - -	10 11

Total Behader Pagodas 2781 5

In the Camp of the Pacha, the 28th July 1798.

DUBUC.

Commander in Chief of the Marine.

N. B. Every officer or other Person belonging to the Marine, who shall not discharge his duty punctually and with skill, shall be dismissed and sent back.

(Signed) DUBUC.

Commander in Chief of the Marine.

A True Translation,

G. G. Keble, French Translator.

No. 22.

Le Sercar Coudadad au Directoire Executif representant la Republique Française une et indivisible, a Paris.

AU Nom de l'amitié que le Sercar Coudadad et la Nation vouent a la Republique Française, laquelle amitié et alliance dureront autant que le soleil et la lune brilleront dans le ciel, et seront si solides que les evenemens les plus extraordinaires ne pourront jamais la rompre ni la delinir.

Les Anglois, jaloux de la liaison et de l'amitié que regnoient depuis long tems entre mon Sercar et la France, se sont reunis aux Marattes, a Nizam

No. 22.

The Sircar Coudadad to the Executive Directory, representing the French Republic, one and indivisible, at Paris.

In the name of that friendship, which the Sercar Coudadad, and the subjects of the Sircar, vow to the French Republic, which friendship and alliance shall endure as long as the sun and moon shine in the heavens, and which shall be so solid, that the most extraordinary events shall neither break nor disunite them.

The English, jealous of the connexion and friendship which for so long a time has subsisted between my Sircar and France, some years ago united

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

zam Allie Kan, et a mes autres ennemis pour me déclarer une guerre aussi odieuse qu'injuste qui a duré plusieurs années, et dont les résultats ont été si funestes pour moi, qu'il m'en a coûté mes plus belles provinces, et trois croûteaux et trente lacs de roupies.

La République n'ignore certainement aucunes de ces circonstances malheureuses, et combien j'ai fait d'efforts pour disputer pied à pied le pays que j'ai été obligé de céder a nos ennemis communs. Je n'aurais pas été forcé a des sacrifices aussi cruels si j'avais été secouru par les François, mes anciens Alliés, trompés par le projet perfide de Conway, Gouverneur Général a Pondicherry, franc et ouï avec Cambel, Gouverneur de Madras, l'évacuation de la place ou il commandait. Elle voudra, sans doute, en chassant les Anglois de leurs riches possessions dans l'Inde, réparer la faute de son ancien Gouvernement.

Étant depuis long tems animé des memes sentimens, je les ai fait exprimer au Gouvernement de l'Île de France, par l'organe de deux Ambassadeurs, d'où je viens de recevoir, a ma grande satisfaction, des réponses telles que je les desirais, ainsi que le drapeau republicain, par le Chef de Brigade Chappuis, et le Capitaine des Vaisseaux Dubuc, qui m'ont emmené les foibles secours que les circonstances ont permis au Général Malartic et au Contre Amiral Sercey de m'expédier en soldats et officiers.

Je garde près de moi ce premier officier, et vous envoie le second, en qualité d'Ambassadeur, pour en vous demandant, votre alliance offensive et défensive, obtenu des forces assez importantes, pour que réunis aux miennes, je puisse attaquer et anéantir a jamais nos ennemis communs en Asie. Je vous remettra mon étendard, qui, réuni a celui de la République, servira de baze a l'alliance que nos deux nations vont contracter, ainsi que le mandats particuliers que je le charge de vous communiquer.

Je lui adjoints Sheik Abdoulraïm, et Mahomet Bismilla, mes sujets, qui sont également chargés de me représenter auprès de vous.

Quelques soient désormais les circonstances ou puissent se trouver nos deux nations soit ensemble ou séparément, ainsi que dans toutes les affaires qu'elles pourront traiter, que le bien, la gloire, et l'avantage des deux en soient toujours le but, que leurs sentimens respectifs ayant pour garant les assurances de fidélité et les sermens usités par chacune d'elles, et que le ciel et la terre

united against me with the Mahrattas, the Nizam Ali Khan, and my other enemies, and declared a war as odious as unjust, which lasted several years, and of which the result was so fatal that it cost me three crores and thirty lacs of rupees in money, and my finest provinces.

The Republic is certainly not ignorant of any of these unfortunate circumstances, nor of the many efforts I made to dispute inch by inch the possession of that country which at last I was obliged to relinquish to our common enemy. I should not have been driven to such cruel sacrifices had I been aided by my ancient allies the French; who were deceived by the perfidious machinations of Conway, the Governor General of Pondicherry, who was then plotting with Campbell, the Governor of Madras, for the evacuation of the place commanded by the former. No doubt the Republic will now repair the fault of their former Government, by driving the English from their rich possessions in India.

These sentiments, with which I have long been animated, I have made known to the Government of the Isle of France through the organ of two Ambassadors, from whom I have had the great satisfaction of receiving such an answer as I desired, together with the republican flag, by the hands of Chappuis, Chief of a Brigade, and Dubuc, a Captain of a Ship, who also brought with them the inconsiderable succour of officers and men with which circumstances permitted General Malartic and Rear Admiral Sercey to supply me.

I retain with me the first of these officers, and send the second to you as my Ambassador, who, in requesting your alliance, offensive and defensive, will, I trust, obtain such a reinforcement of troops as, joined to mine, may enable me to attack and annihilate for ever our common enemies in Asia.

I send you my standard (which, united with that of the Republic, will serve as a basis for the alliance into which our respective nations are about to contract) and with it the particular articles which I have charged Captain Dubuc to communicate to you.


I join with him my subjects Sheik Abdoulraïm and Mahomet Bismilla, who are equally authorized to represent me with your Government.

Whatever may be the future state of our two nations, whether blended or separate, into whatever engagements they may respectively enter; may the prosperity, the glory, and the success of both be still the common object of each—may the sentiments which they feel for each other be guaranteed by mutual assurances of fidelity, and by oaths of reciprocal obligation, and may the heavens and

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

terre se rapprochent et se réunissent, plutôt que de voir jamais notre alliance éprouver la moindre alteration.

*Dans mon palais a Cherengampatnam,
le 20 Juillet, 1798.*

(Signé) 

A True Copy,
C. Maclauray, Sec.

*Note d-s demandes que mes Ambassadeurs doivent
faire Directione Executif a Paris.*

ARTICLE 1.

Dix ou quinze mille hommes de troupe de toute arme, infanterie, cavalerie, et artillerie.

ARTICLE 2.

Une armée navale, qui fera la guerre sur la côte ou feront nos armées, pour les favoriser, et les renforcer en cas de besoin

ARTICLE 3.

Le Sircar fournira toutes les munitions de guerre et de bouche aux armées de la République, ainsi que les chevaux, bœufs, charroix et tentes, qui leur seront nécessaires, a l'exception des liqueurs d'Europe, qu'il n'a pas dans son pays.

ARTICLE 4.

On prendra pour toutes les marches et opérations militaires quelconques les ordres du Roi.

ARTICLE 5.


L'expédition sera dirigée, dans un point de la côte Coromandel, et de préférence a Porto Novo, ou s'effectuera le débarquement des troupes, ou se rendra d'avance, ou a point nommé, le Roi, avec toute son armée, son intention étant de debuter les premières opérations au sein du pays ennemi.

ARTICLE 6.

Le Roi demande que la République lui donne avis par l'envoi à Mangalore, de deux corvettes partant d'Europe, a vingt jours de distance l'une de l'autre, du nombre des vaisseaux et de troupes, qu'elles lui envoient, enfin qu'il se mette en campagne aussitôt, et se trouve a même d'être maître de la côte Coromandel, avant l'arrivée des forces de la République, et être a même de pourvoir a tous ses besoins.

and the earth meet and unite ere the alliance of the two nations shall suffer the smallest alteration.

*In my palace at Seringapatam,
20th July, 1798.*

(Signed) 

A True Translation,
G. G. Keble, French Translator.

A note of the proposals to be made by my Ambassadors to the Executive Directory at Paris.

ARTICLE 1.

For ten or fifteen thousand troops of every description, infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

ARTICLE 2.

A naval force to act on the coast where our armies may be, to favour and to reinforce them in case of necessity.

ARTICLE 3.

The Sirkar will furnish all military stores and provisions for the army of the Republic, as well as horses, bullocks, carts, and tents, together with every other necessary, excepting European liquors, which his country does not afford.

ARTICLE 4.

On all marches and military operations, the King's orders are to be observed.

ARTICLE 5.

The expedition shall be directed to some point of the Coromandel coast, and in preference to Porto Novo, where the disembarkation of the troops shall take place; and where the King, with his whole army, will appear, either before the arrival of the French army, or at any time appointed, it being his intention to commence operations in the heart of the enemy's country.

ARTICLE 6.

The King desires that the Republic will inform him, by dispatching to Mangalore two corvettes from Europe, within 20 days of each other, of the number of ships and troops which are to be sent from France, in order that he may take the field immediately, and be master of the Coromandel coast before the arrival of the republican forces, and thus be enabled to provide for all their wants.

APPENDIX—Paper (B.)

ARTICLE 7.


Toutes les conquêtes que se feront sur les ennemis, à l'exception des provinces que le Roi a été obligé de céder aux Anglois, aux Marattes, à Nizam Alli Kan, seront partagées également entre les deux nations, et d'après les convenances respectives. Le même partage aura lieu aussi des vaisseaux ennemis, et des colonies Portugaises, indemniser le Roi des dépenses de la guerre.

ARTICLE 8.

Que s'il s'élève quelque difficulté entre les armées alliées, chacune d'eux aura la réserve particulière de leur justice, selon leurs lois et coutumes, et que toute discussion, que y aurait rapport, seront traitées par écrit entre les deux nations.

ARTICLE 9.

Que quelque soit le desir de la République, de donner la paix à l'Angleterre, ou de continuer la guerre, de vouloir bien le considérer pour toujours comme un ami et un fidèle allié, le comprendre dans tous ses traités, et de le prévenir de toutes ses intentions.

(Signé) 


ARTICLE 10.

Toutes les Français quelconques, que font et viendront dans les États du Roi, seront traités comme amis et alliés, ils pourront aller, venir, et commercer sans qu'ils ne leur soit fait aucun trouble, molestation, ou empêchement, mais, au contraire, de recevoir toute assistance et secours au besoin.

ARTICLE 11.

D'emmener à mon service quatre fondeurs de canon de bronze, quatre fondeurs en fer, quatre papetiers, quatre étameurs de glace, quatre couleureurs de glace, quatre verriers, deux ingénieurs de marine, deux bons constructeurs.

Donné dans mon palais de Cheringuapatnam, sous ma signature, et celle de mon premier Ministre, et revêtu de sceau de l'état, le 20 de Juillet 1798.

(Signé) 

A True Copy,

G. Macaulay, Sec.

ARTICLE 7.


All the conquests which may be made from the enemy, excepting those provinces which the King has been obliged to cede to the English, to the Mah-rattas, and to the Nizam Ally Khan, shall be equally divided between the two nations, and according to their respective convenience. The same division shall also be made of the enemy's ships, and of the Portuguese colonies, in order to indemnify the King for the expences of the war.

ARTICLE 8.

Should any difficulty arise between the allied armies, each shall observe justice according to their own laws and customs, and every discussion relating to them shall be conducted in writing between the two nations.

ARTICLE 9.

Whatever may be the desire of the Republic, whether to give peace to England, or to continue the war, the King trusts the Republic will always have the kindness to consider him as a friend and faithful ally, and accordingly comprehend him in all its treaties, and apprize him of all its intentions.

(Signed) 


ARTICLE 10.

All French whatever who now are or may hereafter come within the territories of the King, shall be treated as friends and allies, they shall have the liberty of passing and repassing, and of trading, without any molestation or hindrance, on the contrary, they shall receive every assistance and succour which they may want.

ARTICLE 11.

To procure for my service four founders of brass, and four founders of iron cannon, four paper-makers, twelve manufacturers of glass, in different branches of the manufacture, two naval engineers, and two good ship-builders.

Given in my palace of Seringapatam, under my signature, and that of my prime Minister, with the seal of State affixed, the 20th July, 1798.

(Signed) 

A True Translation,

G. G. Keble, French Translator.

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

No. 23.

A LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAIS,
UNE ET INDIVISIBLE.

AYANT une entière Confiance dans le zèle, et la fidelité envers la Patrie du Citoyen Dubuc, Capitaine des Vaisseaux de la Republique Française, une & indivisible, Commandant General de ma Marine, je l'ay nomme, & nomme l'un de mes Ambassadeurs, aupres du Directoire Executif, à Paris pour y remplir, ponctuellement, les ordres, que je luy ai donné, luy donnant, à cet effet, toutes les Pouvoirs les plus étendus, & absolument necessaires, au bien de la mission que je luy confie, promettant, & m'obligeant, envers la Republique Française, une & indivisible, de ratifier toutes les traites et les engagements que le Citoyen Dubuc pourra prendre avec la Convention Nationale, & le Directoire Executif à Paris ainsi que envers les Artistes, et Ouvriers, que je l'ay chargé d'emmener à mon Service.

Donné dans mon Palais, de Cheringuapatnam sous ma Signature, & celle de mon Premier Ministre, & revetu du Sceau de l'Etat.

Le 20 Juillet, 1798.

A true Copy,

G. Macaulay, Secretary.

Lettre de Credit du Sircar Khodadad, pour la Citoyen Dubuc, Capitaine de Vaisseaux de la Republique Française, une & indivisible, & Commandant General de ma Marine.

Ayant une entière Confiance dans la fidelité du Citoyen Dubuc, Capitaine des Vaisseaux de la Republique Française, une et indivisible, Commandant General de ma Marine, l'autorise par la presente lettre de Credit, à se procurer, soit envers la Republique Française; soit avec des agens particuliers, tous les sommes, qu'il pourra avoir besoin pour remplir les ordres que je luy ai donné, pour divers achats ou depenses, qu'il croira urgentes, & necessaires à l'avantage de sa mission. Voulant que la ditte Lettre de Credit, eust toute force & valeur m'obligeant de payer, ou faire payer, toutes les Traités que le Citoyen Dubuc, tirera sur mon Sircar.

Donné dans mon Palais, de Cheringuapatnam, sous ma Signature, & celle de mon Premier Ministre, et revetu de Sceau de l'Etat.

Le 20 Juillet, 1798.

A true Copy,

G. Macaulay, Secretary.

No. 23

To the French Republic, One and Indivisible.

PLACING entire confidence in the patriot zeal and fidelity manifested by Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine, I have appointed and do hereby appoint him one of my Ambassadors to the Executive Directory at Paris, there to fulfil with punctuality the orders which I have given him. For that purpose, I give him all the most extensive powers necessary to the success of the mission which I have entrusted to him, promising and binding myself to the French Republic, one and indivisible, to ratify the engagements which Citizen Dubuc may enter into in my name with the National Convention, and the Executive Directory at Paris, as well as with the Artists and Workmen, whom I have directed him to engage for my service.

Given in my Palace of Seringapatnam, under my Signature, and that of my Prime Minister, with the Seal of State affixed, the 20th July, 1798.

A true Translation,

G. G. Keble, French Translator.

Letter of Credit from the Sircar Khodadad, for Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine.

Placing entire confidence in the fidelity of Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine, I authorize him, by this present Letter of Credit, to procure either from the French Republic, or from Individuals, such sums as he may require to fulfil the orders I have given him for different purchases, or to defray expences which he may think urgent or necessary for the advantage of his mission.—Being desirous that the said Letter of Credit should have full power and value, I hereby bind myself to pay or cause to be paid all the Bills of Exchange which Citizen Dubuc may draw upon my Sircar.

Given in my Palace of Seringapatnam, under my Signature, and that of my Prime Minister, with the Seal of the State affixed, the 20th July, 1798.

A true Translation,

G. G. Keble, French Translator.

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

No. 24.

Copy of a Letter from Dubuc to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 16th December 1798, O. S.

9ieme. expedition Tranquebar, le 16. Decembre 1798, V. S.

Au Sercard Coudadad.

GRAND PACHA, SALUT ET RESPECT.

LES hommes sont heureusement arrives, mais il nous manque la chose la plus essentielle, *les lettres* qu'ils ont laissées en route, mais j'espère qu'elles arriveront sous peu de jours, ils ont eu si peur, que voilà quatre mois qu'ils sont en route, et vous pouvez juger de la diligence qu'ils ont mis, et de leurs exactitude a vous servir, quand a moi, je crois qu'ils se sont attaches les jambes pendant trois mois et demi. Les Alcarates que je vous avais expédiés le 11^{me} du mois dernier, sont de retour hier avec la réponse de votre Majesté du 29^{me} du même mois, je me hâte de vous les renvoyer puisque se sont des gens très fidèles, et que je voudrais qu'on récompensât généralement. *La personne* qui doit fournir l'argent ne paraît pas, et je n'entends point parler, je crains beaucoup qu'il aura de grandes peines pour obtenir de se faire payer, je pense qu'il est très indispensablement nécessaire que vous m'expédiés l'ordre pour prendre tout l'argent qui est chez *Mercière* tout de suite, et que vous y joignez une lettre de crédit, comme je vous l'avais demandé sur la République. L'importance de ma mission est telle, et dont le résultat doit être si avantageux a votre Majesté, que je ne saurois trop le répéter, que l'argent doit être compté pour rien lorsqu'il s'agit de grandes affaires; il faut que je paie, et pour cela il faut de l'argent. Dans tous les pays l'argent est le nerf de l'intrigue et de la guerre, si votre Majesté ne veut pas être ruinée par les Anglois, et perdre le secours de vos bons et vrais amis les François, donnez moi donc une assez grande marque de confiance en me donnant des moyens, on n'arrêtera pas des *Socars* avec de l'argent sur tout si c'est de Pagodes a l'étoile, de la diligence a m'en envoyer, et je parlerai tout de suite. Les étoffes ne sont pas arrivées, et je vais envoyer des gens pour les faire venir. Je demande a votre Majesté de m'autoriser a prendre un An d'avance d'appointements, comme elle me l'a promis pour assurer a ma famille de quoi vivre pendant mon absence, puisque les six mois que j'ai reçu sont finis le 8^{me} du mois prochain, et que j'ai été forcé de dépenser tout ce que j'avais, et qu'il ne me reste plus rien. Les Anglois m'ayant pris mon vaisseau et mon argent,

No. 24.

Copy of a Letter from Dubuc to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 16th December 1798, O. S.

Tranquebar, the 16th December 1798, O. S.

To the Sukar Khodadad.

GREAT PACHA, HEALTH AND RESPECT.

THE men are arrived safe, but their *letters*, the articles most essential, are still wanting, having been left on the road. I hope, however, to get them in a few days. The men were so much afraid, that *they have been four months on their journey*, you may judge of their diligence and punctuality for your service, for my own part, I believe they must have tied their legs for three months and a half. Hucarrahs which I sent to you on the 11th of last month have returned with your Majesty's reply dated the 29th of the same month, I hasten to send them back, as they are faithful men, and I should wish them to be liberally recompensed. *The person* who is to furnish the money does not appear, nor do I hear any thing of him. I apprehend that there will be much trouble in obtaining payment. I consider it as indispensably necessary, that you should send me an order to take up immediately all the money in the hands of *Mercier*, and accompany it with a letter of credit on the Republic, as requested by me, the importance of my mission is such, and the result promises to be so advantageous to your Majesty, that I cannot too often repeat, that money ought to be considered as nothing, when matters of such consequence are in agitation, I must set off, but to do this money is necessary. In all countries money is the sinew of intrigue and of war. If your Majesty does not wish to be ruined by the English, and to lose the assistance of your good and faithful friends the French, shew me a sufficient mark of your confidence, in supplying me with the means. They will not stop *Socars* on the road with specie, especially if it be in Star Pagodas, send me a supply with all expedition, and I will set off immediately. The Cloths are not arrived, and I am about to send persons in search of them. I request your Majesty will authorize me to take up a year's advance of pay, according to your promise, to enable me to secure to my family the means of subsistence during my absence; as the six months for which I received an advance will expire on the 8th of next month. I have been obliged to expend all I had, and have now nothing remaining, the English having taken

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

gent; vous trouvez ma demande de toute justice, en songeant que ma famille est dans un pays étranger ou elle n'a aucun ressource, je reitere donc que votre majesté me donne plein pouvoir a cet egard, et que l'on me fasse tenir des moyens tout de suite, Les Alcarates me promettant d'être de retour dans trente jours, *je pars partir dans quarante*. Il se fait bon d'avoir ici chez votre Ouakil quatre paies d'alcarates, pour qu'on vous donne toutes les huit jours des nouvelles j'ai ici, ce qu'il faut pour cela, je vous recommande *le Ouakil*, il n'est pas assez payé, et voila huit mois que la Cacherie ne lui a rien donné, il lui faut aussi un Palanquin, l'Envoyé d'un Grand Prince, aussi noble et aussi généreux que votre Majesté, ne doit pas aller a pied, comme un Cooly. Êtes vous content de moi, dites m'en un mot, vous savez comme je vous suis attaché et vous avez de vraies preuves de ma fidélité, je supplie votre Majesté de continuer vos bontés, et votre amitié, a mon bon ami et collègue, le General Chappuis, voyez le souvent, plus vous le connoîtes, et plus vous voyez qu'il mérite de considération, c'est un homme d'honneur, vaillant, & de bon conseil.

J'ai appris que votre Majesté a écrit au Gouvernement de Madras, et au Lord Mornington. Qu'elle sera l'issue de leurs réponses? Tenez vous en garde contre eux, ~~soyez~~ *gardez* bien a vous défendre, ou à attaquer, les préparatifs de la guerre se continuent avec une grande rapidité, l'armée de *Nizam* doit déjà être en marche, il faut l'arrêter, les Anglois ont voulu faire enlever votre Ouakil, Sadaa Chide Varan, mais j'ai découvert le complot, et il n'a pas réussi; il est nécessaire que votre Majesté écrive tout de suite au Gouvernement de Tranquebar, par un Chameau Courier, pour lui recommander et lui demander sa protection immédiate pour votre General en Chef Du Buc, son Major Fellietaz, et l'interprete Debay, et votre Ouakil. Le Lord Mornington, Gouverneur General de Bengal, et le General Clarke, doivent venir a la Côte a la fin de ce mois, pour entamer des negociations avec votre Majesté, qui si elles ne leur sont pas avantageuses, elles leur feront vous déclarer la Guerre, dont le resultat doit être, d'enlever votre pays et vous détronner; en vous substituant et aux Heretiers de votre couronne, un Nabab, de leur fabrication, votre Majesté voit bien qu'il ne s'agit point moins, que de la perte de votre Royaume. il faut travailler, et negocier fin tout pour vous la maintenir jusques au moment au je pourrais vous la faire affermir pour toujours

taken both my vessel and money; you will find my request reasonable, when you consider that my family is in a strange country and destitute of resources. I again solicit from your Majesty full powers to that effect, and that the means may be immediately furnished me. *As the Hircariahs assure me of their return in thirty days, I can get away in forty*. It will be advisable, that you should station here with your Vakeel, eight Hircariahs, that you may receive intelligence every eight days, which I have the means of arranging. I recommend the Vakeel to you, his pay is insufficient, and it is now eight months that the Cachery has given him nothing: he should have besides a Palanquin—the Ambassador of so noble and generous a Prince as yourself ought not to go on foot like a Cooly. Are you satisfied with me? Tell me in a word. You know my attachment to your person, and you shall have sincere proofs of my fidelity. I beg your Majesty to continue your goodness and friendship to my true friend and colleague General Chappuis. See him often, the more you know him the more you will be satisfied that he merits your confidence. He is a man of the purest honour, faithful, and a sound adviser.

I have been informed that your Majesty has written to the Government of Madras, and to Lord Mornington. What will be the issue of their reply? Be on your guard against them, be ready to defend, or to attack. The preparations for war continue to be carried on with great rapidity: the Nizam's troops must by this time be on their march, they must be checked. The English attempted to carry off your Vakeel Sada Chide Varan, but I discovered the plot, and it has not succeeded.

Your Majesty should write instantly to the Government of Tranquebar by a Camel Courier, requesting its immediate protection for your General in Chief Dubuc, your Major Fellietaz, the interpreter De Bay, and your Vakeel. Lord Mornington, the Governor General of Bengal, and General Clarke, are expected on the Coast at the end of this month, for the purpose of entering upon a negotiation with your Majesty, which, should it not be successful, will be followed by a Declaration of war, the object of which will be, to take away your country and to dethrone you, substituting in your place, and that of the Allies of your Crown, a Nabob of their own creation, your Majesty must perceive that nothing less than your kingdom is at stake. *You must exert yourself, and in particular endeavour to preserve it by negotiation, till the moment*

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

toujours et a vos angustes Enfans. Avec les intrigues que les Anglois entretiennent dans tous les Dobairdes de l'Inde, il leurs est tres facile de causer des troubles; et ils peuvent peut etre vous detacher de toutes vos Allies, il est vraisemblable qu'en faisant une grande diversion et des craintes et qu'ils peuvent reussir dans une nouvelle Guerre contre votre Majesté, il viendrait a bout ensuite de detruire la puissance Maratte, et a leurs enlever impunément tout ce qu'il leurs auroit été cédé par un nouveau traité de paix. Il est donc evidamment de leurs interets, de traiter conjointement avec vous, afin de trouver une Garantie sure et mutuelle dans une ligue puissante, dont chaque membre doit se reunir pour defendre les acquisitions ou les cessions, que chacune a fait a la paix, que vous avez signe dans votre capitale, avec toutes les parties contractantes. Les Anglois vous menacent, les Marattes doivent vous soutenir, et ne pas vous laisser exposé a succomber. La barriere que vous separe des premiers, doit subsister sans que rien peut la briser ou la rompre; vous devez compter sur vos Allies autant que vos interets seront communes, et vous seriez abandonné si ces interets cesses, ou a plus forte raison s'ils en ont de contraire, ou qu'ils commencent a vous craindre. Le temps est court et precieux, il faut leur prouver vos bonnes intentions, et gagner les Anglois de vitesse, mettre des obstacles a leurs negociations a Pona pour en retarder, ou en empecher l'effet. Dans une pareille conjonction les Marattes doivent faire valoir la foi des Traites, ne pas oublier a rappeler aux Anglois, les secours qu'ils leurs ont accordé, contre votre Majesté, d'en exiger la reconnoissance, qu'ils font en droit d'en attendre, afin de concilier tous les interets respectifs, avec les circonstances delicates ou chacune d'elle se trouve, pour etre a l'abri des reproches, et du manque de foi, sur l'accomplissement du traité de paix en entree ou en article separé, alors si les moyens de conciliation ne peuvent pas reussir, il faut qu'il arment en diligence, qu'ils menacent la Nation infraçante, et le cry arretera peut etre, toutes les resolutions militaires et hostiles contre votre Majesté. Si en etoit autrement, il faut tirer l'épée, jeter le fourreau si loin, qu'on ne le trouve plus, et le sort des armes en decidera. Nous n'avons encore aucune nouvelle assez interessante d'Europe, la Republique est continuellement victorieuse sur tous ses Ennemis, et refusant la paix a l'Angleterre. Scindia a déjà pris Delhi, et je pense qu'il doit avoir fini la conquete d'Agra; il sera bon que votre Majesté depeche des couriers, pour le prevenir tout de suite de la situation ou vous vous trouvez. Je

when I flatter myself I shall secure it to you and to your august Children for ever.

By means of the intrigues carried on by the English in all the Durbars of India, it is easy for them to excite commotions, and they may detach from you perhaps all your Allies, it is very probable that by division and negotiation, in the event of their succeeding in a new war against your Majesty, they may accomplish the destruction of the Mohiattah power, and seize with impunity every thing which may have been ceded to them under a new treaty of peace, it is evidently then their interest to enter into a joint treaty with you, that by the means of a powerful league, you may establish a firm security for each other, and in this league each ought to co-operate in defending the acquisitions or cessions that either may have made at the peace concluded at your capital with the several contracting parties. The English threaten you, the Marattas ought to support you, and not allow you to be exposed to destruction; the barrier that separates you from the former ought to be preserved, so that nothing may be able to break or destroy it; you may place a dependence on your Allies while your interests are the same, but you will be abandoned if those interests should cease to be mutual, or more certainly still, if they should be absolutely at variance, or if your Allies should begin to fear you. ~~Very~~ time is short and precious; you must convince them of your good intentions, anticipate the English by your activity, and throw impediments in their way, which shall retard their negotiations at Poonah, or render them ineffectual. Under such circumstances the Marattas ought to insist on the faith of Treaties, to remind the English of the assistance they afforded them against your Majesty, and to urge the gratitude which they have a right to expect. They may reconcile the different interests of the parties with the delicate situation in which they are placed, and avoid the reproach of a breach of faith either in regard to the execution of the treaty of peace generally, or any particular article of it: if these means of conciliation fail, they must immediately arm and menace the Nation which shall have infringed the treaty; the mere outcry will perhaps put a stop to all the military and hostile proceedings against your Majesty; if otherwise, the sword must be drawn, the scabbard must be cast away where it may never again be found, and the fortune of war must decide the event.

We have not yet received any interesting news from Europe, the Republic continues victorious over all her enemies, and refuses peace

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

supplie votre Majesté a bien lire ma Lettre, la franchise, la vérité, et votre intérêt l'a seule dictée.

Je prie Dieu que tout aille au gré de votre Majesté, de qui j'ai l'honneur d'être avec respect,

Le General en Chef,

(Signé) DUBUC.

*Capitaine des Vaisseaux de la
Republique Française, une &
indivisible.*

Le Major Filletaz vous offre l'hommage de son respect et son attachement à votre Majesté.

A true Copy,
C. Macaulay, Sec.

to England. Scindea has already taken Delhi, and I think he must have completed the conquest of Agra. Your Majesty will do well to dispatch couriers to inform him immediately of the situation you are in.

I beg your Majesty will read attentively my letter, which has been solely dictated by candour, truth, and a regard for your real interests.

I pray to God that every thing may succeed according to the wishes of your Majesty. I have the honour to be, with respect,

(Signed) DUBUC.

The Commander in Chief,
Captain in the Navy of the
French Republic, one and
indivisible.

Major Filletaz begs to offer the homage of his respect and attachment to your Majesty.

A true Translation,
G. G. Keble, French Translator.

No. 25.

Letter from Tippoo Sultan to M. Dubuc.

De Cheringampatam le 2 Janvier, 1799.

LES Alcaïas portants votre Lettre du seize dernier, sont arrivés le treize—On leur a donné dix Roupies de présent. Il faut faire votre possible pour partir très vite, car ça presse beaucoup. Les Etoffes dont vous me parlez, qui ne sont pas arrivées, sont revenues sans ordre, je les ai fait repartir de suite. si elles n'arrivent pas bien vite, que cela ne vous empêche pas de partir. La Lettre de Credit pour France, que vous demandez se trouve dans les Pacquets. J'espère que vous trouverez la Personne, qui doit vous compter de l'argent, nous la regardons comme bien sûre; mais si, par hazard elle vous manquoit tachez moyennant votre Lettre de Credit, d'arranger les affaires & partez bien vite. Vous ne devez pas douter, que vous avez toute ma confiance, & que je vous regarde comme un de mes bons amis. Nous sommes convenus ensemble de tout ce que vous aviez à faire. Il est inutile & même dangereux d'écrire encore, parceque les lettres se perdent, & ce qui m'interresse le plus, c'est votre départ le plus vite possible—vos Dépeches ont été interceptées une fois & ont fait connoître votre destination, ce qui est très fâcheux, & si vous écrivez encore une fois, ne nommez personne, nous nous entendrons toujours,

No. 25.

Letter from Tippoo Sultan to M. Dubuc.

Seringapatam, the 2d January 1799.

THE Hircarrahs who were the Bearers of your Letter of the 16th Ultimo arrived on the 30th. They have been paid as a present Ten Rupees. You must make every exertion to depart with all possible expedition, for it is urgently necessary. The Cloths which you mention as not being arrived, have been brought back without orders. I have caused them to be returned again without delay, but should they not arrive immediately, let not this prevent your departure. The Letter of Credit for France which you desire, is in the Packet. I hope that you will find the person who ought to pay you the money. We consider him as entirely to be depended upon, but if he should fail, you will endeavour by means of your Letter of Credit to arrange matters, and depart as soon as possible. You need not doubt that you possess my entire confidence, and that I consider you as one of my very good friends. We have settled together every thing which you have to do. It is useless and even dangerous to write again, because letters may be lost, and what I am most anxious about is, that you should depart as quickly as possible. Your dispatches have already been once intercepted, and have furnished information of your destination, which is much to be regretted. If you should

A P P E N D I X.~ Paper (B)

jour, c'est ainsi que je vous ai toujours écrit. Vous demandez que j'envoie de l'Argent d'ici, comment cela peut-il se faire, puisque les Lettres passent avec difficulté ? Je vous autorise à prendre ici la Lettre de Credit pour Europe ce que vous jugerez apropos, pour vous, ainsi que pour les autres affaires—après le départ de cette Dépeche j'expédierai les hommes nécessaires pour entretenir la correspondance. Je compte uniquement sur la Providence, et je pense que je serai seul ; mais Dieu & mon courage viendront à bout de tout. On a envoyé à Poona, mais ce qu'il a de plus intéressant pour moi & de plus pressé, c'est votre départ, levez tous les obstacles, & partez bien vite.

(Signé)



Written on the Copy, in Persian, to the following effect.

Draft of a Letter dated the 25th of Zulkade, answering to the 22d of Rejeb 1226 from the Birth of Mohummud (corresponding with the 2d of January 1799,) in reply to an Arzee (or address) from Dubuc.

A True Copy,
C. Macaulay, Secretary.

should write again, mention no names; we shall always understand each other. I have always written to you in that manner.

You ask me to lend Money from hence : How can this be done when Letters pass with so much difficulty ? I authorize you to take up, by means of the Letter of Credit upon Europe, whatever you may require for yourself, as well as for other purposes : after the departure of this dispatch, I will send the necessary persons to carry on the correspondence. *I rely solely on Providence, expecting that I shall be alone and unsupported, but God and my courage will accomplish every thing.* I have sent to Poona, but it is your departure which most interests me, and which is most pressing. Overcome all obstacles, and depart with speed.

(Signed)



A True Translation.
G. G. Keble,
French Translator.



Au Citoyen Sultaun Tipou le Victorieux a Patave.

Du Quans Republicain, le Troisième de la 1^{re} Decade de Prairial l'An 5^{eme}.

Au Sultaun Tipou le Victorieux, l'Allié de la Republique Française, et le bien aimé des Republicains, ses Enfants, Salus.

CITOYEN SULTAN,

J'AI reçu la Lettre que vous m'avez fait l'amitié de m'écrire je plains la Liberté de répondre Article par Article.

A cela que concerne M. Raimons, j'ai lus la lettre qu'il écrit au Cit. Dompars, M. Raimons plus fin que lui a l'air d'être un homme que vous êtes Français ou du moins que l'on le croit tel, le tous pour savoir, vos intentions, et celle de la Republique votre sœur, il desiré que l'on l'instruise de nos moyens de nos Forces, et dit

il

To the Citizen Sultaun Tippoo, the Victorious, at Puttun (*Seringapatam*).

From the Republican Camp, the 3d day of the 1st Decade of Prairial, the 5th Year (May 23d, 1797).

To Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious, the Ally of the French Republic, and the well-beloved of the Republicans, his Children, Health.

CITIZEN SULTAN,

I HAVE received the Letter, which you have done me the friendship to write to me, and I take the liberty of replying to it, article by article.

With respect to that which relates to Monsieur Raymond, I have read the Letter written by him to Citizen Dompars :—M. Raymond, more subtle than him, has the air of a man, who would be a Frenchman ; or who would at least wish to be thought so ; and this with a view to discover your intentions, and those of the Republic, your

Sister

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

Il qu'il a sacrifié la majeure partie de son biens pour prouvé et soutenu les Français, et leurs noms dans l'Inde, que son partie, s'appelle celui des Français, et qu'il en a toujours porté le pavillons.

Vous le connoisse bon Prince, et la France encore mieux, il a fait la guerre, a qui, a vous l'Alie de ma Nation, cest par cette vois qu'il vous veux prouvé sa sincerité, il a aboie l'enciens pavillons Français, ce netoit que pour vous retiré les Français que etais sous vos ordie, il est au service d'un Prince votre ennemie et le notre, et findigne alliances des Anglois, avec le quel il est journellemans, mes mon Princes avec les mechans il faut ce seivre de pareilles arme, il ne faudroit pas lui faire appercevoir que vous l'avé devoillé, ci vous voulé me palmaitre par lui Ecrire, je seiai si biens enforte de l'amené—pour qu'il reponde a vos desire il faut en affaire politique ce seivre du bras du quelle l'on voudroit le poigne coupé, et maitre votre ennemis, ors detas de nous nuire, soit par ces ecus ou ces actions, je vous le repartie, vos intarais me sont aussi chane que ceux de ma nation, et compté sur la franchises de mon coeur, mais Reimons a laire de vous faire des avances aye laire de rependre a cette confiance et permette moi de joué un role, aupres de lui il fera vos volontés soit en sure, tous fin est, je le jure, et vous seie satisfait.

A legars de ces hommes qui sont au fers, ci j'avoit merité la mois, soit sure qu'ils n'aurais point eus de graces, je n'aime ni les Lache, ni les traite et soit sure que vous Quans sera tenus, avec toute la dignite et le respect qui vous est dus, je ne le commande pas mais je lui Republicain, et je leurs ferai connoitre, que vous ne les payé pas pour la debauché ni le vices, il faut qu'ils gagne l'agens que vous leurs donné et que partous en dans tous temps, qu'il soilles en etat de soutenir votre precieux noms, et votre gloire, il commiances a mecouté, je les rendie digne de cette honneur, et ce n'est pa une petite tach a pres leurs abandons pale.

Une Ordre de vous, ecrite au Cit. Dompars en ce terms ci inclus, fera le meilleur estais. Votre voloné sera executé Lundi apres midi ci vous le permanté je ne avec Le Cit. Canoniers, sur votre place d'exercices, por les sure tire au
Blanc ;

Sister:—He expresses a wish to be informed of our means and of our force, alledging that he has sacrificed the greater part of his property to prove his attachment to the French, and to support the French, and their name in India, that his party is called the French, and that he has always borne the French colours.

He is known to you, Excellent Prince, and still better to France—He has made war—On whom? On you, the Ally of my Nation—it is thus, that he would prove to you his sincerity—he has erected the antient standard of France—this was only to disengage you from the French, who acted under your orders—he is in the service of a Prince, who is both your enemy and ours, and has formed an unworthy alliance with the English, with whom he is in constant habits of intercourse.—But, my Prince, in dealing with traitors, we must make use of their own aims: you must not let him perceive that you have unmasked him—If you will permit me to write to him, I will manage matters in such a manner as to draw him over, and induce him to enter entirely into your wishes.—In politics we should avail ourselves of the aims of those whose hands we should be glad to see cut off, and put it out of the power of our enemy to hurt us either by word or deed.

I repeat to you, that your interests are as dear to me as those of my own nation, and you may rely on the frankness of my heart, but Raymond appears to make advances to you: do you appear to accept and return this confidence, and allow me to act a part with him. Be assured that he will submit himself to your pleasure, subtle as he is, I will outwit him, and you shall be satisfied.

With respect to the men who are in prison, had they deserved death, be persuaded that they should have received no mercy. I do not love either cowards or traitors, and you may rest assured that your Camp shall be ordered with all the dignity and respect which is due to you. I do not command it, but I am a republican, and I will make them know that you do not pay them either for their debauchery or their vices, and that they must earn the money which you give them, that every where, and at all times, they must be ready to maintain your precious name and glory. They begin to listen to me. I will render them worthy of this honour, and this is no trifling attempt, ster their late diabolical behaviour. An Order from you to the Citizen Dompars, conceived in the terms of the writing enclosed, would have the best effect. Your will shall be complied with. on Monday afternoon I
will

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

Blanc; je leur fait faire tous les jours les exercices en blanc—mes comme c'est l'usage chez les republicains a avoir une petite piece de canons avec chaque Compagnie de Enfants pour les faire evoluer, et favoriser les attaques ou les retraite, ou les escarmouches des Cavaliers, cest pourquoy je vous avois demande une de vos plus petite pieces a preté seulmans, ces pieces dans l'action ce manie a la bricole, vos volonte son des loix, je vous souaite tous les bonheur que vous merite.

Votre Citoyen,
(Signé) RIPAUD.

Je puis le Citoyen Dompars, comme Commandant, de s'instruire pour command: lui même les Republicain Francois qui sont sous ces ordres, qu'il ordonne également a ces officiers de instruire leurs ennemis, ainsi que les sous officiers, je vous donne a tous un mois pour vous instruire, je jugerai moi même des mouvemens militaires que vous serez executé a cette époque. Pour etre Republicain il faut etre instruit et avoir de l'amour propre & mérité l'estime de ceux qui nous paient, jusqu'a ce jour vous avez negligé ce devoirs d'honneur homme repaire ces anciens erreurs mérité mon Estime, vous serez faire tous les jours, a tous les Citoyens que vos Commandé et sans aucune distinctions que celle de la vielles, l'exercices du Fusils, et du Canons, ceux qui exerceront biens au Fusils, et au Canons, ne feront l'exercices que tous les Lundis seulement sur ma place, ceux que ne passeront pas biens les temps, seront suivantes leurs sciences divisé en 2eme. et 3eme. classes, ceux de la 2eme. feront l'exercices trois fois par Semaine, ceux de la 3eme. tous les jours jusqu'a ce que tous vos Citoyens ne parviennent a etre de la premiere classes, tous au fusils qu'au canons, il faut qu'il soient tous fusilliers et canonniers, veillez que cette ordre soient mises a execution, vous m'en repondez donné aussi l'ordre a votre cavalerie de s'instruire, il faut tous etre habile a ma volonte.

A true Copy,
H. St. G. Tucker.

will take out, with your permission, the Citizen Gunners to your place of exercise, that they may fire at the mark. I make them practise daily firing at the mark. But as it is the custom among the republicans, to attach a small piece of artillery to each company of infantry, for the purpose of manœuvring, and to favour attacks or retreats, or the skirmishes of Cavalry, I had requested of you merely to lend me one of your smallest field pieces, these pieces, in time of action, are drawn with traces.

Your wishes are laws. I wish you all the happiness you deserve.

Your Citizen,
(Signed) RIPAUD.

I desire the Citizen Dompars, as Commandant, to qualify himself, that he may be able to command in person the French Republicans who are under his orders. That he will in the same manner require his officers to qualify themselves to command, as well as his inferior officers. I give you all one month to enable you to practise, and I shall judge myself of the military evolutions which you may be able to perform at that period.—To be Republicans, it is necessary to be well informed, to possess a degree of pride, and to merit the esteem of those whose pay we receive.

Hitherto you have neglected these duties of honourable men.—Repair your former errors, and merit my esteem. You will daily make the Citizens whom you command, without any distinction, except that of age, practise with the musket and great guns.—Those who perform their exercise well with the musket and cannon, will practise only every Monday on my Parade; those who will not make the most of their time, shall be formed according to their respective acquirements into second and third classes: those of the second class shall exercise three times a week: those of the third daily, until all your Citizens become qualified for the first class, both with respect to the management of the musket and of the artillery. they must all be equally expert at the musket and the artillery.

Be careful that this order be carried into execution, you will be answerable to me for it.—Issue orders also to your cavalry to instruct themselves.—It is proper that all should be perfect. Such is my will.

A true Translation,
G. G. Keble, French Translator.

This Letter establishes the fact, that M. Raymond, Commander of the French Army at Hyderabad, had opened a Correspondence with Tippoo Sultan. With regard

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

ward to the Standards under which M. Raymond's Corps served, they were delivered up at Hyderabad on the 22d of October 1798, they consisted of the Three-coloured Flag, surmounted by an emblem representing the Ottoman Crescent transixed by a dagger, on the point of which was placed the French Cap of Liberty.

The Originals of the following Translations of Letters from General Buonaparte were communicated to Captain Wilson at Mocha, and the Translations were by him transmitted to the Governor in Council at Bombay.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

LIBERTY.

EQUALITY

*Head Quarters at Cairo, 7th Pluviose, 7th Year of the Republic,
One and Indivisible.*

BUONAPARTE, Member of the National Convention, General in Chief, to the most Magnificent SULTAUN, our greatest Friend TIPPOO SAIB.

YOU have already been informed of my arrival on the borders of the Red Sea, with an innumerable and invincible Army, full of the desire of delivering you from the iron yoke of England.

I eagerly embrace this opportunity of testifying to you the desire I have of being informed by you, by the way of Muscat and Mocha, as to your political situation.

I would even wish you could send some intelligent Person to Suez or Cairo, possessing your Confidence, with whom I may confer.

May the Almighty increase your Power and destroy your Enemies.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

(Seal)

True Translate from the French,

(Signed) Francis Woppers, Translator.

Translate of a Letter from General Buonaparte to the Sheriffe of Mecca, written in Arabic, without Date, and received at Judda, the 17th February 1799.

YOU will be fully informed by the Nocqueda of this Dow, how tranquil and quiet every thing is at Cairo and Suez, and between those places, and of the tranquillity which is established among the inhabitants. Not a single Mamaluke oppressor remains in the country, and the inhabitants, without dread or fear, employ themselves in weaving, cultivating the ground, and in other trades, as formerly, and, by the blessing of God, this will be daily increasing, and the Duties on Merchandize and the Taxes will be lessened. The Duties on Merchandize are now the same as they were prior to their being raised by the Mamalukes: the Merchants have every assistance granted them, and the road between Suez and Cairo is open and safe, therefore

A P P E N D I X—Paper (B.)

fore do you assure the Merchants of your Country, that they may bring their Goods to Suez and sell them without dread or apprehension, and may purchase, in exchange for them, such Articles as they may wish.

I now send you a Letter for our friend Tippoo Sultaun; oblige me by forwarding it to his Countries.

A true Translation,

(Signed) S. WILSON.

Copies of the above Letters were given to my Moonshce for me, by Shaik Soliman and Mahomed Ameen, the Sheriffe's 1st Vizier and 1st Secretary.

(Signed) S. WILSON.

A true Copy,

N. B. Edmonstone,

Persian Translator to the Government.

*T H E following pages, containing the Proceedings of
a Jacobin Club at Seringapatam, (mentioned in a note at
page 4 of the preceding Review) were not received till after
this work was ready for publication ; yet are, altogether, of
so curious and interesting a nature, as to demand insertion.*

THE Original of the following French Paper (attested by Captain MACLEOD)
was found in the Palace of Seringapatam, with a Superfcription on the Cover,
written in the Persian Character.

Translation of the Persian Writing on the Cover of the Original:

“ The Agreement written on Oath by Dumpar, &c. Europeans, on the
“ subject of making War, and of their (firm) attachment to the
“ Government of Khoodadaud *.”

* This Title was assumed after the Treaty of 1792, and literally signifies, “ The Gift of the
Almighty.”

(Signed) W. MACLEOD.

Seringapatam,

10th June 1799.

APPENDIX (B.)—continued.

Proceedings of a JACOBIN CLUB, formed at Seringapatam by the French Soldiers in the Corps commanded by M. DOMPART.—First printed by Order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, for all the Forces and Affairs of the English Nation in the East Indies, &c. &c. &c. dated Fort St. George, 12th August 1799.

Le Sextidi de la 2eme Decade de Flo-
reale L'an 7eme de la Republique
Francaise une et indivisible.

May 5th, 1797,
(5th Year of the French Republic.)

LES Citoyens Francais qui sont sous les ordres du Citoyen Dompard a la Solde du Citoyen Tipou le Victorieux L'Allié de la Republique Francaise, dènommée ci dessous.

Salvadoffe,	Contoir,	Questin,
Julien,	Oochard,	Kerodique,
Madin,	Manuel,	Bernard,
Jean Denis,	Marivanne,	La Republique,
Le Grand,	Decegodique,	Béteme,
Vincent,	Ouilletas,	Lambert,
Blanche,	Jogeny,	Manuelle,
Ivon,	Joseph,	Marc,
Gaspar,	Dachiret,	Gemitte,
Pouvoir,	Lebeau,	Vrenière,
Franç,	Bayse,	Colier,
Colin,	Jean,	Thouvenir,
Juducque,	Jacque,	Charroix,
Joine,	Etienne,	Abraham,
Quelique,	Manuelle,	Manuelle,
Manuell,	Anton,	Dugeon,
Grais,	Denis,	Jeunesse,
Cholleffe,	Chariée,	Pierre,
Francisque,	Daine,	Langle,
Philippe,		Christian,

au nombre de 59, etant jaloux de concourir de toute leur forces, et de tout leur pouvoir au minifre, et a l'affermissement de la Republique Francaise, et a connoitre leurs droits pour y parvenir se sont rassemble apres en avoir obtenu la Permission du Chef Commandant ; dans L'Eglise paroissialé le dit Jour et an que cy dessous.

Le Citoyen Francois Ripaud, Lieutenant des Vaisseux de la Republique Francaise, a pris la Parole, et nous a dit.

"CITOYENS,

THE French Citizens under the orders of Citizen Dompard, in the Pay of Citizen Tippoo, the Victorious, the Ally of the French Republic ; here undernamed .

Salvadoffe,	Contoir,	Questin,
Julien,	Oochard,	Kerodique,
Madin,	Manuel,	Bernard,
Jean Denis,	Marivanne,	La Republique,
Le Grand,	Decegodique,	Béteme,
Vincent,	Ouilletas,	Lambart,
Blanche,	Jogeny,	Manuelle,
Ivon,	Joseph,	Mare,
Gaspar,	Dachuet,	Gemitte,
Pouvoir,	Lebeau,	Vrenière,
Franç,	Bayse,	Colier,
Colin,	Jean,	Thouvenir,
Juducque,	Jacque,	Charroi,
Joine,	Erienne,	Abraham,
Quelique,	Manuelle,	Manuelle,
Manuell,	Anton,	Gom. Dugeon,
Grais,	Denis,	Jcunesse,
Cholleffe,	Chariée,	Pierre,
Francisque,	Daine,	Langle,
Philippe,		Christian—

—To the number of fifty-nine, being anxious to concur, with all their strength and with all their power, in the administration and establishment of the French Republic, and to ascertain their own rights ; assembled for the attainment of that object, after having obtained the permission of their Commander, in the Parish Church, on the day and year above-mentioned.

Citizen Francis Ripaud, a lieutenant in the navy of the French Republic, made the following speech :

"CITIZENS,

A P P E N D I X (B.)—continued.

"CITOYENS,

" Vous etes tous Francais, l'eloignement
 " de votre mere Patrie vous a privé jusqu'à
 " ce jour de connoître vos droits des citoyens
 " libre vous avez commencé à les connoître,
 " en abattant l'indigne Pavillon blanc que la
 " nation avoit en execration et qui étoit en
 " apparence l'Idole de vos erreurs. Il vous
 " reste un devoir à remplir, c'est d'arborer le
 " Pavillon Nationale, et des vous instruire
 " sur vos droits, de savoir ce que vous devez
 " et ce qui vous est dû. Il est un devoir d'un
 " Republicain d'instruire de ses foibles lumi-
 " eres ses concitoyens. Je vous presente les
 " droits de l'homme, c'est dans ces droits que
 " vous puifferez les vertus Republicains, qui
 " vous aideront à surmonter les defauts de
 " vos anciennes habitudes, et pour vous ai-der
 " à y parvenir, je vous soumetts des idées con-
 " stitutionnelles, et comme vous vivez dans une
 " anarchie qui doit faire horreur à tout homme
 " de bien qui aime à respecter les loix je vous
 " soumetts un projet de Loi pour être discuté
 " article, par article, et que après la promulgation
 " de la Loi, vos arrêtés auront force de Loi ; Je
 " vous observerai seulement que vous ne devez
 " nullement vous écarter de la Loi Republi-
 " caine, n'y les affaiblir, ni les transgresser.

" Il est d'usage quand le peuple se rassemble
 " en Assemblée Primaire que le citoyen le plus
 " ancien doit être nommé Président provisoire,
 " l'on nomme deux Secretaires, et deux Mai-
 " tres de ceremonies. Le Président vous di-
 " rez le motif de la convocation, et vous prie
 " de nommer un président, ainsi que les officiers
 " que je vous ai désigné, pour vous éclairer sur
 " vos droits et vous rapeller au respect du au
 " Souverain duquel vous faites Partie ; à vous
 " rappeler à l'ordre, pour qu'un chacun à son
 " tour ait la Parole, et puisse parler librement
 " sans être interrompu sur la question seule-
 " ment qui est présentée à la discussion, car un
 " citoyen avoit une idée heureuse il demande-
 " roit la parole, pour un motion d'ordre tout
 " discussion cesse après que le citoyen qui a la
 " parole a fini et l'on écoute le motif de la
 " motion, si elle est hors de la question le pré-
 " sident lui dit, et la discussion recommence."

L'on a commencé par former l'Assemblée
 Primaire, le Citoyen Contoir, comme plus
 ancien d'âge, a été nommé Président provi-
 soire, et les Citoyens Vrenière et Dachiret ont
 été nommés Secretaires Provisoires, et les Ci-
 toyens

CITIZENS !

" Ye are all Frenchmen ; your separation
 " from your Mother Country has deprived you
 " till this day, of the knowledge of your rights
 " as Free Citizens. You have begun to know
 " them in striking the White Flag, which the
 " Nation held in execration, but which was
 " the Idol of your errors. There still re-
 " mains a duty for you to fulfill, that is, to
 " hoist the National Colours ; and to instruct
 " yourselves in your rights. To learn what
 " you owe, and what is owing to you. It is
 " the duty of a Republican to instruct his
 " Fellow Citizens from his own feeble lights ;
 " I present to you, the Rights of Man. It is
 " from those rights that you will draw the Re-
 " publican Virtues which are to aid you in
 " subduing the defects of your former habits ;
 " to assist you in accomplishing this end, I
 " shall submit to you some constitutional ideas ;
 " and as you live in an anarchy which must
 " fill with horror every worthy Man who
 " loves and respects the Laws, I submit to
 " you, a Plan of Laws, to be discussed Arti-
 " cle by Article, and which, after being pro-
 " mulgated by your decree, shall have the full
 " force of Law. I have only to observe, that
 " you should never depart from the Repub-
 " lican Laws, nor weaken them, nor transgress
 " them.

" It is customary when the People are
 " met in a Primary Assembly, to nominate the
 " Eldest Citizen, Provisional President ; to
 " appoint two Scrutineers ; two Secretaries ;
 " and two Masters of the Ceremonies. The
 " President then explains the motives for the
 " Meeting, and desires that a President may be
 " appointed, with the several Officers already
 " mentioned, to enlighten you as to your
 " rights, and to recall you to the respect due
 " to the Sovereignty of which you compose a
 " part ; to preserve order, that each may speak
 " in his turn, freely and without interruption,
 " on the subject only which is offered for de-
 " bate. If a Citizen has a happy thought, he
 " will ask leave to speak, on a motion for or-
 " der, all debate will cease ; after the Citizen
 " shall have finished his Speech, and the ground
 " of the Motion been heard, if it is foreign to
 " the Question, the President will tell him so,
 " and the discussion will be renewed."

Business was begun, by forming the Pri-
 mary Assembly. Citizen Contoir, as the eldest
 in Years, was named Provisional President ;
 The Citizens Vreniere, and Dachiret, Secre-
 taries ; Citizens Dompard and Provoit, Tellers,
 and

A P P E N D I X (B.)—continued.

toyens Dompard et Provoie, Scrutateurs provisoire, et les Citoyens Ivon et Abraham, Maitres de ceremonies. Le president a dit que la motif de la convocation du peuple, etoit pour s'instruire sur les principes constitutionnelles, et pour se donner des loix conforme au loy Republicaine, que l'on alloit commencer par la nomination d'un president. en faisant l'appel nominal, Le Citoyen Francois Ripaud a été nommé a la pluralité, president, il a pris place, et a donné le baiser de paix et de fraternité au Citoyen Conroy. On a passé a la nomination de deux Secretaires Les Citoyens Vreniere et Dachiret ont été élus, de suite on a passé a la nomination de deux Scrutateurs, Les Citoyens Quettin et Julien, ont obtenu les suffrages et ont été élus, de suite on a passé a la nomination des deux Maitres de ceremonie, les Citoyens Dompard et Charrier ont obtenu les Suffrages, et ont été élus.

Le President a ouvert le Sceance par nous rappeler a nos devoirs, a l'amour que nous devons a la Patrie, et a une reforme prompte sui nos ancienne habitudes, et par la lecture des droits de l'homme, et suivi par la lecture des principes Republicaines, et un projet de loy, les un et les autres ont été accepté avec joie et avec acclamation. A la projet de loix l'on a arieté l'ajouremen de la presente assemblée au Octodi de la presente decade de mois de Floreale a 3 Heures après midi, pour relire les principes constitutionnelles, et discuter le Projet de loix article, par article, seront l'ordre du Jour.

Le Citoyen Thouvenir a demandé la Parole, et a dit,

CITOYENS !

“ Je parle au nom de mes freres, oui Citoyens, nous etions dans l'erreur nous ne connoissions pas nos devoirs et nos Droits, n'y le pavillon que la nation portoit, nous avions fait nos reclamation et adressé nos doléance au citoyen L'Escale qui ne nous a pu rendre de reponse, les interets politiques du citoyen Tipou ne nous a pas permis aussi de changer de couleurs, voila le motif de cette erreur, qui ne pourra pas paroître criminel aux yeux de la Nation mais presentement nous y serions bien criminel s'y nous aborions d'autre couleurs que celles de notre cher patrie, nos cœurs lui sont entierement voués, et nous jurons de mourir pour la soutenir en defendant les droits sacrés des citoyens, et de la constitution, nous demandons a bruler tous ce qui a rapport a la royauté, et a l'ancien
“ Regime,

and Citizens Ivon, and Abraham, Masters of the Ceremonies.

The President announced the Motive for Assembling the People, to be, for instruction on Constitutional Principles, and for framing Laws conformable to the Laws of the Republic, and that it was necessary to begin by the nomination of a President by Vote.

Citizen Francis Ripaud, having been chosen President by a Majority, took his place, and gave the kiss of Peace and Fraternity, to Citizen Contoir. The election of Secretaries then followed, and Citizens Vreniere, and Dichiret, were chosen. The choice of Tellers, fell on Citizens Quettin and Julian; thence proceeding to the election of Masters of the Ceremonies, Citizens Dompard and Chairier were chosen.

The President opened the Sitting, by reminding us of our duties; of the love we owe to our Country, and recommending a speedy reform of our old habits. He then read the Rights of Man, which was followed by a lecture on Republican Principles, and by a Plan of Laws, all which was received with Joy and Acclamation. It was resolved to adjourn the present Assembly, to the 7th instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, in order to read again the Principles of the Constitution; and the discussion of the plan of Laws, Article by Article, to be the order of the Day.

Citizen Thouvenir having requested leave to speak, said.—

CITIZENS !

“ I speak in the name of my Brethren—
“ Yes, Citizens, we have been in error,—
“ We knew not our duties, nor our rights, nor the Standards which our Nation displayed; we have made our recantation, and expressed our sorrow to Citizen L'Escale, who was unable to answer us, and the political interests of Citizen Tippoe, did not admit of changing our Standard: This is the real cause of our error, which cannot therefore appear criminal in the eyes of the Nation; But it would now be highly culpable to display any Colours, but those of our dear Country; to which our hearts are entirely devoted, which we swear we will die to support, and to defend the sacred rights of Citizens, and of the Constitution. We call
“ for the burning of every thing that relates

x . 6 to

A P P E N D I X (B.)—continued.

“ Regime, c’est le vœu de tous mes freres
“ d’armes.”

L’Assemblée a arrêté que tout ce qui a rapport à la Royauté et à l’ancien Regime seroit brûlé, le Jour que l’on arboreroit le pavillon Nationale, et que l’on prêteroit les serment à la Nation. Le President a remercié le frere Thouvenir de son ardeur patriotique, et l’a engagé à continuer ce zèle qui fait gloire à tout homme libre, et avons levé la Séance, la dit Jour et An, et l’avons terminé par des Hymne à la patrie, en foi de quoi, avons signé le present pour servir ce que de raison après lecture fait.

(Signe)	F Ripaud,	President,
Castel,	Vreniere,	Seretaire.
D’yvon,	Julian,	} Scrutateur.
Debay,	Questin,	
Ledale,	Charroix,	} M. de Ceremo-
Pompert,	Dompert,	
Salvador,	Gaudron,	} nie.
da Hexias,	Le Grand,	
Aure,	Khodic,	
Denis,	Bernard,	
Menaud,	Vincent,	
F. Mariano,	H. Shuhen,	
Etiennee,	Fryt,	
A. Mc Neal,	Collie,	
Lahaye,	James,	
Fouquer,	Thouvenir.	

Le Odey de la 2me decade de Floreal, l’an 5me de la Republique Française une et indivisible a l’issue de la Messe parochiale, les citoyens composans le Partie Française pres Pat-tane, ce sont reunis paisiblement et sans Armes dans L’Eglise, suivant la convocation de l’assemblée primaire, de Sextidi de la presente decade, en de meme mois, le President a ouvert le Sceance par la lecture du proces verbal que nous avons tous signe, un citoyen a demandé la parole et a dit.

“ Citoyen Ripaud, nous sommes penetré de
“ reconnoissance des bonnes instruction que
“ vous nous donne; vous comblé nos cœurs
“ de satisfaction, recevè les remerciemens et
“ faites nous preter les sermens civiques que
“ tous nos Freres les Republicains François
“ ont prononcé, nous venir de nous éclairer sur
“ nos droits, mais hélas nous n’avons rien
“ promis à notre mere patrie depuis la Revo-
“ lution, comme nos cœurs sont entièrement
“ pour elle, nous voulous le jure.”

Tous

“ to royalty and to the ancient Government;
“ this is also the desire of our Brethren in
“ Arms.

The Assembly decreed, that every thing which related to royalty, and to the ancient Government, should be burned on the day on which the National Fl.g should be displayed, and the Oath to the Nation taken.

The President, thanked Brother Thouvenir for his patriotic ardor, and requested him to maintain that zeal which formed the glory of every Freeman.

The Assembly then rose, and was closed on the Day and Year before mentioned, with Hymns to our Country. In proof of which we have signed these Presents after having heard the same read.

(Signed)	F. Ripaud,	President.
Castle,	Vreniere,	Secretary.
D’yvon,	Julian,	} Tellers.
Debay,	Questin,	
Ledale,	Charroix,	} Masters of the
Pompert,	Dompert,	
Salvador,	Gaudron,	} Ceremonies.
de Hexias,	Le Grand,	
Aure,	Khodic,	
Denis,	Bernard,	
Menaud,	Vincent,	
F. Mariano,	H. Shuhen,	
Etiennee,	Fryt,	
A. McNeil,	Collier,	
Lahaye,	James,	
Fouquer,	Thouvenir.	

On the 8th May, 1797 (the 5th Year of the French Republic) after having heard Mass, the citizens composing the French party near Seringapatam; assembled peaceably and without weapons in the church; in conformity to the resolutions of the Primary Assembly, of the 6th instant, the President opened the sitting, by reading the proceedings of the last, which we had all signed; and a citizen having asked leave to speak, said:—

CITIZEN RIPAUD !

“ We are filled with gratitude for the good
“ instruction which you have given us: you
“ have filled us with satisfaction, receive our
“ acknowledgments, and administer to us the
“ civic oaths which our brethren the French
“ Republicans, have pronounced; you have
“ enlightened us regarding our rights, but alas,
“ we have promised nothing to our mother
“ country since the revolution, as our hearts
“ are devoted to her, we wish to swear it.

All

A P P E N D I X (B.) ~ *continued.*

Tous les citoyens se sont levés avec acclamation, et ont appuyé la motion avec un élan de cœur vraiment patriotique.

Un autre citoyen a demandé la parole, et a prié le citoyen Ripaud de leur donner un mode pour des lois de l'égalité. "Qu'il a utile," dit, "nous allons jurer le respect au lois il faut en avoir pour les respect, nous vivons dans une anarchie qui fait frémir l'homme de bien, il nous faut des lois pour nous gouverner."

Le citoyen Ripaud a quitté le fauteuil, et a remis le bonnet à citoyen Contoir, comme plus ancien d'âge, a demandé la parole, et a dit.

"CITOYEN,

"Le zèle patriotique que vous manifeste comble mon cœur d'un sentiment de joie bien difficile à exprimer, rien de plus sublime que ce sentiment de joie que vous manifeste; cy vous êtes les derniers Français à jurer à la patrie de la défendre, l'ardeur que vous montre me fait paraître ce pense que vous ne ferez pas les dernières à porter des coups assuré à ses ennemies, votre demande est aussi juste que légitime, pour vous faire gouverner par des lois il en faut au Français qui ont juré de n'avoir d'autre maître que la Loi qu'ils ont fait eux mêmes, te vois travailler à vous satisfaire, persuadé que je n'aurai pas affaire à des ingrats, qui observeront ponctuellement ce qu'ils vont jurer, vous voulez faire votre bonheur puis je vous le refuse, puisque je vous estime et vous aime je vais vous aide de mes faibles lumières."

Il a repris le fauteuil et a prononcé devant l'hôtel, et sous le drapeau nationale, le serment

"Je jure, devant la portion du peuple Français qui est assemblée de soutenir la constitution Républicaine, de la défendre ainsi que la patrie de toutes mes forces, de tout mon pouvoir, et de me soumettre aux lois décrétées par la convention et celle que nous ferons de légalité, ou de mourir à mon poste, les armes à la main en défendant les droits sacrés du citoyen, de vivre libre, ou mourir."

Ci de suite faite venir les citoyens les uns après les autres, et ont prononcé individuellement chacun le serment, suivant l'appel nominal.

Les citoyens Dompard, Gontou, Provoi, Jean, Denis, Glode, Denis, Colie, Therie, Paix, Nait, Charles, Goye, Douaquette, Bertodiere, Piee, Millet, Thibou, Rouffelle, Le Heritier, Eyre, Moitie, Chenille, Veroze, Le Cerge,

All the citizens arose with acclamations, and supported the motion with a burst of feeling truly patriotic

Another citizen then demanded to be heard, and requested citizen Ripaud to give them some form of the laws of equality. "Of what use is it," said he, "to swear to respect the Laws. It is necessary to have laws, in order to respect them. We live in an anarchy that must make a man of worth shudder, we must have laws to controul us."

Citizen Ripaud having quitted the chair, and returned the cap to citizen Contoir, as the most ancient in years, demanded to be heard, and said.

CITIZENS!

"The patriotic zeal which you have shewn, fills me with a joy difficult to be expressed. Nothing can be more sublime than the sentiments of joy which you have manifested. Though you are the last Frenchmen who have sworn to defend your country, the ardour you have shewn convinces me, that you will not be the last to strike home at her enemies. Your request is as just, as it is lawful, in order to be governed by the laws. it is necessary for Frenchmen to swear to own no superior but the law which they have made themselves. I have laboured to satisfy you, being persuaded that I shall not meet with ingratitude, the punctual observation of what you are about to swear, will form your happiness. Can I refuse you? As I esteem and love you, I am ready to assist you with my feeble lights."

He then resumed the chair, and pronounced before the hotel, and under the national standard, this oath

"I swear, before the portion of the French people here assembled, to support the Republican constitution, to defend it, and my country, with all my strength and with all my powers, to submit to the laws decreed by the convention, and to those which we shall frame, or to die in arms at my post, in the defence of the sacred right of a citizen, to live free, or perish!"

Upon this the citizens were called upon in succession, and pronounced individually, the oath according to the roll.

Citizens Dompard, Contou, Provoi, Jean, Denis, Glode, Denis, Glode, Denis, Colie, Therie, Paix, Nait, Charles, Goye, Douaquette, Bertodiere, Piee, Millet, Thibou, Rouffelle, Le Heritier, Eyre, Moitie, Chenille, Veroze, Le Cerge,

A P P E N D I X (B.)—continued.

Cerge, Ouibe, Lafeuil, Questin, Colin, Jeannot, Manuelle, Gaspar, Charrier, Kerodique, Labeau, Jean, Yvon, Dezonnair, Dachuet, Madrie, Vreniere, Lebœuf, Lebarffe, Leroy, Thouvenir, Quelicque, Daine André, Govitte, Francagre, Christian, Philippe, Abrahams, Marc, D'Etienne, Mainuc, Ouyné, Dele, Le Gran, Dhegodique, Ouillesame, Mecrisé, Ouillieme, Gaine, Beteme, Aleffon, Jacque, L'Aigle, Pierre, Chenille, Francois, Gredin, Estienne, Juddique, Couisse, Cholleffe, Vincent, F. Manuelle, Francisque Bernard, Joaquin, Godron, Blanchet, Manuelle, Joquy, Castelle, Manuelle, Gevron, Bourde, Chamutz, Marc, Joseph, Jeune, Dujon, Lambert, Ouchard, Marianne.

Après que tous les Citoyens ont eu prononcé le serment, les uns après les autres, et que le Président leur a donné le baiser fraternel, il nous a dit

“CITOYENS,

“Le serment que vous venez de prononcer, et le baiser que je vous ai donné, et celui de tout la France entière, malheur à celui qui seroit parjuré ! Vous vous êtes reparié et rallié à tous vous frères les Français, comme ils se sont liés à vous par mon organe. Vous êtes leurs soutien comme ils sont le votre, rappelez vous que votre union fera votre force, que toute haine, que toute ressentiment soit anéanti—Vous ne devez dorénavant ne faire plus qu’une famille des frères—L’amour de la Patrie doit être le mobile de toutes vos actions—alors vous serez vraiment digne du serment que vous venez de prononcer. Vous m’avez demandé un projet de Loi. Le voici. Vous serez libre d’accepter ou de rejeter les Articles qui vous conviendront, mais rappelez vous, que les Articles que vous aurez acceptés, que vous ne pourrez les entreprendre, parceque par votre adhésion vous leur avez donné force de loi, comme elle n’a rien au dessus d’elle vous ne devez avoir au dessous de vous, que vice et crime, et au dessus, que la Loi, qui caractérise vos vertus ! Attendu qu’il est midi, avons adjourné la présente séance à deux heures après midi de ce jour, pour discuter les Articles de la Loi proposée.”

A deux heures étant réassemblé, le Président a annoncé que l’on alloit commencer par l’article premier, qui a été accepté à l’unanimité de voix par concert ou de couvert.

Cerge, Ouibe, Lafeuil, Questin, Colin, Jeannot, Manuelle, Gaspar, Charrier, Kerodique, Labeau, Jean, Yvon, Dezonnair, Dachuet, Madrie, Vreniere, Lebœuf, Lebarffe, Leroy, Thouvenir, Quelicque, Daine André, Govitte, Francagre, Christian, Philippe, Abrahams, Marc, D'Etienne, Mainuc, Ouyné, Dele, Le Gran, Dhegodique, Ouillesame, Mecrisé, Ouillieme, Gaine, Beteme, Aleffon, Jacque, L'Aigle, Pierre, Chenille, Francois, Gredin, Estienne, Juddique, Couisse, Cholleffe, Vincent, F. Manuelle, Francisque Bernard, Joaquin, Godron, Blanchet, Manuelle, Joquy, Castelle, Manuelle, Gevron, Bourde, Chamutz, Marc, Joseph, Jeune, Dujon, Lambert, Ouchard, Marianne.

After all the Citizens had taken the oath, and the President had given them the fraternal embrace, he said.

“CITIZENS,

“The oath which you have just pronounced, and the kiss which I have given, are those of the whole French Nation. Evil to him who shall be perjured ! You are now returned to and reconnected with your brethren the French, as they are united to you through my organs : They are your support, as you are theirs. Remember that your strength will consist in your Union. That all hatred, all anger must be annihilated. Henceforward you must become a family of brethren. The Love of your Country must be the first principle of all your actions, then will you be truly worthy of the oath which you have taken.

You have requested a Form of Laws—Behold it—You are at liberty to adopt or to reject the Articles as you may deem proper, but remember, that those Articles which you may adopt, it will be beyond your power to infringe, because, by your adoption, you will have given them the force of Laws. As the Law has nothing above it, you ought to deem nothing below you but guilt, and nothing above you but that Law which is the characteristic of your virtues.—Seeing that it is now noon, we will adjourn the sitting until two o’clock in the afternoon of this day, for the discussion of the proposed Articles of the Law.

Being re-assembled at two o’clock, the President announced that the discussion would begin by reading the first Article, which was unanimously agreed to.

PRELI-

PRELI-

A P P E N D I X (B.)—continued.

PRELIMINAIRE DES LOIX.

PEINE MILITAIRE.

A prononcer par le Conseil de Discipline. Le Conseil de Discipline est composé de sept Citoyens de tous grades. Quatre Voix contre trois, suffisent pour faire mettre le Loi à exécution soit quelle protege ou quelle punissent.

LOI.

ARTICLE 1.

Tout Chef qui ne fait pas exécuter la Loi à la lettre, qui voudroit l'éluder ou le transgresser ou qui ne mettroit pas à exécution la sentence rendu par le Conseil de Discipline, est indigne de commander, il est cassé et suspendu de ses fonctions de Citoyen pendant deux Ans. En cas de récidive ils subira cinq ans de fer, et est indigne d'occuper aucun charge.

De suite passé a l'Article 2e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 2.

Tout Citoyen de quel grade qu'il puisse être appelé au nom de la loi, doit obeir sui le champ; ou faute de ce, il subit 48 heures d'arret, sans pour cela l'excepté de la punition qu'il auroit du subire, pour le delit qu'il auroit commis, et s'il residoit, huit jours de fers, et en quas de la moindre rebellion, sans voy de faite a la loi trois mois de fers.

De suite passé a l'Article 3eme, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 3.

Nul Citoyen ne peut etre jugé que par un Conseil de Discipline establis; et, que deux temoins n'ayent constaté le delit duquel il est accusé.

De suite passé a l'Article 4eme, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 4.

Comme les Loix n'a que des peines strictement necessaires, tous Citoyens dans l'importante quels positions qu'ils se trouvent, doit obeir a son superieur sans replique, ou faute de ce, il sera punis suivant la rigueur des Loix.

De suite passé a l'Article 5eme, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 5.

Toute superieure qui mal traitera son inferieur a mauvais propos, sera punis pour la premiere fois de huit jours d'arret, pour une seconde de quinze jours; et pour une troisieme* de deux mois d'exemption d'aucun service, pendant

* Cet loi a été modifié, au lieu de deux mois d'exemption de service et de paye, à jours de fers.

PRELIMINARY LAW.

MILITARY PUNISHMENT.

To be inflicted by the Council of Discipline. The Council of Discipline is to be composed of seven Citizens of all ranks. Four Voices, against three are sufficient to warrant the execution of the Law, whether it be for protection or for punishment.

THE LAW.

ARTICLE 1.

Every Chief who shall not execute the Law strictly according to the letter, who shall evade or transgress it, or who shall not execute the sentence pronounced by the Council of Discipline, is unworthy of command. He shall be cashiered, and suspended from all the functions of a Citizen for two Years. In case of recidivousness, he shall suffer five years confinement in irons, and be held unworthy of all employ.

The second Article was then considered, and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 2.

All Citizens, of whatever rank, must pay immediate obedience when called upon by the Law, or be subject to forty-eight hours imprisonment, over and above the punishment which they may be liable to for the crime committed by them. Resistance shall be punished by eight days confinement in irons, and rebellion by a confinement of three months in irons.

The third Article was then considered, and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 3.

No Citizen can be tried but by a regular Council of Discipline, and there must be two witnesses to establish the crime set forth.

The fourth Article was then considered, and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 4.

As the Law has no punishments but what are absolutely necessary, every Citizen, in whatever situation, must obey his superior without reply, or incur the penalty of the Law.

The fifth Article was then considered, and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 5.

A superior who shall ill treat his inferior, shall, for the first offence, be put in arrest eight days, for the second, fifteen days; for the third, *two months suspension from the service, from command, and from pay.

The

* This Law has been modified, from two months suspension, to eight days in irons.

A P P E N D I X (B.)—continued.

dant lequel peine il sera privé, Première, de commandement, Seconde de Paye.

De suite passé à l'Article 6c, qui a été accepté à l'unanimité de voix.

ARTICLE 6.

Tout inférieur que n'obéira pas sui le champ à son supérieur, quand le supérieur lui parlera au Nom de la Loi, sera Première, puni pour le delit qu'il aura commis. Seconde pour la désobéissance à la loi de 48 heures de fers au pied. Si le désobéissance et accompagne de murmure, injure, ou menace, le delinquant subira trois mois de fer.

De suite passé à l'Article 7e, qui a été accepté à l'unanimité de voix.

ARTICLE 7.

Tout supérieur qui menacerait de frapper son inférieur, et que l'exécution n'aura pas lieu, le supérieur sera cassé et privé du droits de Citoyen pendant un an seulement.

De suite passé à l'Article 8me, qui a été accepté à l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 8.

* Tout inférieur qui menacerait son supérieur de le frapper et que le menace n'aurait pas lieu, subira un an de fers.

De suite passé à l'Article 9e, qui a été accepté à l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 9.

Tout supérieur qui frapperait un inférieur sera condamné à subira un an de fers, et sera déclaré indigne d'occuper aucune charge Militaire ny Civile.

De suite passé à l'Article 10e, qui a été accepté à l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 10.

Tout inférieur que frapperait ou levrait la main sur son supérieur sera condamné à mort.

De suite passé à l'Article 11e, qui a été accepté à l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 11.

Tous les delits qui ne sont pas de la compaîtance du Conseil de Discipline, et qui sont dans la Classe de la Police correctionnelle sont de la compaîtance du Major Commandant la Place, qui ordonne la Prison au nom de la loi, pour les delits denonces ci apres, 24 heures ny plus ny moins.

1re. Les delits contre les bonnes mœurs.

2e. Le

* Cette loi a été adopté avec la modification d'un An ce sera trois mois.

The sixth Article was next considered, and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 6

Every inferior who shall not instantly obey his superior when commanded by him in the name of the Law, shall first be punished for the crime of which he may be guilty; and secondly, be put in irons forty-eight hours, for his disobedience to the Law. Should his disobedience be attended by murmurs, abuse or threats, the delinquent shall be kept in irons for three months.

The seventh Article was next considered, and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 7.

Every superior who shall threaten to strike his inferior, even though he should not execute his threat, shall be cashiered and deprived of the rights of a Citizen for one year.

The eighth Article was next considered, and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 8.

* Every inferior who shall threaten to strike his superior, even though he should not execute his threat, shall suffer one year's imprisonment in irons.

The ninth Article was next considered and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 9.

Every superior who shall strike his inferior, shall be confined one year in irons, and shall be held unworthy of any Civil or Military Office.

The tenth Article was next considered, and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 10.

Every inferior who shall strike or lift his hand against his superior shall be condemned to death.

The eleventh Article was next considered, and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 11

All crimes which are not cognizable by the Council of Discipline, and are classed under the correctional Police, are to be under the cognizance of the Major Commandant of the Place, who shall inflict the punishment of twenty-four hours imprisonment for the crimes hereafter stated, viz.

1st.—For offences against good manners.*

2d.—For

* This Law was modified to three months, instead of one year.

A P P E N D I X (B.)—*continued.*

2e. Le trouble apporté publiquement à l'exercice d'une culte religieux quelconques, ou insultes faites à ses ministres.

3eme. Les insultes, et la violence grave entre les personnes, telles que les coups en voie de fait, que ne punit pas le Conseil de Discipline.

4eme. Les troubles apportés à l'ordre social, et à la tranquillité publique, par la mendicité, par les tumultes, ou la provocation des tumultes, ou bruit fait à des heures indus sans permission.

De suite passé à l'Article 12e, qui a été accepté par l'unanimité de voix.

ARTICLE 12.

Tout Citoyen qui tiendra des propos indecens sur la constitution, qui aura l'air d'être partizan de la royauté, ou de l'ancien régime, sera traduit devant le Conseil de Discipline, ou il sera puni de dix jours de fers pour la première fois, la 2e, il subira six mois de fers, pour la 3e, banni et chassé, comme indigne d'être Français, et si ses projets tendent à rappeler la contre Révolution il seroit mis à mort.

De suite passé à l'Article 13e, qui a été accepté à l'unanimité de voix.

ARTICLE 13.

Tout Citoyen qui en présence de l'ennemi montreroit de la faiblesse, et chercheroit par ses propos, à affaiblir le courage de ses concitoyens, et les détourner d'en venir à l'action seroit mis à mort.

De suite passé à l'Article 14eme, qui a été accepté à l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 14.

Tout Conspirateur, ou Traître à sa Patrie, sera condamné à mort.

De suite passé à l'Article 15eme, qui a été accepté à l'unanimité de voix.

ARTICLE 15.

Tous Suborneurs, Debaucheur, Enrolleur, Deserteur, et qui auroit liaison avec les Ennemis de la République, qui seroit arrêté, seroit mis à mort.

De suite passé à l'Article 16e, qui a été accepté à l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 16.

Toute lâcheté, faiblesse, qui seroit commise en présence de l'ennemi, et qui porteroit préjudice à la gloire de la Patrie, seroit punie par dix ans de chaînes sur les travaux publics. Cette loi est applicable au Commandant, Officiers, Sous Officiers, Soldats, Volontaires, et Matelots.

De suite passé à l'Article 17e, qui a été accepté à l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 17.

2d.—For disturbing any religious ceremony, and insulting its ministers.

3d.—Ill language and blows between individuals.

4th.—Disturbance of good order and the public tranquillity, raising tumults, and making a noise at unseasonable hours, without permission.

The twelfth Article was next considered, and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 12.

Every Citizen who shall hold unbecoming language on the subject of the constitution, tending towards royalty or the ancient system, shall be cited before the Council of Discipline, and for the first offence be put in irons for ten days; for the second six months, and for the third banished as unworthy of being a Frenchman. Should his designs be counter revolutionary, he must be put to death.

The thirteenth Article was next considered, and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 13.

Every Citizen who shall betray any weakness before the enemy, or who shall endeavour to inspire his fellow Citizens with fear, and prevent their coming to action, shall be put to death.

The fourteenth Article was next considered, and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 14.

All Conspirators and Traitors to their country shall be put to death.

The fifteenth Article was next considered, and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 15.

All Trepanners, Enlisters, and Deserters, assisting the Enemies of the Republic, who may be seized, shall be put to death.

The sixteenth article was next considered, and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 16.

All cowardice or weakness in the presence of the enemy, which may tend to tarnish the national glory, shall be punished by ten years confinement in chains on the public works. This law applies to Commanders, Officers, Subalterns, Soldiers, Volunteers, and Sailors.

The seventeenth article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 17.

A P P E N D I X (B.)--*continued.*

ARTICLE 17.

Tout Citoyen en temps de Guerre, qui desert son Pavillon pour aller dans un Nation Enemi, et qui est arrêté, seroit mis a mort.

De suite passé a l'Article 18eme, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 18.

Tout Citoyen qui s'émigre avec son bien, qui est arrêté, est enchainé pour vingt ans sur les travaux publics.

De suite passé a l'Article 19e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 19.

Tout superieur qui commanderoit des Republicains Français, qui se rendroit lachement a une ennemis nieme plus fort que lui, seroit mis a mort, et tous ceux qui seroit sous ses ordies, seroit punis suivant les rigueurs de la loi.

De suite passé a l'Article 20e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix

ARTICLE 20.

Tout Citoyen ont la droit de faire convoquer par Citoyen Commandans, le Conseil de Discipline, sans etre obligé de leur dire le motif de la convocation, et les Commandan sont obligé sur la requisition d'un seul Citoyen de convoquer le Conseil sur le champ, ou il encoura la rigueur de la loi lui meme.

De suite passé a l'Article 21e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 21.

Tout Citoyen qui convoqueroit le Conseil de Discipline, et qui n'auroit pas de preuve, n'y de temoin a alleguer a la loy, seroit puni de huit jours de fer au pied.

De suite passé a l'Article 22e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 22.

Tout Citoyen qui traiteroit un autre Citoyen de lache ou de coquin, et qui n'aura pas de preuve, seroit puni de tiente jours ce fers au pied.

Quand le Conseil de Discipline a formé son resultat, il en previenne le Commandant (qui n'est j'amaïs present au jugement) et qui fait mettre sur le champ, la sentence a execution, et rentrer avec lui dans la salle d'audience, la tous les Citoyens composant le Conseil de Discipline se leve debout, et a decouvers, leve la main, et le President dit " Nous jurons " sur notre conscience et notre honneur, que " apres avois observé scrupuleusement dans nos " deliberations, les regles qui nous etoit prescrites par la loy, nous avons trouvé qu'un

§

" telle

ARTICLE 17.

Every Citizen deserting his colours in war time, and joining the Enemy, shall, when seized, be put to death.

The eighteenth article was next considered, and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 18.

Every Citizen emigrating with his property, shall, when seized, be condemned to twenty years confinement in chains on the public works.

The nineteenth article was next considered, and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 19

Every superior commanding French Republicans, who shall basely surrender to an enemy, even of superior force, shall be put to death, and those under his orders, shall be punished with all the rigour of the law.

The twentieth article was next considered, and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 20

Every Citizen has the right of convoking the Council of Discipline through the Citizen Commandant, without being under the necessity of assigning his motives for the convocation, and the Commandant must comply on the spot with such requisition by a single Citizen, or incur the rigour of the law himself.

The twenty-first article was next considered, and adopted unanimously

ARTICLE 21.

Every Citizen who shall convoke the Council of Discipline, and shall not produce proofs or witnesses in support of the charge, shall be confined in fetters eight days.

The twenty-second article was next considered, and adopted unanimously

ARTICLE 22.

Every Citizen who shall charge another Citizen with cowardice or knavery, without being able to prove his allegation, shall be punished by thirty days confinement in fetters

When the Council of Discipline have formed their decision, it must be notified to the Commandant (who is never to attend their deliberations) and who is to see the sentence immediately carried into execution; then returning into the hall of audience, all the Citizens composing the Council of Discipline are to rise up uncovered, and holding up their hands, the President will say aloud

" We swear upon our conscience and our honour, that having scrupulously adhered in our deliberations to the rules prescribed to us

A P P E N D I X (B.)—continued.

"telle accusé de telle fait, n'en étoit pas coupable.—Ou bien, Qu'un telle accusé de telle fait, en étoit coupable, mais excusable Ou, qu'un telle accusé de telle fait, en étoit convaincu, mais non criminel Ou, qu'un telle en étant convaincu de telle crime, la loi le condamne a - - - - -"

Les Jugemens du Conseil de Discipline se font publiquement. Tout Citoyen a le droit d'y assister, la décence y est maintenue comme le respecte au loi.

Tous Militaires, de tous grades, même des Troupes de Ligne et de Marine, sans être du Corps du delinquant, a la loi, peut être membre du Conseil de Discipline.

Le Conseil de Discipline se forme aussitôt la loi promulgué par les Citoyens qui se sont soumis la majorité des suffrages des Citoyens, fait et donne force de loi, tout le monde doit y être soumis sans exception. Le Conseil se relève tous les six mois; c'est au Citoyens a bien choisir leurs Juges.

De suite on a passé a la nomination des membres composans le Conseil de Discipline, le scrutin depouillé Ripaud, Vreniere, Questin, Julian, Dachiret, Thouvenin, et Kerodiec, on été nommé a la majorité absolu ont accepté.

Nous Citoyens et Republicains Français composant le Parti qui est sous les ordres du Citoyen Dompard, après avoir entendu les présente Loix nous nous y sommes soumis volontairement pour être Juge, réglé, dorénavant par les principes et les Loix de l'Egalité que nous avons fait, en foi de quoi avons signé le présent règlement pour servir en valeur ce que de raison. Au camp Français, près Pattane, le Decadi de la première Decade de Floreal, le an 5e, de la République Française, une et indivisible.

Un Citoyen a demandé la Parole, et a dit.

"CITOYENS,

"Pour terminer une si glorieuse journée, je demande que l'infame pavillon blanc soit brûlé, et que nous chantons la Hymne a la Patrie, en signe de joie du bonheur que nous ressentons aujourd'hui."

Tous d'une voix unanime ont dit, Oui! Alors le Président a levé la Sceau, et adjourné a Dimanche prochaine, Quinzième de la 3e Decade du mois de Floreal. L'an 5eme, après l'élu de la messe Paroissiale.

(Signé)

Ripaud, Vreniere, Questin, Dachiret, Julian,

"us by the Law, We have found such a one accused of such an act, not guilty Or, that we have found him guilty, but pardonable: Or, that we find him to have committed the act, but that it is not criminal Or, that we have found him guilty, and that the law condemns him - - - - -"

The Judgment of the Council of Discipline shall be given publicly, every Citizen has a right to be present, whilst behaving with decency and respect towards the laws

Every military man, of whatever rank, of the troops of the Line, or belonging to the Marine, provided he is not of the same Corps as the delinquent, is eligible to become a member of the Council of Discipline.

The Council of Discipline shall be formed as soon as the laws proposed shall have been, by the majority of the votes of the Citizens, established as existing laws, when every Citizen must submit to them without exception. This Council will be renewed every six months: it is for the Citizens to be careful in their choice of their Judges.

The assembly then proceeded to the nomination of the members of the Council of Discipline, the ballot being closed, Ripaud, Vreniere, Questin, Julian, Dachiret, Thouvenin, and Kerodiec, were named by a majority, and accepted the office.

We the Citizens and French Republicans forming the Party under the orders of Citizen Dompard, having understood the proposed Laws, do voluntarily submit ourselves to be judged according to them, and to be henceforth governed by the principles and by the Laws of Equality which we have made In attestation of which, we have signed these regulations, that they may have full force and validity; in the French Camp near Seringapatam, the 16th of May 1797. The fifth Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

A Citizen demanded leave to speak, and said,

"CITIZENS,

"I desire that the infamous white flag may be burnt, and that we may sing the Hymn to our Country, as a mark of our sense of the happiness we have enjoyed this day"

The motion being unanimously approved, the President adjourned the Sitting to the following Sunday, the 15th May 1797 The fifth year of the French Republic, at the conclusion of Mass.

(Signed)

Ripaud, Vreniere, Questin, Dachiret, Julian,

A P P E N D I X (B) — continued.

lian, Kerodicq, Thibeau, Vizer, Thouvenin, Dompard, Bertodiere, Pilardt, Charroix, Moire, Milletot, Heritier, La Vueille, Dielle, Windell, James, Marc, Mich. Dunn, Jacques, Debay, Menaud, Gaudion, Collier, Vincent, W. Graham, Barnard, Huite, De Souza, Le Dalle, Denis, Castel, A. Mc Neil, Pombart, Legrand.

lian, Kerodicq, Thibeau, Vizer, Thouvenin, Dompard, Bertodiere, Pilardt, Charroix, Moire, Milleton, Heritier, La Vueille, Dielle, Windell, James, Marc, Mich. Dunn, Jacques, Debay, Menaud, Gaudion, Collier, Vincent, W. Graham, Barnard, Huite, De Souza, Le Dalle, Denis, Castel, A. Mc Neil, Pombart, Legrand.

Le Quintidi de la 3^e Decade du mois de Floreale, l'an 5^eme. de la Republique Française, une et indivisible.

Jour memorable pour tous les Citoyens qui composeront le Parti Français commandé par le Citoyen Dompard, chez le Prince Tippoo, l'Allié de la Republique, d'après avoir reçu ses ordres obtenu a la sollicitation de tous les Citoyens composant le Parti, d'arborer le Pavillon National, il a été arboré a six heures du matin au son de toute l'Artillerie et Musquetry du Camp. Après cette auguste cérémonie, le Citoyen Ripaud, Représentant du Peuple Française auprès du Prince Tippoo, et le Citoyen Viennez, Officier, avec huit Citoyens de l'Artillerie, se sont transportés sur la Place d'Armes de la Pille de Pattane, où le Citoyen Prince les attendoit, aussitôt leur arrivée, il fait faire un Salve de deux mille trois cents coups de Cannons, et cinq cents Fouguettes, de tout la Musquetry, et le Fort de Pattane a tiré cinq cents coup de Cannon. Le Prince a dit a Citoyen Ripaud,

“Voilà l'assurance du Pavillon de votre Patrie que m'est cher, j'en suis l'allié, il fera toujours soutenu dans mon pays aussi qu'il a été dans la Republique ma Sœur; allez finir votre Fête”

Le Citoyen Ripaud a répondu tout ce que son cœur lui suggeroit de la vive reconnaissance qu'il ressentait au témoignage de l'amitié qu'éprouvoit le Prince a la Republique. Le Citoyen Dompard lui a fait part des sentimens de son cœur et de l'assurance de l'amitié que tous les Citoyens du Camp lui portoit, et ils se sont retirés, a leur arrivée au camp; la Troupe, et la Garde National, les attendoit sur la place d'armes où ils se sont rendus, l'on a envoyé chercher trois Drapeaux Nationels qui étoit a la Hotel de la Place, gardés par un Piquet. Les Drapeaux étant arrivés le silence a régné l'on a planté l'arbre de la Liberté surmonté du Bonnet de L'égalité, et le Citoyen Ripaud a prononcé le discours suivant :

“Citoyens Français, Hommes libres, mes freres, mes amis.”

“Cet bien aujourd'hui que vous devez remercier

The 15th of May 1797, (the fifth Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.) A memorable day for all the Citizens, forming the French party commanded by Citizen Dompard, serving with the Prince Tippoo, the Ally of the Republic, who having obtained his orders by their joint solicitations, for hoisting the National Flag, displayed it accordingly, at six o'clock in the morning, to the sound of all the Artillery and Musquetry of the Camp. After this august ceremony, Citizen Ripaud, Representative of the French People, with the Prince Tippoo; Citizen Dompard, Commandant, Citizen Viennez, an Officer; with eight Citizens Artillery men, repaired to the Parade of the City of Seringapatam, where the Citizen Prince waited for them. On their arrival he ordered a Salute of two thousand three hundred Cannon, five hundred Rockets, and all the Musquetry, and the Fort of Seringapatam fired five hundred Cannon. The Prince then said to Citizen Ripaud,

“Behold my acknowledgment of the Standard of your Country, which is dear to me, and to which I am allied, it shall be always supported in my Country, as it has been in that of the Republic, my Sister! Go, conclude your festival”

Citizen Ripaud replied, in stating all that his heart suggested on the gratitude which he felt in thus witnessing the Prince's friendship for the Republic. Citizen Dompard also declared the sentiments of his heart, and the assurances of friendship which all the Citizens of the Camp bore towards the Prince.—They then retired, and proceeded to the Parade, where the Troops and the National Guard waited for them; on their arrival, three standards were brought from the French Hotel, under a Piquet Guard, and silence being obtained, the Tree of Liberty was planted, surmounted by the Cap of Equality; and Citizen Ripaud pronounced the following discourse :

“French Citizens! Free Men! My Brethren! My Friends!”

“Well may ye on this day return thanks to Pro-

“mercier la Providence et l’Etre bienfaisant
 “de la grace de vous avoir faite voir le Pavillon
 “Nationale et l’arbre de la Liberté, surmonté
 “du bonnet de légalité, cheri et adopté de tous
 “les hommes libres, les Republiquains Fran-
 “cais, vos frere vos appuy, et vos amis que
 “c’est gloire pour vous O ! Français de la
 “voir arboré assuré, et juré de la soutenir ou
 “de mourir les armes a la main pour le de-
 “fendre et soutenir votre liberté et vos droits,
 “enfin ce que vous avez de plus cher, votre
 “Patrié—O ! Français mes freres, mes amis,
 “ne sentez vous pas comme moi cette joie qui
 “s’empare de vos cœurs et qui vous entraîne
 “vers ce Drapeau, et cette arbre cheri que 25
 “Millions d’hommes ont juré comme vous de
 “de mentenir, ne sentez vous pas dis je, ce
 “penchant de la Vertu qui n’est connu que
 “par les Hommes libres qui vous porté a lui
 “jurer cette amour ardente qui caractérise les
 “Guerriers Republiquains, oui, cher, mille
 “fois cher a mon cœur, je te soutiendrai Dra-
 “peau et arbre cheri, jusqu’ a la dernière goutte
 “de mon sang, et si je suis parjuré a mon
 “Serment je prie la Divinité de me reduire en
 “cendre de m’aneantir meme s’y j’en a voit la
 “pensée, comme tu es l’objet des mes plus
 “chers sentimens je jure de te defendre ou de
 “mourir pour toi, oui, je, le jure ! *après t’avoir
 “promis tout ce que je te dois pardonne, cher
 “digne gloire de mes sentimens, s’y je vais
 “rendre hommage au manes de vos freres qui
 “ont peris pour te defendre. Que dis je ?
 “Pour soutenir ta Gloire.

“Quel sensible horreur s’empare de moi !
 “Une religieuse sensibili me domine ! Quoi !
 “Je tombe a genoux, mon sang se glace, et
 “j’entre voi dans l’ombre milles guerriers
 “magnanime les pers Defenseurs de nos Droits,
 “qui crient a nos cœur de les venger !

Je vois le cemble de la barbarie et celui de
 l’atrocité—Dieu ! J’en fais d’horreur ! Quoi !
 Je vois ece Victime de la ferocité Anglois qui
 ont été scié entre deux Planchés ! des femmer
 victimes de leur brutalé est assassiné au meme
 moment. Oh ! comble d’horreur ! mes cheveux
 se redresse ! Que vois Je ! Des Enfans encore
 a la mamelles, je les voi tient du sang de leurs
 meres infortunées. Je vois ces malheureux
 enfans expiré de la meme mort que leur
 malheureuse meres. Oh ! Comble d’horreur
 et de sceleratesse que d’indignation tu inspire.
 Soyé persuadé, ame infortuné, que nous vous
 vengerons. O perfide et cruelle Anglais tremble.

“vidence, and to that benevolent Being,
 “who has conferred on you the blessing to be-
 “hold the National Flag, and the Tree of
 “Liberty surmounted by the Cap of Equality,
 “cherished and adopted by all free men, by
 “the French Republicans your Brethren, your
 “Supporters, and your Friends.—What Glory
 “to ye, O Frenchmen, to behold it displayed,
 “resolved and sworn to support it, or to die
 “in Arms in its defence, and that of your
 “Liberty, your Rights, and what is most dear
 “to you, your Country. O Frenchmen, my
 “brethren, do ye not feel with me that pure
 “joy which fills the heart, and leads you to-
 “ward those standards, and that cherished Tree,
 “which Twenty-five Millions of Men have,
 “like you, sworn to maintain. Do ye not
 “feel, I say, that virtuous inclination known
 “alone to Freemen, which leads you to swear
 “that ardent love characteristic of the Re-
 “publican Warrior. Yes! dear, a thousand
 “times dear to my heart, I swear to support
 “thee O Standard, and thou cherished Tree, to
 “the last drop of my blood, and if I prove
 “perjured may the Divinity consume me;
 “may he annihilate me, if I even harbour the
 “thought. As ye are the sole objects of my
 “warmest sentiments, I swear to defend ye,
 “or to die for ye. Yes, I swear it *. Having
 “promised ye all the duties which I owe ye,
 “pardon me, glorious objects, if I proceed to
 “pay homage to the Manes of our Brethren
 “who have perished in your defence? What
 “do I say? In supporting your Glory.

“What horrors seize me! A religious sen-
 “sibility overawes me! My Knees fail! My
 “Blood freezes! I behold the shades of thou-
 “sands of gallant Warriors, the proud De-
 “fenders of their Country, crying to us for
 “vengeance!

“I behold the measure of barbarity and atro-
 “city filled. O God! I tremble with horror.
 “What? I behold those victims of the ferocious
 “English, sawn in pieces between planks. Women,
 “the victims of their brutality, murdered in the
 “same moment. O extreme of horror! My hair
 “bristles up! I see Babes at the breast stained with
 “the blood of their unfortunate mothers. I see the
 “wretched Infants expiring with the same wounds
 “as their unhappy mothers, O extremes of hor-
 “ror and villany, what indignation do ye excite!
 “But be persuaded, unhappy Souls, that we will
 “revenge you. Perfidious and cruel English, re-
 “member there is a God, the avenger of guilt,
 “who

* Et tous les Citoyens ont répété, oui, nous les jurons.

* Here all the Citizens repeated, Yes, we swear it!

A P P E N D I X—(B.)— continued.

Il est un dieu vengeur du crime qui nous inspire de lever dans ton sang les atrocités que tu as commises envers nos pères et leur malheureuse compagne. Apaisez vous, ame plaintive, de l'innocence, nous jurons de vous venger. (Oui je le jure !)

Citoyens, mes freres que d'horreur doit vous inspirer tous les supports de la tyrannie. Ce sont eux, ce laches, ce faux Français, qui ont inspiré tout ces crimes. En France l'Armée de la Vendée est celle de Jofur, le Pavillon Blanc, les Fleurs de Lys, le chretien a la main et le Poignard a l'autre, ont assassiné, massacrés, comme les vâmes Anglais, vos plus fiers défenseurs de vos droits. Vengé nos freres, victimes de leur patriotisme. Que tout ce qui a rapport a l'ancien regime soit sur le champ brûlé si nous ne sommes pas a meme de nous venger sur eux; que ce soit sur leur Idole cheri, leur Pavillon, et qu'ils tremble en apprenant que dans l'Inde, dans le milieu du terre, qu'il y a des Republiques qui ont juré de les exterminer. Ils fremiront n'en doute pas, ces laches, au seul nom des Français. Palise de terreur, et aussitôt qu'ils les voyent, ils sont a trois quarts vaincus. Pour y parvenir il faut avoir ce vertu Republiquain il faut savoir vaincre ou peir pour la Patrie.

Il faut avoir ce maintien d'homme libre, (Je parle au Commandant,) vous etes notre Chef, votre devoir et de veiller a notre sureté, a notre bonheur, et au maintien de nos droits. Vous n'etes plus faits pour vivre dans un apathie qui ne convient nullement a la nouvelle charge que vous occupez. Il faut surmonter vos anciens habitudes, et si vous aviez des differences il faut les aneantir, et fait votre bonheur du maintien du au Loi. Par cette amenité qui est dans votre cœur, par la honte de votre ame, vous avez des riches qualités, vous etes digne d'etre Republiquain. Votre bravoure est connu. Mais vous avez de la foiblesse, defeatie vos de cet ennemi de vous meme, attachez vous a connoître vos droits, et vous sentirez qu'il est bien glorieux de commander a vos Egaux et de braves Republiquains.

Je parle aux Officiers et au sous Officiers. Ce n'est pas le tout d'etre brave, il faut de l'amenité, et tenir son Rang, quoique vous avez le bonheur de commander a vos Egaux, il faut toujours que le maintien soit observé, les loix vous en prescrivent imperieusement. Il faut vous instruire, et instruire nos freres d'armes, les plus qu'il est possible, pour les mettre a meme de defendre leur droits, leur liberté, notre Patrie, il faut vous vaincre, si

" who inspires us to wash out with your blood the
" atrocity you have committed upon our brethren,
" and their unfortunate companions. Let thy
" innocence be thy consolation, O plaintive soul,
" we swear to revenge you. (Yes, I swear it.)

" Citizens! my Brethren! with what horror
" the supporters of tyranny ought to fill you. It is
" those cowards, those false Frenchmen, who have
" caused all the crimes in France. The Army of
" La Vendée, and that of Jofur, who with the
" white Flag, and their Lilies, the host in one
" hand, and the dagger in the other; have, like
" the infamous English, assassinated and massacred
" the boldest defenders of your rights. Revenge
" our Brethren, the victims of their own patriot-
" ism. Let every thing that has the least relation
" to the old constitution be burnt on the spot. If we
" cannot be revenged on them, let us be so on their
" cherished Idol, the white Flag. Let them trem-
" ble at discovering, that in India, in the midst of
" the world, there are Republicans who have sworn
" to exterminate them. They will tremble, no doubt,
" at the name alone of Frenchmen. Pale with
" affright, when they behold them, they will be
" three-fourths beaten. To accomplish this, it is
" necessary to possess the republican virtues, to
" know how to conquer, or to die for our Country,
" and to possess the conduct of Freemen. You, our
" Commander! It is your duty to watch over our
" safety and our happiness, and to maintain our
" rights; you are no longer to live in an apathy
" which ill suits the new station you fill. You
" must overcome your former habits.—You must
" vanquish every fault, and place your happiness
" in supporting the Laws, in the benevolence of
" your heart, and in the goodness of your mind.
" You possess great qualities, and are worthy to
" be a Republican. Your courage is well known,
" but you have a weakness; get rid of this ene-
" my to yourself, endeavour to know your rights,
" and you will learn how glorious it is to command
" your Equals and brave Republicans.

" I address the Officers, and the Subalterns.
" Courage is not alone sufficient; mildness,
" yet with the preservation of respect, is requi-
" site. Though you have the happiness to
" command your equals, the Laws must be
" supported, and they imperiously prescribe it:
" You must instruct yourselves, and your Bre-
" thren, in arms, as much as possible; to ena-
" ble them to defend their Rights, their Liberty;
" and our Country. If you have faults, you
" must

vous avez des défauts ; alors vous deviendrez de vrais Republiquains digne de nous commander.

Je parle au défenseurs de la patrie, Citoyens, si vos superieurs a des devoirs a remplir envers vous, vous n'en avez pas moins a remplir envers eux ; vous leur devez obéissance et respecte, si vous voulez, Citoyens, devenir toujours victorieux, ce n'est que par ces moyens que vous y parviendra. L'obéissance fait la gloire des Republiquains Français, vous avez un grand devoir a observer. Glorieux d'être l'égale de ceux qui vous commande, glorieux d'être libre, glorieux d'avoir un Drapeau et un arbre qui a toujours terrassé les ennemis qu'il, attaque, ou qui ont osé l'attaquer, je le remets pur et sans tache entre vos mains, votre gloire est de le maintenir aussi pur qu'il a toujours été, vous venez de jurer de mourir pour lui, Rapeller vous sans cesse qu'il et la trace de votre bonheur le plus parfait, que cet le Drapeau de la Nation le plus victorieux, qui commande et donne des loix meme a ses ennemis. Treize Nations l'ont osé attaquer, onze ont reçu ses loix ou sa protection—Les deux autres ne tarderont pas a succomber dessous son pouvoir irresistible. La France la jure, cela seul suffit, elle sera obéi, ses fiers défenseurs ne sont jamais sourds a la voix, étant tres soumis et tres respectueux a sa volonté, elle commande, elle sera déjà satisfait—Je vois déjà l'ardeur qui me donne passer dans tous vos cœurs—que le voix de la patrie est sublime—que l'amour ardent qu'il inspire est grande—Dieu puissant—Cher Divinité—Ou tu lis dans mon cœur, tu le vois bien glorieux de cet journée, je me satisfais dans tous les points. O Français ! Que vous me rendez heureux, votre amour pour ce que j'ai de plus cher, notre patrie, se manifeste dans tous votre contenance ; venir avec moi planter L'arbre cheri de nous et de tous nos forces, c'est le symbole de la constitution, de nos devoirs, de nos droits ; qu'il soit celle présente a votre memoire, et vous ne vous ecarterez jamais de ce que vous devez a vous meme, et vous sera resouvenir ce que vous devez a vos freres !!

De suite a fait prononcer a Chaque Citoyen individu, les uns aupres les autres, Le Serment,

Citoyens, jurer vous haine aux Rois, exceptant, Tippoo Sultan le victorieux, L'allié de la Republique Française. Guerre aux tirans ; et amour pour la patrie et celle de Citoyen Tippoo !!!

Tous

" must conquer them, then you will become
" genuine Republican, worthy to command
" us.

" I address you, ye Defenders of our Coun-
" try:

" Citizens, If your superiors have duties to
" fulfil towards you, you have not less to fulfil
" towards them. You owe them obedience
" and respect. If, Citizens, you wish to be-
" come always victorious, it is by these means
" alone you can attain it. Obedience con-
" stitutes the glory of a French Republican.
" You have an important duty to fulfil.

" Proud of being the equals of those who
" command you, proud of being free, proud
" of possessing a Flag, and a Tree, which have
" overthrown all who have attacked you, I com-
" mit them pure and spotless into your hands.
" It will be your glory to preserve that purity.
" You have just sworn to die for them. Call
" constantly to mind that the most perfect sign
" of your welfare, is the Flag of that Victorious
" Nation, which commands and gives Law to
" her Enemies. Thirteen Nations have assailed
" her. Eleven of these have accepted her Laws
" or her protection. The other two, will soon
" sink under her irresistible power. France
" has sworn: it is sufficient: she will be
" obeyed. Her proud Defenders are never
" deaf to her Voice, and are submissive and re-
" spectful to her Will. She Commands—She
" shall be obeyed. Already I behold the ardour
" which possesses me, communicated to your
" hearts. How sublime is the voice of our Coun-
" try. How noble is the ardent Love which it
" inspires, Great God! Yes; thou readest in
" my heart the Glory of this day. I am en-
" tirely satisfied. Oh Frenchmen, how happy ye
" have made me by your love for that which is
" dearest to my heart, our Country. It is dis-
" played in your countenances, come with me,
" plant the Tree cherished by us, and by all
" our Brethren. It is the emblem of our con-
" stitution, of our duties, of our rights. May it
" be ever present in your remembrance, and you
" owe it to yourselves, to call to mind what you
" owe to your Brethren.

*He (Ripault) then proceeded to make each
Citizen pronounce the Oath, as follows:*

" Citizen, Do you swear hatred to all Kings,
" except Tippoo Sultan the Victorious, the Ally of
" the French Republic—War against all Ty-
" rants; and Love towards your Country, and
" that of Citizen Tippoo."

A P P E N D I X—(B.)—continued.

Tous a l'unanimité ont crié, Oui! Nous jurons de vivre libre ou mourir!

Pendant le serment ou a salvé du toute l'artillerie 84 coups de canon, et apres le serment ou se remis avec cipailles qui avoit pretté le Serment, deux Drapeaux a leur garde par un Garde d'honneur. De Suite l'on a signé le Procefs Verbal du Oetodi de la zeme decade du presente mois. De suite l'on a été sur la Place d'Armes, ou l'on chanté alentour de l'arbre et du Pavillon, des Hymnes a la patrie, Quand l'on est venu a chanter "Amour sacié de la Patrie." L'on a fait un salut de tout l'Artillerie, et la journée s'est passé en joie, et par un Bal, qui a duré tout la nuit. En foi du quoi nous avons signé le presente le dit jour et an que dessus.

(Signé)	Vreniere,	Ripaud,
	Sec.	Questin,
		Major,
	Dompard,	Jullian,
	Effitte,	Scute,
	Charroix,	Dachiret,
	Queredic,	Thouvenir,
	Guadron,	Jacques,
	Pembart,	Menaud,
	Debay,	Schuben,
	Vincent,	Mariano,
	Barnard,	A. De Soufa,
	Lahaye,	Le Grand,
	Windell,	Castel,
	Collier,	Etienne Fabiere.

Le Duodi de la premiere Decade du Mois du Prairial l'an 5e. de la Republique Française, une et indivisible, a dix heurs du Matin, les Citoyens Dompard, et Francois Ripaud, l'adalc, Bompard, Debay, Menaud, Citoyens Gardes Nationneaux, tous se sont assemblées, dans l'Eglise Parontielle, a l'issu de la grande messe, pour s'instruire sur les principes Republicains et delibérer sur nos droits. La Sceance étant ouverte, l'on a commencé la lecture du Procefs Verbal de la derniere Sceance, apres qu'il à été finis, le President a demandé si l'on avoit rien a dire sur les contenus. La silence ayant été pris pour consentement, il a été claux, et chacun individument l'ont signe ou ont fait leur Marque ordinaire. Un Citoyen a demandé la Parole, et a dit: Qu'il y avoit un Drapeau quit étoit dit dans la Der-

All exclaimed unanimously, "Yes! We swear "to live free or die!"

During the taking of the Oath, a salute of 84 Cannon was fired, and when it was finished, two Standards were committed to the care of Sepoys who had taken the Oath, and that of the Europeans was sent to the French Hotel, under an honorary guard

The Arms were piled, and the people repaired to the Church, where the proceedings of the 8th of the present Month were signed, they then returned to the Parade, and sung round the Tree and the Flag, the Hymn to our Country. At the Passage, "Holy Patriotic Love," a salute of the whole Artillery was fired. The day was passed in festivity, and the night concluded with a Ball.

In attestation of which we have signed these Presents, the day and year before mentioned.

(Signed)	Vreniere, Sec.	Ripaud,
	Dompard,	Questin,
	Effitte,	Major,
	Charroix,	Jullian,
	Queredic,	Scute,
	Gaudron,	Dachiret,
	Pembart,	Thouvenir,
	* Debay,	Jacques,
	Vincent,	Menaud,
	Barnard,	Schuben,
	Lahaye,	Mariano,
	A. De Soufa,	Le Grand,
	Windell,	Collier,
	Castel,	Etienne Fabiere.

On the 22d of May 1797 (The fifth year of the French Republic), at ten o'clock in the morning, the Citizens composing the French Party, commanded by Citizen Dompard, with Francis Ripaud, Le Dalle, Bompard, Debay, Minaud, Citizens of the National Guard, being all assembled in the Parish Church at the conclusion of High Mass, in order to be instructed in Republican principles, and to deliberate on their rights. The Sitting was opened, and the proceedings of the last Sitting were read, which being concluded, the President desired to know, if any person wished to make remarks upon them, the silence which followed being taken as a mark of approbation, they were closed and signed by each Individual with his name or customary mark. A Citizen having obtained leave to speak, observed, that the Proceedings stated, that the Flag was

* This Person accompanied the Sultaun's Ambassadors to the Mauritius, in January 1798, in the character of Interpreter; reference is made to him in No 18, of the Translated Persian Papers, as having been a Witness to the Sultaun's conduct, at the ceremony of erecting the National Flag at Seringapatam, on the 15th of May, 1797.

A P P E N D I X—(B.)—continued.

nier Procès verbal qu' il étoit gardé par un garde d'honneur, que cela n' étoit pas, et qu' il demandoit que cela fus. Tous les Citoyens a l'unanimité et a l'envie les uns des autres ont tous appuyé la Motion, et sur le champ le Commandant a ordonné une Garde. Un autre Citoyen a demandé la parole pour présenter deux nouveaux Citoyens a être admis au serment. Le Président a fait observer que ces proposés ne connoissoient pas l'usage Republicain, et qu'il falloit leur donner le temps pour s'instruire, L'Assemblée a arrêté que l'on leur donne le temps de huit jours—Le Président a engagé tous les frères a l'aménité, et a vivre en bon union, a demandé si personne n'avoit rien a proposer. L'on a ajourné la séance a dimanche prochaine. L'on l' a terminée par des Hymnes a la patrie—Le dit jour un que dessus.

(*Signé*) Ripaud, Vreniere, Thouvenir, Etienne Febre, Denis, Le Dale, Pombart, Menaud, Debay, De Souza, Querodrac, Charroix, Gaudron, Francois, Queffion, Prevon, Castet, Julian, Sentre, Desene, Marq, Arch. McNeil, Jacques, Collier, Le Grand, Vincent, La Haye.

Procès verbal de Assemblée Primaire au jour huit Nonodi re. Decade du mois Prairial l'an 5eme de la Republique Francaise, une et indivisible, a 10 heures du Matin les Citoyens composant le party Republicain Francaise a Pattane, se sont tous assembles au lieu ordinaire de leur séance a l'issue de la grande Messe dans l'Eglise Paroissiale, paisiblement et sans armes, pour deliberer et connoître leur droits, le Président a fait ouvrir la séance par la lecture du procès verbal de duodiciere Decade de presente mois, apres lecture finie le Président a mis au voix s'il seroit claux, et ca été. Un Citoyen a demandé la parole, disant qu'il ne parleroit que pour s'instruire. "Mais," dit il Citoyens! est ce que quand on fait "la benediction du Drapeaux, le commandant "ne doit pas s'y trouver; ne devoit il pas "jurer de les maintenir pure et sans tache, ne "devoit il pas être premier a nous monter. "fermete Republicain de vivre libre ou "mourir. Est ce par procuration que l'on "fait ses devoirs aujourd'hui, n'est ce pas un "ancien germe du vieux regime qui fermente. "chez lui—est ce par le conduite qu'il tiene, "qu'il veut nous mener a la bonheur a la "gloire—Ou nous ramener a l'anarchie, ou "il n'y a que hier que nous en sommes sortis!"

was kept by a Guard of honour, that this was not the case, but that he desired it might be so. This motion was supported unanimously, and the Commandant ordered a Guard accordingly.

Another Citizen then requested leave to present two new Citizens, and that they might be permitted to take the Oath. The President observed, that the proposed Citizens were not versed in Republican customs, and that some time was necessary for their instruction; the Assembly accordingly granted them eight days.

The President then recommended to the Brethren to live in friendship and harmony, and having asked if any one wished to speak, he adjourned the Sitting to the next Sunday, and it was closed by patriotic Hymns. On the day and year before mentioned.

(*Signed*) Ripaud, Vreniere, Thouvenir, Etienne Fabre, Denis, Le Dale, Pombart, Menaud, Debay, De Souza, Querodrac, Charroix, Gaudron, Francois, Queffion, Prevot, Castet, Julian, Sentre, Desene, Marq. Arch. McNeil, Jacques, Collier, Le Grand, N. Vincent, La Haye.

Proceedings of the Primary Assembly, held this day the 22d of May 1797 (the 5th year of the French Republic) at ten o'clock in the morning, of the Citizens composing the French Republican party at Puttun. (Seringapatam)

All being assembled at the usual place of the Sitzings, at the conclusion of high mass in the parish church, peaceably and without weapons, to deliberate and to learn their rights, the President opening the Sitting by reading the proceedings of the 29th May, the lecture being finished, the President put the question whether it should be closed, which being done, a Citizen demanded to be heard, declaring that he spoke only to be instructed "What, said he, "Citizens, is it on the benediction of the "Standards that the Commandant shall be absent, ought he not to swear to preserve them "pure and spotless; ought he not to be the "first amongst us to exhibit the republican "resolution to live free or to die; and is this "the day on which his duties are to be performed by proxy. Is it not rather the seeds "of ancient habits still fermenting in him. Is "such the conduct by which he is to lead us "to happiness and to glory, or to sink us again "in that anarchy from which we emerged but "yesterday!"

Tous.

- The

APPENDIX—(B.)—continued.

Tous les Citoyens ont applaudit et ont marqué leur juste indignation. Mais tous à la voix du Président, ont senti leur tort de juger un Citoyen sans l'entendre, il leur a dit, que, comme eux, il avoit été indigne de la conduite du commandant, que persuadé de leur réclamation, il s'étoit assuré du motif, et qu'il l'avoit vu couché dans son lit. Alors les esprits sont revenus dans leur assiette ordinaire.

Le Président a fait un discours sur les mœurs Républicaines, sur le relâchement au principe, sur le désordre et l'anarchie qui avoit l'air de vouloir dominer les principes Républicains.

Chaque Citoyen a applaudi à son discours, l'on a fait prêter le serment au deux Citoyens, Antoine Joseph, et Francisque Escavaille, et ils ont pris places—Le Citoyen Marc est venu, pour prêter le serment L'Assemblée l'a renvoyé à l' huitaine pour faire réflexion s'y il seroit admissible.

Sur un rapelle au devoir, que le Président a fait à des Citoyens, d'avoir delibéré étant sous les armes, et d'avoir entravé l'ordre d'un des Chefs supérieurs, et qu'il n'avoit que des Citoyens que ne savoit pas leurs droits qui se fut permis de pareil sorti—Le Citoyen Thouvenin a avoué ce tort, a dit que son ignorance étoit la cause de son delit, si il y en avoit un que cela ne lui arriveroit plus—Toute l'Assemblée, sentant la beauté de cette action, d'avouer ce tort, pour s'en corriger, et de donner des leçons des vertus à ses concitoyens, l'on a applaudi vivement à ce dévouement vraiment de Républicain. La Séance a terminée par des Hymnes à la Patrie et l'on l'aourné à dimanche prochaine pour faire lecture des loix et des principes constitutionnelles et des intérêts généraux pour améliorer le sort des indigents s'y il y en avoit. Arrêté le dit jour et au que ci dessus.

Cloture du Procès Verbal contenus en l'autre part.

F. RIPAUD.

Collier,	Jacquere,	Dachiret,
Gaudron,	A. Mc Niel,	Sentre,
Le Grand,	Pombart,	Julian,
Barnard,	J. Castel,	Le Dale,
Shuhen,	M. Dunn,	Thouvenir,
Windell,	Querodiq,	Lahaye,
Charrier,	Vincent,	Mark.
Menaud,	W. Graham,	

Le

The Citizens applauded the speaker, and shewed a proper indignation, when the voice of the President at once awakened in them a sense of their error, in condemning a Citizen unheard: he said, that like themselves he had felt some indignation at the conduct of the Commandant; that in the conviction of reclaiming him, he had wished to ascertain the cause, and had found him laid on his bed: their minds then resumed their ordinary course.

The President pronounced a discourse on Republican manners; on the relaxation from principles; on the disorder and anarchy which had assumed an air of controlling the Republican principles.

Every Citizen applauded his discourse. The oath was administered to two Citizens, Antony Joseph and Francis de Escavaille, who took their places. The Citizen Marc being come to take the oath, was referred to the eighth day, that his admission might be duly deliberated.

On a call to order by the President, of those Citizens who had attended the debates in arms, and disobeyed the orders of a superior officer, which none but Citizens ignorant of their privileges could be guilty of. Citizen Thouvenin confessed his fault, stating that it proceeded from his ignorance, and should not again occur.

The whole Assembly, feeling the propriety of this conduct, in the avowal of a fault for the purpose of self correction, and giving a lesson of virtue to fellow Citizens, applauded highly an acknowledgment so truly Republican.

The sitting was closed by patriotic hymns, and adjourned to the following Sunday, for a lecture on the laws and constitutional principles; and taking into consideration the general interests, and improving the condition of the poor, should there be any such. Decreed the day and year before mentioned.

F. RIPAUD.

Collier,	Jacquere,	Dachiret,
Gaudron,	A. Mc Niell,	Sentre,
Le Grand,	Pombart,	Julian,
Barnard,	J. Castel,	Le Dale,
Shuhen,	M. Dunn,	Thouvenir,
Windell,	Querodiq.	Lahaye,
Charrier,	Vincent,	Mark.
Menaud,	W. Graham,	

On

A P P E N D I X—(B.)—continued.

Le Quintidi de la 2eme Decade du mois de Prairiale l'an 5eme de la Republique Francaise une et indivisible. A la requisition du Citoyen le Grand le Conseil se'est assemble a sept heures et demi du matin, le President ayant le motif de la convocation en a fait son rapport au Conseil qui a delibere a renvoyer le Citoyen le Grand a se pourvoir au benefice de l'Article 11eme de la loi, que le delit dont il etoit mention n'etoit nullement de la competence du Conseil, qui se disfont sur l'heure designe avous signe le present, le dit jour et an.

A True Copy,
N. B. Edmonstone,
 Persian Translator.

On the 4th of June, 1797. (The fifth year of the French Republic) at the requisition of Citizen Le Grand, the Council was assembled at half an hour past seven in the morning, when the President having learned the motive for their convocation, made his report thereupon to the Council, who having deliberated, referred Citizen Le Grand to the provisions of the 11th article of the law, as the misdemeanour in question was in no way cognizable by the Council; by whom these presents are signed at the hour, day and year before mentioned.

A True Translation,
G. G. Koble, French Translator.

APPENDIX,—(C.)

A P P E N D I X.

Paper (C.)

CORRESPONDENCE between TIPPOO SULTAUN and the GOVERNMENT GENERAL.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 7th March, 1798.

THE particulars of the late disturbances in Cotiote, and their termination by the submission of the Rajah, will no doubt have been communicated to you. From the friendship which subsists between the two States, I think it proper however to acquaint you, that during the existence of those disturbances several letters were presented to the Company's Officers, who were sent to reduce the Rajah to obedience, in your name, bearing a Seal, asserted to be that of your Sicar, claiming the District of Wynaad, which adjoins to Cotiote. I am satisfied, that if these letters had been written with your sanction, they would have been transmitted to me in the usual manner, and as the dictates of friendship require.—Although I can therefore have little doubt, but these letters were fabricated by the advisers of the Rajah in question, in the hope of obtaining his own purposes, by exciting a misunderstanding between the two States; it being equally the interest of both States that the views of such short-sighted persons should be exposed and defeated, and that measures should be adopted to prevent similar practices in future, I have thought it proper to apprise you of the above circumstances, and at the same time to assure you that in the event of your having any claims on the District of Wynaad, I have every disposition to attend to them; and for that purpose, if necessary, to direct well-informed and respectable persons, to be deputed from Bombay, to the spot, or any where on the frontiers of the two States, that may be concerted as most convenient, to meet persons on your part to settle the right of the respective States to that District, or to any places on the Boundary between Malabar and your Territories, the right to which may be unsettled. I need not add the fullest assurances that this Government will most readily agree to whatever may appear equitable on enquiry; and I am satisfied that you will be actuated by the same sentiments of justice and good faith.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (C).

Considering the above as a proof of my sincere desire to maintain the friendship which has been so happily established between the two States, I trust you will rejoice me with frequent accounts of your welfare, &c.

A True Copy.

(Signed) JOHN SHORE.

N B. Edmonstone,

Persian Translator to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Received** 26th April, 1798.

I HAVE been favoured with your Letter, † notifying your intention of returning to Europe, and the nomination of Lord Mornington, who is of rank, to the Office of Governor General, in whom the same disposition would be manifested with yourself to cultivate and improve the friendship and good Understanding subsisting between the two States, and an inviolable adherence to the Engagements by which they are connected, &c. It is very well, you must impress Lord Mornington with a sense of the friendship and unanimity so firmly subsisting between us, and constantly favour me with letters, communicating your health and welfare.

A True Translation,

N B Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

* On this day Tippoo Sultaun's Ambassadors landed at Mangalore on their return from the Isle of France.

† The Letter alluded to, being merely complimentary, is omitted.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 26th April, 1798.

I HAVE been highly gratified by the receipt of your Letter (vide that written 7th of March) and have understood its friendly contents.

Wynaad (spelt Wynaur) is the name of a † Kurreea in my Territory, in the midst of a Forest of Trees, with an inconsiderable number of habitations upon it; the Inhabitants of which have ever been remarkable for their turbulence, for which reason, a small Fort was long ago erected there, which is garrisoned by my Troops — They have always been disorderly and turbulent, and there has been constant occasion to chastise them.—The said Kurreea is situated on the Table land near Tambacherry.—All the Talooks ceded to the Company were particularly specified in the Treaty of Peace, in order to prevent repeated altercations.—I did not cede a single Talook to the Company on the Table land, nor has the Company any Concern there. I have no doubt, but that in consequence of the representation of some interested person, you have written with a view to have such designing representations

† The same as Moza. The term *Village* does not answer to the word Kurreea or Mozah, which signifies not only the Village itself, but the lands belonging to it.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (C)

tions exposed, and therefore I write thus particularly.—Just now no one in that Kurreea has excited any disturbance or commotion. My subjects do not frequent the Country below the Table land, which has long constituted a barrier to both parties. The plain and all below the Table land belongs to the Company; above it are my subjects. There are mountains situated between. This matter does not require investigation and deliberation.

Believing my friendly heart disposed to pay every regard to Truth and Justice, and to strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord established between the two States, I hope you will always gratify me by letters notifying your Welfare.

A True Translation,

N. B. Edmonstone,

Persian Translator to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 17th May, 1798.

I WAS much gratified by the receipt of your friendly letter *, communicating the departure of Sir John Shore, and your having taken charge of the Government until the arrival of the Earl of Morington, (vide that written 20th March, 1798). As you are a friend, I have no doubt of your constant disposition to strengthen the bonds of sincere attachment between the two States.

The Coorgah people have entered and taken up their abode in Kaunt-mungul and Coloor-Bauchee, two Kurrees † below the Ghauts and Woods, where they commit violence and injure the Ryots, an Officer with a small detachment was therefore sent to bring them to reason, but they will not hear reason, and only want to excite disturbance—I have written this for your information, lest any persons should represent the circumstance to the Company's Government in a manner contrary to what is the real fact. You must write to the Coorgah Rajah, enjoining and insisting on his quitting those two Kurrees, and remaining within his own boundary above the Ghauts, and in future not to go beyond them. Believing me solicitous for the good tidings of your Welfare, I hope you will constantly gratify me with your friendly letters.

A True Translation,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

* The letter alluded to being merely complimentary, is omitted.

† A Kurreea is a village with the adjacent land belonging to it.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written the 14th June 1798.

IMMEDIATELY on my arrival in Bengal, Sir Alured Clarke communicated to me your friendly letter to him, stating, that some people of the Coorgah Country
4 A 2 having

A P P E N D I X,—Paper (C.)

having descended from the woods and mountains, had fixed their residence in the villages of Kauntamungle and Coloorbajee, &c.

(Recapitulate the contents of the letter)

Sir Alfred Clarke has also communicated to me your answer to the letter from the late Governor General Sir John Shore, respecting the claims of the Company and of your Highness to the district of Wynaad, bordering on Tambercherry.

Being anxious to afford you every proof in my power of my sincere desire to maintain the good understanding which had so long subsisted between your Highness and the Company, I made it one of the first objects of my attention to examine all the Papers existing on the Company's Records, as well respecting Wynaad as the District of Souleah, in which it appears that Kauntamungle and Coloorbajee are situated.

From these Papers I find that not only the right to the Districts of Wynaad and Souleah has remained in doubt, but also to the District of Amerah, and Ersawara-ttemy, and to some other inconsiderable Territories on the side of Malabar

Your Highness is well aware that it is a maxim among States, who are sincerely disposed to maintain the relations of Amity and Peace, to bring all contested points of this nature to a speedy determination

A seasonable and temperate discussion of those differences of opinion, which must occasionally arise between Powers of the most pacific disposition, tends to prevent quarrels between their subordinate Officers, and to obviate the misrepresentations, which each party is apt in such cases to make to the respective Governments. This is the most friendly as well as the most prudent course, and will always defeat the views of interested and designing persons who may wish to foment jealousy and to disturb the blessing of Peace.

For this object Lord Cornwallis, the Nawab Nizam Ali Khaun, and the Paishwah Pundit Peid'haun, wisely provided in the Treaty of Peace concluded with your Highness at Seringapatam, by establishing a regular mode of bringing to an amicable adjustment, with the knowledge and approbation of all parties, any questions which might hereafter arise between your Highness and any of the Allies, respecting the boundaries of your adjacent Territories.

I am persuaded that it is your Highness's disposition to maintain faithfully your public engagements with the Company. On my part you will always meet with a religious adherence to every Article of the Treaties subsisting between us. On this occasion therefore it is my intention to depute a respectable and discreet person, to meet upon your Frontier such of your Officers as your Highness may please to name, for the purpose of conferring together, of discussing the grounds of the respective claims, and of satisfying each other on all points respecting which any doubts may be entertained on either side.

It would not be consistent with your Highness's high reputation for justice and good faith, to refuse to enter into this candid investigation ; I therefore entertain no doubt, that as soon as you shall have fully understood the nature of this representation, you will afford every facility to the conduct of the necessary enquiries, and will use your endeavours to bring them to a speedy determination ; and for this purpose that you will without delay direct your Officers at Korial Bunder (or Mangalore) to enter into conference with those deputed by the Managers of the Honorable Company's Affairs on the Coast of Malabar. The result of the conferences will be com-

muni-

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (C.)

municated to me by the Government of Bombay with all practicable dispatch, and you may rely upon it, that after a regular discussion shall have taken place, according to the established law of Nations, and to the practice uniformly observed on every occasion of disputed boundary which has arisen between your Highness and the Allies since the conclusion of the Treaty of Seringapatam, I will not suspend for one moment the full acknowledgement of whatever shall appear to be your just right.

In the mean time, as the Districts of Amerah and Souleah have been in the possession of the Coorgah Rajah for several Years, your Highness will no doubt see the propriety and justice of recalling the Troops sent into the Neighbourhood of Souleah. Your Highness must be sensible that until I have been satisfied of the Justice of your claims in a regular and amicable manner, I will never suffer any of the Company's Allies or Dependants, whose Country and Interests I consider to be in every respect the same as those of the Company, to be forcibly deprived of Territories, of which they have so long held possession. With the most cordial disposition to maintain the intercourse of friendship with your Highness, I trust that I shall always meet an equal return on your part, and therefore I cannot but lament, that your Highness did not immediately resort to the established channels of peaceable Negotiation, in place of stationing a Military force upon the Frontiers of the Territory possessed by an Ally of the Company.

Confident however that your Highness, upon a full review of all the circumstances of the case, will be equally inclined with myself to conform to the dictates of justice, I am satisfied that after our respective Officers shall have conferred together, and explained to each other all matters that remain in doubt, we shall have no difficulty in terminating these long depending questions to our mutual satisfaction,

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 10th July, 1798.

YOUR Lordship's friendly letter* containing the agreeable intelligence of your arrival at Calcutta, and your taking charge of the Company's Affairs, reached me at the happiest of times, and afforded me a degree of pleasure and satisfaction that cannot be adequately expressed upon paper—May the Almighty prosper to your Lordship this event! By the Divine Grace, the exalted fabric of union and attachment, and the firm foundations of friendship and harmony between the two States, are in full strength. To adhere to the obligations of existing Treaties, is a constant object with me.—Your Lordship is from your heart a friend and well wisher, and I am confident will hold in mind the observance of Union and Concord. I hope you will continue to gratify me by letters notifying your welfare.

A True Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

* The letter alluded to being merely complimentary, is omitted.

From

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (C.)

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

(Dated 1st Suffei 1213, or 18th July).

Received 2d August, 1798.

IN happy time I had the pleasure to receive your Lordship's letter, which afforded me great satisfaction, and its friendly contents have been understood—(vide letter written 14th June)

Since the time that the Country of Nuggur and Koriaul was first subjugated, the Talooks of Ameera and Souleah, in which (lattei) Kantamungle and Coloonbayee are situated, have belonged to Koriaul, and this proved and confirmed by the records of a Century—The names of the persons who paid the collections of those Talooks to the Officers of Koriaul, of those who collected the Revenues of them, and the accounts of advances made to the Ryots for the purposes of cultivation, are contained in those records, and from the first establishment of the authority of this Sicar down to the year 1220 of Mohummed, they have been attached to the Country of Koriaul.—The Coorga people have had no concern in them—Indeed, between the above Talooks and the Coorga Country vast Hills interpose—By the Treaty of Peace, the Talooks of Ahmednuggur, otherwise called Chuckloor, belongs to my Sirkar, and Wynaad (or Weenaa) is a Kurreah (or Village with its appertaining lands) among the Kurreahs of Ahmednuggur above the Tambacheiry pass—The Territory of the Company is below that pass, and the Hills form a Barrier between.

Your Lordship has written that “subordinate Officers are naturally inclined to “make misrepresentations to their respective Governments in such trivial cases, and “to foment jealousies and disturbances”—It is certain then, that in plain and simple cases, the representations of interested people will not have any weight or credit whatever with your Lordship—Nevertheless as your Lordship is desirous of obtaining an explanation and removing doubts, orders have been issued to the Officers of Koriaul to confer with the persons who may be appointed from the Malabar side, and fairly to ascertain and remove all doubts, a person of Rank shall also be deputed by me for this business.

** By the favour of God the Bonds of Friendship and Union are firmly drawn between the two States, and I am to the last degree disposed to give additional strength to the beneficial system of Amity and Peace.*

Believing me gratified by the agreeable intelligence of your Lordship's Welfare, I hope you will always continue to rejoice me by your exhilarating letters.

A true Translation,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

** Letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Governor of the Isle of France, and to the Executive Directory at Paris, soliciting for the third time, the co-operation of a French force for the extermination of the British power in India, and transmitting the specific conditions of an offensive alliance, bear date two days subsequent to the date of this letter—vide French Correspondence.*

TO

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (C.)

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 7th August, 1798.

YOUR Highness's Letter gave me great satisfaction; at the same time that it reached me, I received from the Commissioners in Malabar, their final opinion upon the subject of Wynaad. After a full examination of every circumstance relating to your rights and to those of the Company, I am now convinced that Wynaad was not ceded to the Company by the Treaty of Peace, and therefore that it belongs to your Highness.—As it never will be my wish to contest the smallest particle of your Highness's rights, I have directed the Commissioners to make a formal acknowledgment of the justice of your claim to Wynaad, which district you will occupy whenever it may suit your pleasure.

As some doubts, however, remain whether the Tambercherry Pasis be not included in the cessions made to the Company, by the Treaty of Peace, I have directed the Officers of the Company to confer on that subject, with the person to be appointed by your Highness. All question between your Highness and the Company with respect to Wynaad, is now brought to a happy conclusion:—The right to the Tambercherry Pasis, and to the Taalooks of Amerah and Souleah and Erfawaraseemy still remains for discussion. You will find me sincerely disposed to consider the several questions relating to these Districts, with the same impartiality, of which I have endeavoured to afford your Highness an unequivocal testimony in the final settlement of your claims upon Wynaad.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 20th Rubbee ool awul 1213 Hedjee, or 2d September 1798.

Received 28th September, 1798.

I HAVE had the pleasure to receive your Lordship's friendly letter, purporting that you had received the final opinion of the Malabar Commissioners upon the subject of Wynaad, after a full examination of every circumstance that your Lordship was now convinced that Wynaad belongs to me—That therefore you had directed the Commissioners to make a formal acknowledgment of my claim to that Taalook—But that some doubts yet remained with respect to the Pasis (vide letter written 7th August 1798.)

Tambercherry, which is below the Ghauts, by the Treaty of Peace came into the Company's possession—above the Ghauts is Wynaad, which consisted of a few habitations, and has for a long time been desolate—The Ghauts are situated between, and also belong to me—It (Wynaad) consists of nothing but forests and heaps of stones—Accordingly long ago this fact came repeatedly under ocular inspection at

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (C.)

the time when measures were taken for the settlement of the Malabar districts; and whatever doubts there may be upon this head, will be solved by a reference thereto—In like manner the right to the Taalooks of Amcra and Soulea, which appertain to Couriaul (Mangalore) is proved by the records of a century, in which are inserted the names of the Collectors and Deputies of the Land Tax—Nay, a Copy of the parts of those records shall be sent, when by referring thereto the circumstances respecting Ameera and Sowlea, Erserawarascemy, &c. will be ascertained and laid open. Mischief-makers, by starting empty disputes and altercations, hope to accomplish their own purposes—But by the favor of God, the fountains of union and harmony between the two states possess too much purity and clearness to be sullied by the devices of self interested persons.

Continue constantly to gratify me by letters denoting your Lordship's welfare.

P. S. * Sewarascemy also belongs to me—The Taalooks which were ceded to the Company are particularly enumerated in the Treaty of Peace—I beg you will refer thereto for information.

A True Translation.

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

* This probably stands for Erserawarascemy.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 24th October, 1798.

THE Talooks of Ameera and Sowlea, in which Cauntmungle and Coloorbacher are situated, have belonged to Couryaul (Mangalore) from the year Rejah 1070 Mohummuddee to the end of the year Shadab 1226, a term of 156 years. Thirty-six years ago a body of 2000 Coorga Peons were employed in the service of the State, and some villages in the Talooks abovementioned, yielding 3423 Pagodas, continued for a short time to be assigned for their pay, but since six-and-thirty years *that* even has ceased. This trivial affair can only be ascribed to the turbulent disposition of interested men, who, by nature, are ever seeking opportunities of sowing the seeds of dissension; of this, I am confident your Lordship must be well convinced.

The Person who is now in Coorga is not of the posterity of the Coorga Rajahs, but of a different Stock.

Constantly gratify me with friendly letters.

POSTSCRIPT.—Mr. Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, has written to me, that two persons of integrity and ability, from among the Civil Officers (Talookdars) on the coast of Malabar, have been deputed to enquire into the claim of the above-mentioned Talooks, and will shortly arrive; orders have been issued from my Sircar also, nominating Shaikh Shahaub ud dien and Meer Mohummed Ally, persons of integrity

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (C.)

tegrity and honor, to negotiate with the deputies abovementioned, and ascertain from records and facts the dependency of the above named Talooks on Couryaul.

A True Translation,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 4th November 1798.

YOU have doubtless received information of another excess of that unjustifiable ambition and insatiable rapacity, which have so long marked the conduct of the French Nation. They have invaded Egypt, a Country, from which they were in no danger of molestation, and from whose Government, they could not even pretend to have received the slightest provocation. They have committed this act of violence in contempt of the Treaties subsisting between France and the Porte, and without any regard to the acknowledged authority of the Grand Seigneur, so long established in Egypt. Nothing can more clearly expose their total disregard of every principle of Public Faith and Honour than this unprovoked and unjustifiable aggression; and it will no doubt afford satisfaction to every friend to justice and good faith, and particularly to every friend of the British Nation, to hear, that by the success of his Majesty's Arms, the French have already suffered for their injustice and temerity. Certain intelligence has just been received, that thirteen Sail of the Line, which had been employed in the expedition against Egypt, mounting 1024 Guns, and carrying about 10,000 Men, being at anchor in the Port of Bekir, near Rosetta, at the mouth of the Nile, were attacked by an equal number of His Britannick Majesty's Fleet; an engagement took place, which terminated in the capture of nine Ships of the French Line; two more were blown up, one of them of 118 Guns, the French Admiral's, and only two made their escape from the valor and skill of the British Admiral. All communication being thus cut off between Egypt and Europe, the Troops who have landed in Egypt must in all probability perish, either by famine or by the sword.

This very signal Victory is to be ascribed to the Justice of the British cause, and to the aid of Divine Providence, favouring the gallantry of our Forces and punishing the injustice and impiety of our Adversary. On the same assistance I rely with confidence for a continuation of similar Successes, and for the final triumph of His Majesty's Arms, over a Nation, who have shown themselves the general enemy of Mankind.—Confident from the union and attachment subsisting between us, that this intelligence will afford you sincere satisfaction, I could not deny myself the pleasure of communicating it.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (C.)

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 8th November, 1798.

I HAVE received your letter informing me—(Recite the substance of the letter received on the 24th October)

It affords me sincere satisfaction to learn that you have nominated two persons of integrity and honour to meet and confer with the Deputies appointed, under my orders, by Mr. Duncan (the Governor of Bombay) for the purpose of investigating the question regarding the Talooks of Ameerah and Soulea. It is only by means of regular enquiry, and amicable discussion, that such questions can be adjusted among independent Powers. My determination in the cause of Wynaad was dictated by those principles of justice and moderation, which always direct the Company's Government; nor shall my scrupulous adherence to the same principles be less manifest in my decision on your claim to the Districts at present in question; the possession of which shall not be withholden from you for an instant, if after full investigation I shall be satisfied of the Justice of your title to them.

It is a well known truth, that they who are the most ready to respect the just rights of others, are the most vigilant and resolute to maintain their own.

I have understood your sentiments concerning the “turbulent disposition of interested men, who, by nature, are ever seeking opportunities of sowing the seeds of dissension.” For the happiness of mankind it is to be lamented, that these authors of confusion are too numerous, assiduous, and successful, in all parts of the World. In no age or country were the baneful and insidious arts of intrigue ever cultivated with such success, as they are at present by the French Nation. I sincerely wish that no impression had been produced on Your discerning mind by that dangerous people: but my situation enables me to know, that they have reached your Presence, and have endeavoured to pervert the wisdom of your Councils and to instigate you to war against those, who have given you no provocation.

It is impossible that you should suppose me to be ignorant of the intercourse which subsists between you and the French, whom you know to be the inveterate enemies of the Company, and to be now engaged in an unjust war with the British Nation. You cannot imagine me to be indifferent to the transactions which have passed between you and the enemies of my Country, nor does it appear necessary or proper that I should any longer conceal from you the surprize and concern with which I perceived you disposed to involve yourself in all the ruinous consequences of a connexion, which threatens not only to subvert the foundations of friendship between you and the Company, but to introduce into the heart of your kingdom the principles of anarchy and confusion, to shake your own authority, to weaken the obedience of your subjects, and to destroy the Religion which you revere.

Immediately after my arrival in Bengal, I read your Correspondence with the late Governor General, Sir John Shore, and with the acting Governor General Sir Alured Clarke; and I perceived with great satisfaction, that, in all your letters, you constantly professed a disposition to strengthen the bonds of sincere attachment, and the foundations of harmony and concord, established between you and the Honorable Company. I received particular pleasure from reading your last letter to Sir John Shore, in which you signified your “amicable desire, that he should impress me with a sense of the friendship and unanimity, so long subsisting between the two States.” Your subsequent

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (C.)

Subsequent letters to me have abounded with professions of the same friendly nature.

Combining these professions of amity on your part, with the proofs which the Company's Government have constantly given of their sincere disposition to maintain the relations of friendship and peace with you; and adverting at the same time to your reputation for wisdom and discernment, it was natural for me to be extremely slow to believe the various accounts transmitted to me of your negotiations with the French, and of your Military Preparations. But, whatever my reluctance to credit such reports might be, prudence required both of me and of the Company's Allies, that we should adopt certain measures of precaution and self-defence; and these have accordingly been taken, as you will no doubt have observed. The British Government and the Allies wishing nevertheless to live in peace and friendship with all their neighbours, entertaining no projects of ambition, nor any views in the least incompatible with their respective engagements, and looking to no other objects, than the permanent security and tranquillity of their own dominions and subjects, will always be ready, as they now are, to afford you every demonstration of these pacific dispositions.

The Peshwah and his Highness the Nizam, concur with me in the observations which I have offered to you in this letter, and which in the name of the Company and of the Allies, I recommend to your most serious consideration. But as I am also desirous of communicating to you, on the behalf of the Company and of their Allies, a plan calculated to promote the mutual security and welfare of all Parties, I propose to depute to you, for this purpose, Major Doveton, who is well known to you, and who will explain to you more fully and particularly the sole means, which appear to myself and to the Allies of the Company, to be effectual for the salutary purpose of removing all existing distrust and suspicion, and of establishing peace and good understanding on the most durable foundations.

You will, I doubt not, let me know at what time and place it will be convenient to you to receive Major Doveton; and as soon as your friendly letter shall reach me, I will direct him to proceed to your Presence.

I shall expect your answer to this letter, with an earnest hope that it may correspond with the pacific views and wishes of the Allies, and that you may be convinced that you cannot in any manner better consult your true interest, than by meeting with cordiality the present friendly and moderate advance to a satisfactory and amicable settlement of all points, on which any doubts or anxiety may have arisen in the minds either of yourself or of the Allies.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written Decemr 10th 1798.

I had the honour of addressing a friendly Letter to your Highness on the 8th of November last; in which I stated a variety of important points, to which your High-

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (C.)

ness would no doubt perceive the propriety and necessity of giving your earliest and most serious consideration—I particularly hope, that your Highness will have been sensible of the advantages likely to result, to all parties, from the conciliatory measure of my deputing Major Doveton to you, which I proposed in that Letter.

I expect to have the pleasure of finding your answer to that letter on my arrival at Madras, for which place I am on the point of setting out from Calcutta—I hope to arrive at Madras about the same time that this letter reaches you, and should any circumstances hitherto have prevented your answering my letter of the 8th November, I assure myself that you will immediately, on your receipt of this, dispatch a satisfactory reply to it, addressed to me at Madras.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 11th Jemaudy ooffaunee (or 20th Nov. 1798) Received 15th Dec. 1798.

IT has lately come to my ears from Report, that in consequence of the talk of interested persons, Military Preparations are onfoot. Report is equally subject to the likelihood of being true or false. I have the fullest confidence that the present is without foundation. By the favor of God, the conditions (or obligations) of peace established (between us) have obtained the utmost degree of strength and firmness. Under the circumstances of their having been firmly observed and adhered to, of the daily encreasing union and friendship, and of the constant intercourse of correspondence, it (the report) cannot possibly be entitled to credit, but the promulgation of such reports excites my surprize—My friendly pen writes this—I hope your Lordship will be pleased to gratify me by writing of it—From a desire to maintain the obligations of treaty and engagement, I have no other intention (or thought) than to give encrease to friendship—and my friendly heart is to the last degree bent on endeavours to confirm and strengthen the foundations of harmony and union.

Let your Lordship always continue to gratify me by gladdening Letters, notifying your welfare.

A True Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received at Fort St. George, 25th December, 1798.

I HAVE been made happy by the receipt of your Lordship's two friendly letters, the contents of which I clearly comprehend (vide those written 4th and 8th November.)

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A P P E N D I X.—Paper (C.)

The particulars which your Lordship has communicated to me, relative to the victory obtained by the English Fleet over that of the French, near the shores of Egypt; nine of their Ships having been captured and two buined, on one of which of the latter was their Admiral, have given me more pleasure than can possibly be conveyed by writing. Indeed I possess the firmest hope that the leaders of the English and the Company Bahauder, who ever adhere to the paths of sincerity, friendship, and good faith, and are the well-wishers of mankind, will at all times be successful and victorious—and that the French, who are of a crooked disposition, faithless, and the enemies of mankind, may be ever depressed and ruined.—Your Lordship has written to me with the pen of friendship, “that in no age or country were the baneful
“and insidious arts of intrigue ever cultivated with such success as they are at
“present by the French nation—Would to God that no impression had been produced on my mind by that dangerous people, but, that you Lordship’s situation
“enables you to know, that they have reached my Presence, and have endeavoured
“to pervert the wisdom of my councils, and to instigate me to war against those
“who have given me no provocation.

“That it is impossible that I should suppose your Lordship ignorant of the intercourse which subsists between me and the French, whom I know to be the inveterate enemies of the Company, and to be now engaged in an unjust war with the British Nation, and that I cannot imagine your Lordship indifferent to the transactions which have passed between me and the enemies of the English.”

In this Sircar, * (the Gift of God) there is a mercantile Tribe, who employ themselves in trading by Sea and Land. Their Agents purchased a two-masted vessel, and, having loaded her with Rice, departed with a view to traffic—It happened that she went to the Mauritius, from whence forty persons, French and of a dark colour, of whom 10 or 12 were Artificers, and the rest Servants, paying the hire of the Ship, came here in search of employment; such as chose to take service, were entertained, and the remainder departed beyond the confines of this Sircar, (the Gift of God) and the French who are full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken advantage of the departure of the Ship, to put about reports, with the view to ruffle the minds of both Sircars.

It is the wish of my heart and my constant endeavour to observe and maintain the Articles of the Agreement of Peace, and to perpetuate and strengthen the basis of Friendship and Union with the Sircar of the Company Bahauder, and with the Sircars of the Maha Rajah Saheb Seemunt, Peshwah Bahauder, and His Highness the Nahob Asuph Jah Bahauder. And I am resident at home, at times taking the air, and at others amusing myself with hunting, at a spot which is used as a pleasure ground.—In this case, the allusion to “War,” in your friendly letter, and the following passage, namely: “prudence required, that both the Company and their Allies should adopt certain measures of precaution and self-defence,” have given me the greatest surprize.

It was further written by your friendly pen, that “as your Lordship is desirous of
“communicating to me on the behalf of the Company and their Allies, a plan calculated
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* *Klood-a-daud*—This Title, signifying literally *God-Given*, was given by Tippoo Sultaun to his own Government in 1792, and has constantly been used by him since that time.

See the account of the transaction here described by Tippoo in the subsequent letter from the Governor General, and in the French and Persian papers found at Seringapatam.

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (C)

“culated to promote the mutual security and welfare of all Parties, your Lordship proposes to depute to me for this purpose, Major Doveton, who formerly waited upon me, and who will explain to me more fully and particularly, the sole means which appear to your Lordship and the Allies, to be effectual for the salutary purpose of removing all existing distrust and suspicion, and of establishing peace and good understanding on the most durable foundations: that therefore your Lordship trusts I will let you know at what time and place it will be convenient to me to receive Major Doveton.”—It has been understood. By the blessing of the Almighty, at the conclusion of the peace, the treaties and engagements entered into among the four Sircars were so firmly established and confirmed, as ever to remain fixed and durable, and be an example to the rulers of the age; nor are they, nor will they ever be liable to interruption. I cannot imagine, that means more effectual than these can be adopted, for giving stability of the foundations of Friendship and Harmony, promoting the security of States, or the welfare and advantage of all Parties.

In the view of those who inspect narrowly into the nature of friendship, peace and amity are the first of all objects, as indeed your Lordship has yourself written to me, that the Allied Sircars look to no other object than the security and tranquillity of their own Dominions, and the ease and comfort of their Subjects. Praise be to God, that the sum of my views and the wish of my heart are limited to these same points. On such grounds then, a just and permanent observance of existing treaties is necessary, and these, under the favor of God, daily acquire new strength and improvement, by means of amicable correspondence—Your Lordship is a great Sirdar, and a firm Friend, who restores justice and order to the world, and you possess an enlightened judgement—I have the strongest hope that the minds of the wise and intelligent, but particularly of the four States, will not be sullied by doubts and jealousies, but will consider me from my heart desirous of harmony and friendship.

Continue to allow me the pleasure of your Correspondence, making me happy by accounts of your health.

What more shall be written?

Dated the 9th of Redjeb 1213 of the Hegirah, (18th Dec.)

A True Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 9th January, 1799.

IN pursuance of the intention, which I had the honor of communicating to you in my Letter of the 10th December, I embarked at Calcutta on the 25th of the same month, and on the 31st following arrived at this place.

Previously to my departure from Calcutta, I had the honor to receive your Highness's Letter of the 11th Jamaudy oossaunce (20th November.)

(Recapitulate it.)

My

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (C.)

My Letter to your Highness, of the 8th November, will have explained to your Highness the object of the military preparations, which have been advancing in every part of the dominions of the Allies, ever since the beginning of the month of July.

On my arrival at Madras, I had the honor to receive your Letter of the 9th Red-jeb (or 18th of December) in answer to my two Letters, addressed to your Highness on the 4th and 8th of November.

I am happy to find that, in this Letter, your Highness has been pleased to admit “ That the English Nation and the Honorable Company ever adhere to the paths of sincerity, friendship, and good faith; and that they are the well-wishers of mankind.” This declaration is peculiarly satisfactory to me in the present moment, because I am persuaded that a Prince of your Highness’s discernment would not express such sentiments without full deliberation. I therefore accept with pleasure this declaration, as affording not only an unequivocal testimony, on the part of your Highness, to the justice of that cause in which the English Nation and the Company are engaged, but an unqualified admission, that you have no ground of complaint against the English Government.

In answer to that part of my letter of the 8th of November, in which I lamented the unhappy connection which you had formed with the French Nation, your Highness is pleased to mention “ that in the Sircar (the Gift of God) there is a mercantile Tribe, who employ themselves in trading by Sea and Land. That their Agents purchased a two-masted vessel, and having loaded her with Rice, departed with the view to traffic: That it happened that she went to the Mauritius, from whence forty persons, French and of a dark colour, of whom ten or twelve were Artificers, and the rest servants, paying the hire of the Ship, came to your Country in search of employment. That such as chose to take service were entertained; and the remainder departed beyond the confines of that Sircar (the Gift of God.) and that the French who are full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken advantage of the departure of the Ship, to put about reports, with a view to ruffle the minds of both Sircars.”

I had no knowledge of the transaction which your Highness has thus described, until I had the honor to receive your Highness’s Letter. Nor was it to this transaction I adverted, when I expressed my concern at the intercourse, which your Highness had established with the French. The facts, to which I referred, were of a nature entirely different from those which your Highness has related. If the transactions of which I complained had not indisputably proved the existence of a connection between your Highness and the French, entirely incompatible with your engagements to the Honorable Company and to its Allies, neither the Allies, nor I, would have resorted to those measures of precaution and defence, which have attracted your Highness’s attention.

I will now fully and explicitly state to your Highness, the circumstances to which I referred in my letter of the 8th of November, wherein I remonstrated against the tendency of your intercourse with the French.

Although I had been, for some time past, apprized that your Highness had engaged with several powers of Asia in various negotiations of the most hostile tendency, towards the Interests of the Company, and of its Allies, and although your continued military preparations corresponded with the spirit of your negotiations, I still hoped

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (C.)

hoped that a sense of your own interests and a regard to the acknowledged maxims of prudence and good faith, would have induced you to relinquish projects of aggression, so inconsistent with your own professions, with your real interests, and with the character of your wisdom and discretion. But I had scarcely formed that decision on your Highness's claim to Wynaad (by which I had afforded an unquestionable testimony of my disposition to render impartial and ample justice to your rights, and to cultivate and improve the relations of Amity and Peace with your Highness) when I received from the Isle of France an authentic Copy of the Proclamation; a Persian Translation of which accompanies this Letter.

In addition to this Proclamation, I possess full and accurate information of all the proceedings of your Highness's Ambassadors during their residence in the Isle of France, of the whole of their conduct in exercising the powers delegated to them by your Highness; and of your Highness's conduct, since the return of your Ambassadors.

From the whole Evidence in my possession, the following Facts are incontestably proved.

Your Highness dispatched two Ambassadors from your Presence, who embarked at Mangalore, for the Isle of France, and arrived there at the close of the month of January 1798. The Ship, on which your Ambassadors were embarked, hoisted your Highness's Colours upon entering the Harbour of Port Nord Ouest in the Isle of France; your Ambassadors were received publicly and formally by the French Government, under a salute of Cannon, and every circumstance of distinction and respect, and they were entertained during their continuance on the Island by the French Government at the public expence.

Previously to the arrival of your Ambassadors on the Island, no idea or rumour existed there of any aid to be furnished to your Highness by the French; or of any prospect of a war between your Highness and the Company. But within two days after the arrival of your Ambassadors, the Proclamation, of which I now forward to you a translation, was fixed up, in the most public places, and circulated through the Town of Port Nord Ouest.

Your Ambassadors, far from protesting against the matter or style of the Proclamation, held without reserve, in the most public manner, the same language which it contains, with respect to the Offensive War to be commenced by your Highness against the British possessions in India: and they even suffered the Proclamation to be publicly distributed at their own houses.

In consequence of these circumstances, an universal belief prevailed in the Island, that your Highness would make an immediate attack upon the British possessions in India.

Your Ambassadors were present in the Island when the French Government proceeded to act under the Proclamation in question; and your Ambassadors aided and assisted the execution of the Proclamation by making promises, in the name of your Highness, for the purpose of inducing Recruits to enlist in your Service; Your Ambassadors proposed to levy Men to any practicable extent, stating their Powers to be unlimited, with respect to the Numbers of the Forces to be raised in your Highness's name for the purpose of making War on the Company.

The Ambassadors entered into certain stipulations and engagements, in the Name
of

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (C.)

or your Highness, according to the tenor of the proclamation (see the note *) with several Frenchmen, and others who entered into your service, particularly with Monsieur Du Buc, whom the Ambassadors engaged in your Highness's name, for the express purpose of assisting in the war to be commenced by your Highness against the English in India.

The Proclamation, therefore, is proved to have been the act of your Ambassadors. It originated in their arrival at the Isle of France, it was disapproved by their agents, it was avowed in every part by their own public declarations, and finally it was executed according to its tenor, by their personal assistance and co-operation.

On the 7th of March, 1798, the Ambassadors embarked at Port Nord Ouest, on board the French Frigate La Pieneuse, together with the force thus raised in your Highness's name.

This French Frigate, with your Ambassadors, and with the Troops raised in the Enemy's Country for your service, arrived at Mangalore on or about the 26th of April 1798. Your Highness permitted this force to land in your Dominions, and far from manifesting the least symptom of disapprobation of the conduct of your Ambassadors in any part of this transaction, you formally received them, and the French Officers, and principal persons who accompanied them, with public marks of honor and distinction, and you now entertain in your service a large part of the force thus raised, for the purpose of making war upon the Honourable Company.

From these several facts the following conclusions result.

First. That the Ambassadors, dispatched by your Highness to the Isle of France, did propose and actually did conclude an offensive Alliance with the French, for the express purpose of commencing a war of aggression against the Company, and consequently against the Allies, the Pashwa and the Nizam.

Secondly. That your Highness's Ambassadors demanded military succours from the French, for the purpose of prosecuting the said war; and declared that your Highness had already completed your hostile preparations against the Company, (and consequently against the Allies) and that you only waited the arrival of effectual aid from the French to break out into open hostilities.

Thirdly. That your Highness's Ambassadors levied a military force in the Isle of France, under the conditions of the Proclamation, and for the avowed purpose of carrying into effect the offensive alliance, contracted in the name of your Highness, with the Enemy of the Company, and of the Allies.

Fourthly. That your Highness approved the conduct of your Ambassadors, suffered the French force raised for the purpose of making war upon the Company and the Allies to be landed in your country; and finally, admitted the said force into your army.

Fifthly.

* Nous pouvons assurer tous les Citoyens, qui se feront inscrire, que Tippoo leur fera des traitements avantageux que seront fixés avec ses Ambassadeurs, qui s'engageront en outre au nom de leur souverain, à ce que les François qui auront pris parti dans ses Armées, ne puissent jamais y être retenus quand ils voudront rentrer dans leur Patrie.

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Fifthly. That your Highness, by these several personal and unequivocal acts, has ratified the engagements contained in the proclamation published in the Isle of France; and has taken the preliminary steps for fulfilling those engagements, according to the tenor of that Proclamation; and that you have thereby precluded whatever hope might otherwise have been entertained, that the proceedings of your Highness's Ambassadors were unauthorized by your orders.

Sixthly. That your Highness has, for some time past, been employed in military preparations, conformably to the hostile spirit of your engagements, contracted with the Enemy of the Company and of the Allies.

Seventhly. That your Highness was prepared to make an unprovoked attack upon the Company's possessions, if you had obtained from the French the effectual succour which you had solicited through your Ambassadors.

Eighthly. That your Highness, by these several acts, has violated the Treaties of Peace and Friendship subsisting between your Highness and the Allies.

Such are the grounds on which I founded my complaint in my letter of the 8th of November, and such are the motives which now compel the Allies to seek relief from that ambiguous and anxious state, in which they have been placed for some years past, by the conduct of your Highness. The Allies complain, that your frequent preparations for war, together with your hostile negotiations and offensive alliances with the Enemy, continually expose the Allies, during a period of supposed peace, to all the solicitude and hazard, and much of the expense, of war.

Even under all these circumstances of provocation, the Allies entertain the most earnest desire to establish with your Highness a real and substantial Peace, accompanied by the intercourse and good offices usual among friendly and contiguous States: We are therefore ready to renew and confirm the bonds of amity with your Highness, on such conditions as shall preclude the continuance of those jealousies, which must subsist so long as a final and satisfactory adjustment of all causes of suspicion shall be delayed.

Your Highness is pleased to say, "That you cannot imagine how means more effectual than the existing Treaties, can be adopted for giving stability to the foundations of friendship and harmony, or for promoting the security of the States and the welfare and advantage of all parties."

In this sentiment I entirely concur with your Highness; and if your Highness's wisdom had not been perverted, by evil councils, from a due observance of your engagements with the Allies, no new or more effectual means would now be necessary "for giving stability to the foundations of friendship and harmony, or for promoting the security of the States, and the welfare and advantage of all parties." But a new arrangement is become indispensable, in consequence of your Highness's new engagements with the common enemy of the Allies, and I again entreat your Highness to meet, with cordiality, the friendly and moderate advance of the Allies towards an amicable settlement of every ground of jealousy and danger.

Had your Highness received Major Doveton, that gentleman would have explained

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (C.)

plained to your Highness, on the part of the Company and of the Allies, how this advantageous arrangement is to be obtained.

The Allies being always anxious to enter into this friendly explanation with your Highness, I once more call upon your Highness, in the most serious and solemn manner, to assent to the admission of Major Doveton, as a measure which I am confident would be productive of the most lasting advantages to all parties.

I trust that your Highness will favour me with a friendly letter in reply to this; and I most earnestly request that your reply may not be deferred for more than one day after this letter shall reach your Picfence. Dangerous consequences result from the delay of arduous affairs.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

LIBERTÉ.

ÉGALITÉ.

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.

Une & Indivisible.

PROCLAMATION.

ANNE-JOSEPH HYPPOLITE MALARTIC, *General en Chef, Gouverneur-général des Isles de France & de la Reunion, & Commandant-général des Etablissements Français, à l'Est du Cap de Bonne Esperance.*

CITOYENS,

CONNAISSANT depuis plusieurs années votre zèle & votre attachement pour les intérêts & la gloire de notre République, nous sommes très empressés & nous nous faisons un devoir de vous donner connaissance de toutes les propositions que nous fait Tipoo Sultan, par deux Ambassadeurs qu'il nous a dépêchés.

Ce prince a écrit des lettres particulières à l'Assemblée coloniale, à tous les Généraux qui sont employés dans ce gouvernement, & nous a adressé un paquet pour le Directoire exécutif.

1°. Il demande à faire une alliance offensive et défensive avec les Français, en proposant d'entretenir à ses frais, tant que la guerre durera dans l'Inde, les troupes qu'on pourra lui envoyer.

2°. Il promet de fournir toutes les choses nécessaires pour faire cette guerre, excepté le vin & l'eau de vie dont il se trouve absolument dénué.

3°. Il assure que tous les préparatifs sont faits pour recevoir les secours qu'on lui donnera, & qu'à l'arrivée des troupes, les Chefs & Officiers trouveront toutes les choses nécessaires pour faire une guerre à laquelle les Européens sont peu accoutumés.

4°. Enfin il n'attend plus que le moment où les Français viendront à son secours, pour déclarer la guerre aux Anglais, désirant avec ardeur pouvoir les chasser de l'Inde.

Comme il nous est impossible de diminuer le nombre des soldats des 107e. & 108e. régimens, & de la garde foldée du Port de la Fraternité, à cause des secours que nous avons envoyés à nos alliés les Hollandais; nous invions tous les Citoyens de bonne volonté, à se faire inscrire dans leurs municipalités respectives, pour aller servir sous les drapeaux de Tipoo.

Ce prince désire aussi avoir des citoyens de couleur, libres, & nous invitons tous ceux qui voudront aller servir sous ses drapeaux, à se faire aussi inscrire.

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Nous pouvons assurer tous les citoyens qui se feront inscrire, que Tipoo leur fera des traitemens avantageux qui seront fixes avec ses Ambassadeurs qui s'engageront en outre, au nom de leur souverain a ce que les Français qui auront pris parti dans ses armées, ne puissent jamais y être retenus quand ils voudront rentrer dans leur patrie.

Fait au Port Nord Ouest, le 10 pluviôse, l'an six de la République Française, une and indivisible.

MALARTIC.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 9th January, 1799.

IN addition to my letter of this date, it has occurred to me to transmit, for your Highness's notice, a Persian translation of the Manifesto, which accompanied the Declaration of War, made by the Ottoman Porte against the French, in consequence of their unprovoked invasion of Egypt; as being a paper of importance, in as much as it develops, with truth and accuracy, the atrocious views and faithless conduct of the French, not only towards other nations in general, but even, when it serves their own ambitious purposes, towards those with whom they are connected by the the strongest ties of Friendship and Alliance, and as it shews the grounds upon which the Ottoman Porte has been compelled to declare war against them.—I shall only add, that the original of the paper in question has been circulated throughout Europe, and published in all the gazettes both there and in India.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 24th Rejib, 1213, or 2d January 1799. Received 11th January 1799.

THE agreeable arrival of your Lordship's two * letters, denoting your welfare, rejoiced and gratified me. A Khareeta, in reply to your Lordship's former friendly letter, has been written and dispatched. It will no doubt by this time have been received, and the sincerity of my friendship and regard, together with proofs of my solicitude for tranquillity and peace, (my friendly heart being bent upon their increase) will have been made apparent. Continue to rejoice me with happy letters.

A True Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

* Original and duplicate of that written 10th December, 1798.

TO

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (C).

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 16th January, 1799.

YOUR Highness has already been furnished by Lord Clive with a translation of the declaration of war, issued by the Sublime Porte against the French, in consequence of their having violated the sacred obligations of Treaty with the Grand Seignior, and of their having invaded Egypt, in contempt of every principle of good faith, and of the Law of Nations. You have also received from me a translation of the manifesto, published by the Porte on the same occasion, exposing, in just colours, the overbearing and arrogant spirit, as well as the treachery and falsehood, which the French have disclosed in their conduct towards all mankind, and especially towards the Sublime Porte.

The Porte, justly outraged by an aggression so atrocious and unprecedented as the invasion of Egypt, has now united in a common cause with the British Nation, for the purpose of curbing the intemperance of the French; and the Grand Seignior, having learnt the unfortunate alliance which your Highness has contracted with his enemies the French, against his friends and allies the British Nation, his Highness resolved, from motives of friendship towards you, as well as towards the British Nation, to warn you, in an amicable letter, of the dangers of this fatal connexion; and to exhort you to manifest your zeal for the Mussulman faith, by renouncing all intercourse with the common enemy of every religion, and the aggressor of the head of the Mahomedan Church.

Accordingly this letter (the testimony of friendship, and the fruit of wisdom, piety, and faithful zeal,) was delivered by the Ministers of the Porte, under the Grand Seignior's orders, to Mr. Spencer Smith, the British Minister resident at Constantinople, by whom it was transmitted to the Honourable Mr. Duncan, Governor of Bombay, who has forwarded it to Lord Clive. The day before yesterday this letter reached Madras, and a translation accompanied it, by which I learnt the valuable lessons of prudence and truth which it contains. I now forward it to your Highness. You will read and consider it with the respectful attention which it demands: there you will find the same friendly admonitions respecting the dangerous views of the French Nation, which I have already submitted to your consideration.

When your discerning mind shall have duly examined this respected letter, you will no doubt draw the following conclusions from it:

First.—That all the maxims of public law, honour, and religion, are despised and profaned by the French Nation, who consider all the thrones of the world, and every system of civil order and religious faith, as the sport and prey of their boundless ambition, insatiable rapine, and indiscriminate sacrilege.

Secondly.—That the French have insulted and assaulted the acknowledged Head of the Mahomedan Church; and that they have wantonly raised an unprovoked and cruel war in the heart of that country, which is revered by every Mussulman as the repository of the most sacred Monuments of the Mahomedan Faith.

Thirdly.—That a firm, honourable, and intimate alliance and friendship now
subsists

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (C.)

subsists between the Grand Signior and the British Nation, for the express purpose of opposing a barrier to the excesses of the French.

Fourthly.—That the Grand Signior is fully apprized of the intercourse and connection unhappily established between your Highness and the French, for purposes hostile to the British Nation; that he offers to your Highness the salutary fruit of that experience, which he has already acquired, of the ruinous effects of French intrigue, treachery, and deceit, and that he admonishes you not to flatter yourself with the vain hope of friendly aid from those who (even if they had escaped from the valour and skill of the British forces) could never have reached you until they had profaned the tomb of your prophet, and overthrown the foundations of your religion.

May the admonition of the head of your own faith dispose your mind to the pacific propositions which I have repeatedly, but in vain, submitted to your wisdom! And may you at length receive the Ambassador, who will be empowered to conclude the definite arrangement of all differences between you and the allies, and to secure the tranquillity of India against the disturbers of the world!

A True Copy,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

T R A N S L A T I O N.

Letter from Sultan Selim, to the Indian Sovereign, Tippoo Sultan, dated Constantinople, 20th September, 1798, delivered to Mr. Spencer Smith, his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, &c.

WE take this opportunity to acquaint your Majesty, when the French Republic was engaged in a war with most of the powers of Europe within this latter period, our Sublime Porte not only took no part against them, but, regardless of the ancient amity existing with that nation, adopted a system of the strictest neutrality, and shewed them even such acts of countenance, as have given rise to complaints on the part of other Courts.

Thus friendly disposed towards them, and reposing a confidence in those sentiments of friendship which they appeared to profess for us, we gave no ear to many propositions and advantageous offers, which had been made to us to side with the Belligerent Powers; but, pursuant to our maxims of moderation and justice, we abstained from breaking with them without a direct motive, and firmly observed the line of neutrality; all which is notorious to the world.

In this posture of things, when the French having witnessed the greatest marks
of

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of attention from our Sublime Porte, a perfect reciprocity was naturally expected on their side, when no cause existed to interrupt the continuance of the peace betwixt the two nations, they, all of a sudden, have exhibited the unprovoked and treacherous proceedings, of which the following is a sketch :

They began to prepare a fleet in one of their harbours, called Toulon, with most extraordinary mystery ; and, when completely fitted out and ready for sea, embarked a large body of troops, and they put also on board several people versed in the Arabic Language, and who had been in Egypt before : They gave the command of that armament to one of their Generals, named Buonaparte, who first went to the Island of Malta, of which he took possession, and thence proceeded direct for Alexandria ; where, being arrived the 17th Muharem, all of a sudden landed his troops, and entered the town by open force, publishing soon after, manifestoes in Arabic among the different tribes, stating in substance that the object of their enterprise was not to declare war against the Ottoman Port, but to attack the Beys of Egypt, for insults and injuries they had committed against the French Merchants in time past, that peace with the Ottoman Empire was permanent ; that those of the Arabs who should join would meet the best treatment, but such as shewed opposition would suffer death ; with this further insinuation, made in different quarters, but more particularly to certain courts at amity with us, that the expedition against the Beys was with the privity and consent of the Sublime Porte ; which is a horrible falsity. After this they also took possession of Rosetta, not hesitating to engage in a pitched battle with the Ottoman troops, who had been detached from Cairo to assist the invaded.

It is a standing law amongst all nations, not to encroach upon each other's territories, whilst they are supposed to be at peace. When any such events take place as lead to a rupture, the motives so tending are previously made known between the parties, nor are any open aggressions attempted against their respective dominions, until a formal declaration of war takes place.

Whilst therefore no interruption of the peace, nor the smallest symptom of misunderstanding, appeared between our Sublime Porte and the French Republic, a conduct so audacious, so unprovoked, and so deceitfully sudden on their part, is an undeniable trait of the most extreme insult and treachery.

The province of Egypt is considered as a region of general veneration, from the immediate proximity of the noble city of Mecca, the *Kebleh* of the Mussulmen, (*the point of the compass to which all Turks turn their face in performing their prayers*) and the sacred town of Medina, where the tomb of our Blessed Prophet is fixed, the inhabitants of both these sacred cities deriving from thence their subsistence.

Independant of this, it has been actually discovered from several letters which have been intercepted, that the further project of the French is to divide Arabia into various republics ; to attack the whole Mahomedan Sect in its religion and country ; and, by a gradual progression, to extirpate all Mussulmans from the face of the earth.

It is for these cogent motives and considerations, that we have determined to repel this enemy, and to adopt every vigorous measure against these persecutors of the
the

the faith ; we, placing all confidence in the Omnipotent God, the source of all succour, and in the intercession of him, who is the Glory of Prophets.

Now it being certain, that, in addition to the general ties of religion, the bonds of amity and good understanding have ever been firm and permanent with your Majesty, so justly famed for your zeal and attachment to our faith ; and that more than once such public acts of friendly attention have been practised between us, as to have cemented the connection subsisting between the two countries ; we therefore sincerely hope, from your Majesty's dignified disposition, that you will not refuse entering into concert with us, and giving our Sublime Porte every possible assistance, by such an exertion of zeal as your firmness and natural attachment to such a cause cannot fail to excite.

We understand, that in consequence of certain secret intrigues, carried on by the French in India (after their accustomed system) in order to destroy the settlements, and to sow dissensions in the provinces of the English there, a strict connection is expected to take effect between them and your Majesty, for whose service they are to send over a corps of troops by the way of Egypt.

We are persuaded, that the tendency of the French plans cannot in the present days escape your Majesty's penetration and notice ; and that no manner of regard will be given to their deceitful insinuations on your side : and whereas the Court of Great Britain is actually at war with them, and our Sublime Porte engaged on the other hand in repelling their aggressions, consequently the French are enemies to both ; and such a reciprocity of interests must exist between those Courts, as ought to make both parties eager to afford every mutual succour which a common cause requires.

It is notorious, that the French, bent upon the overthrow of all sects and religions, have invented a new doctrine, under the name of Liberty ; they themselves professing no other belief, but that of *Dehrees* (*Epicureans, or Pythagoreans*) that they have not even spared the territories of the Pope of Rome ; a country, since time immemorial, held in great reverence by all the European Nations ; that they have wrested and shared with others the whole Venetian State, notwithstanding that fellow Republic had not only abstained from taking part against them, but had rendered them service during the course of the war ; thus effacing the name of the Republic of Venice from the annals of history.

There is no doubt that their present attempt against the Ottomans, as well as their ulterior designs (dictated by their avaricious view towards Oriental riches) tend to make a general conquest of that country (which may God never suffer to take effect) and to expel every Mussulman from it, under pretence of annoying the English. Their end is to be once admitted in India, and then to developé what really lies in their hearts, just as they have done in every place where they have been able to acquire a footing.

In a word, they are a nation whose deceitful intrigues and perfidious pursuits know no bounds ; they are intent on nothing but on depriving people of their lives and properties, and on persecuting religion, wherever their arms can reach.

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Upon all this, therefore, coming to your Majesty's knowledge, it is sincerely hoped that you will not refuse every needful exertion towards assisting your Brethren Mussulmans, according to the obligations of religion, and towards defending Hindostan itself against the effect of French machinations. Should it be true, as we hear, that an intimate connection has taken place between your court and that nation, we hope, that by weighing present circumstances as well as every future inconvenience which would result from such a measure, your Majesty will beware against it, and in the event of your having harboured any idea of joining with them, or of moving against Great Britain, you will lay such resolution aside. We make it our especial request, that your Majesty will please to refrain from entering into any measures against the English, or lending any compliant ear to the French. Should there exist any subject of complaint with the former, please to communicate it, certain as you may be of the employment of every good office on our side to compromise the same. We wish to see the connection above alluded to exchanged in favour of Great Britain.

We confidently expect, that upon consideration of all that is stated in this communication, and of the necessity of assisting your Brethren Mussulmans in this general cause of Religion, as well as of co-operating towards the above precious Province being delivered from the hands of the Enemy, your Majesty will employ every means, which your natural zeal will point out, to assist the common cause, and to corroborate, by that means, the ancient good understanding, so happily existing between our Empires.

Certified Translation and Copy,

A True Copy,

(Signed) SPENCER SMITH.

(Signed) J. A. GRANT, Sub-Secretary.

A True Copy,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received * 13th February 1799.

I HAVE been much gratified by the agreeable receipt of your Lordship's two friendly letters; the first brought by a Camel-man, the last by Hircarrahs, and understood their contents. The letter of the Prince, in station like Jumsheid, with angels as his guards, with troops numerous as the stars; the sun illumining the world of the heaven of empire and dominion; the luminary giving splendour to the universe of the firmament of glory and power; the Sultaun of the sea and the land; the King of Room; (*i. e. the Grand Seigneur*) be his empire and his power perpetual!—addressed to me, which reached you through the British Envoy, and which you transmitted, has arrived.—Being frequently disposed to make excursions and

* On the 7th of February Du Buc, the agent of Tippoo Sultaun, embarked at Tranquebar to proceed on his embassy to France. *Vide French and Persian translated papers found in the palace of Seringapatam.*

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (C).

DECLARATION of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, for all the Forces and Affairs of the British Nation in the East Indies, on behalf of the Honourable the East India Company, and the Allies of the said Company, their Highnesses the Nizam and the Peshwah.

A SOLEMN treaty of Peace and Friendship was concluded at Seringapatam between the Honourable Company and the Nabob Asoph Jah and the Peshwa on the one part, and the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun on the other part, and from that day all commotion and hostility ceased. Since that day, the three allied states have invariably manifested a sacred regard for the obligations contracted under that treaty with the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun. Of this uniform disposition abundant proofs have been afforded by each of the Allies. Whatever differences have arisen with regard to the limits of the territory of Mysoie, have been amicably adjusted, without difficulty, and with the most exact attention to the principles of equity, and to the stipulations of treaty. Such as has been the solicitude of the Allies for the preservation of tranquillity, that they have viewed with forbearance, for some years past, various embassies and military preparations on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, of a tendency so evidently hostile to the interests of the Allies, as would have justified them not only in the most serious remonstrances, but even in an appeal to arms. On the part of the British Government, every endeavour has been employed to conciliate the confidence of the Sultaun, and to mitigate his vindictive spirit, by the most unequivocal acknowledgment and confirmation of his just rights, and by the removal of every cause of jealousy which might tend to interrupt the continuance of peace. These pacific sentiments have been most particularly manifested in the Governor General's recent decision on Tippoo Sultaun's claim to the district of Wynaad, and in the negotiation opened by his Lordship, with regard to the districts of Ameriah and Souleah. In every instance, the conduct of the British Government in India towards Tippoo Sultaun, has been the natural result of those principles of moderation, justice, and good faith, which the Legislature of Great Britain, and the Honourable the East India Company, have firmly established as the unalterable rule of their intercourse with the native Princes and States of India.

The exemplary good faith and the pacific disposition of the Allies, since the conclusion of the treaty of Seringapatam, have never been disputed even by Tippoo Sultaun. Far from having attempted to alledge even the pretext of a complaint against their conduct, he has constantly acknowledged their justice, sincerity, and good faith; and has professed, in the most cordial terms, his desire to maintain and strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord with them.

In the midst of these amicable professions on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, and at the moment when the British Government had issued orders for the confirmation of his claim to Wynaad, it was with astonishment and indignation, that the Allies discovered the engagements which he had contracted with the French nation, in direct violation of the treaty of Seringapatam, as well as of his own most solemn and recent protestations of friendship towards the Allies.

§

Under

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (C.)

Under the mask, of these specious professions, and of a pretended veneration for the obligations of treaty, Tippoo Sultaun dispatched Ambassadors to the Isle of France, who, in a period of profound peace in India, proposed and concluded, in his name, an offensive alliance with the French, for the avowed purpose of commencing a war of aggression against the Company, and consequently against the Peshwa and the Nizam, the Allies of the Company.

The Ambassadors, in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, demanded military succours from the French, and actually levied a military force in the Isle of France, with the declared view of prosecuting the intended war.

When the Ambassadors returned, in a French ship of war, from the Isle of France, Tippoo Sultaun suffered the Military force, which they had levied for the avowed purpose of making war upon the Allies, to land in his country, and finally he admitted it into his army;—by these personal acts ratifying and confirming the proceedings of his Ambassadors.

This military force, however, was not sufficiently powerful to enable him immediately to attempt his declared purpose of attacking the Company's possessions; but in the mean while he advanced his hostile preparations, conformably to his engagements with the French, and he was ready to move his army into the Company's territories, whenever he might obtain from France the effectual succours which he had assiduously solicited from that nation.

But the Providence of God, and the victorious arms of the British Nation, frustrated his vain hopes, and checked the presumptuous career of the French in Egypt, at the moment when he anxiously expected their arrival on the coast of Malabar.

The British Government, the Nizam, and the Peshwa, had not omitted the necessary precaution of assembling their forces, for the joint protection of their respective dominions. The strict principles of self-defence would have justified the Allies, at that period of time, in making an immediate attack upon the territories of Tippoo Sultaun. But even the happy intelligence of the glorious success of the British fleet at the mouths of the Nile, did not abate the anxious desire of the Allies to maintain the relations of amity and peace with Tippoo Sultaun,—they attempted, by a moderate representation, to recall him to a sense of his obligations, and of the genuine principles of prudence and policy. and they employed every effort to open the channels of negotiation, and to facilitate the means of amicable accommodation. With these salutary views, the Governor General, on the 8th of November 1798, in the name of the Allies, proposed to dispatch an Ambassador to Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpose of renewing the bonds of friendship, and of concluding such an arrangement as might afford effectual security against any future interruption of the public tranquillity, and his Lordship repeated the same proposal on the 10th of December 1798.

Tippoo Sultaun declined, by various evasions and subterfuges, this friendly and moderate advance on the part of the Allies, and he manifested an evident disposition to

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (C.)

to reject the means of pacific accommodation, by suddenly breaking up, in the month of December, the conferences which had commenced with respect to the districts of Amerah and Souleah, and by interrupting the intercourse between his subjects and those of the Company on their respective frontiers. On the 9th of January 1799, the Governor General, being arrived at Fort St. George (notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances in the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun) renewed, with encreased earnestness, the expression of his Lordship's anxious desire to dispatch an Ambaffador to the Sultaun.

The Governor General expressly solicited the Sultaun to return an answer within one day to this letter; and as it involved no proposition either injurious to the rights, dignity or honour of the Sultan, or in any degree novel or complicated, either in form or substance, it could not require a longer consideration. The Governor General waited with the utmost solicitude for an answer to the reasonable and distinct proposition contained in his letter of the 9th January 1799. Tippoo Sultaun however, who must have received this letter before the 17th of January, remained silent, although the Governor General had plainly apprized that Prince, that dangerous consequences would result from delay. In the mean while the season for military operations had already advanced to so late a period, as to render a speedy decision indispensable to the security of the Allies.—Under these circumstances on the 3d of February (*twelve days having elapsed from the period when an answer might have been received from Seringapatam to the Governor General's letter of the 9th of January) his Lordship declared to the Allies, that the necessary measures must now be adopted, without delay, for securing such advantages as should place the common safety of the Allies beyond the reach of the insincerity of Tippoo Sultaun, and of the violence of the French. With this view the Governor General, on the 3d of February, issued orders to the British Armies to march, and signified to the Commander of his Majesty's Squadron, that the obstinate silence of the Sultaun must be considered as a rejection of the proposed amicable negotiation.

At length, on the 13th of February, a letter from Tippoo Sultaun reached the Governor General; in which the Sultaun signifies to his Lordship, "that being frequently disposed to hunt, he was accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excursion," adding "that the Governor General would be pleased to dispatch Major Doveton to him unattended."

The Allies will not dwell on the peculiar phrases of this letter; but it must be evident to all the States of India, that the answer of the Sultaun has been deferred to this late period of the season, with no other view than to preclude the Allies, by insidious delays, from the benefit of those advantages which their combined military operations would enable them to secure;—on those advantages alone (under the recent experience of Tippoo Sultaun's violation of the treaty of Seringapatam, and under the peculiar circumstances of that Prince's offensive alliance with the French) can the Allies now venture to rely for the faithful execution of any Treaty of Peace concluded with Tippoo Sultaun.

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* *Ltters from Seringapatam have been received at Madras in four days.*

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (C.)

The Allies cannot suffer Tippoo Sultaun to profit by his own studied and systematic delay, nor to impede such a disposition of their military and naval force, as shall appear best calculated to give effect to their just views.

Bound by the sacred obligations of public faith, professing the most amicable disposition, and undisturbed in the possession of those dominions secured to him by treaty, Tippoo Sultaun wantonly violated the relations of amity and peace, and compelled the Allies to aim in defence of their rights, their happiness, and their honor.

For a period of three months he obstinately rejected every pacific overture, in the hourly expectation of receiving that succour which he had eagerly solicited for the prosecution of his favourite purposes of ambition and revenge. disappointed in his hopes of immediate vengeance and conquest, he now resorts to subterfuge and procrastination, and by a tardy, reluctant, and insidious acquiescence in a proposition which he had so long and repeatedly declined, he endeavours to frustrate the precautions of the Allies, and to protract every effectual operation, until some change of circumstance and of season shall revive his expectations of disturbing the tranquillity of India, by favouring the irruption of a French army.

The Allies are equally prepared to repel his violence, and to counteract his artifices and delays.—The Allies are therefore resolved to place their Army in such a position, as shall afford adequate protection against any artifice or insincerity, and shall preclude the return of that danger, which has so lately menaced their possessions. The Allies, however, retaining an anxious desire to effect an adjustment with Tippoo Sultaun, Lieutenant General Harris, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Forces on the Coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, is authorized to receive any embassy which Tippoo Sultaun may dispatch to the Head Quarters of the British army; and to concert a treaty on such conditions as appear to the Allies to be indispensably necessary for the establishment of a secure and permanent Peace.

Fort St. George, 22d February, 1799.

By Order of the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written the 22d February 1799.

I HAD the honor on the 13th instant to receive your letter, acknowledging your receipt of my two letters of the 9th and 16th of January; informing me of your intention to proceed on a hunting excursion, and desiring me to dispatch Major Davenport, unattended, to you.

I lament

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (C.)

I lament most sincerely, that the friendly intimation contained in my letter of the 9th of January, regarding the dangers of delay, produced no effect on Your discerning mind, and that you deferred your reply to that letter to so late a period of the season. Your long silence on this important and pressing occasion, compelled me to adopt the resolution of ordering the British forces to advance, in concert with the armies of the allied powers. You are not ignorant that the period of the season rendered the advance of the army absolutely necessary to the common security of the Allies. This movement of the army is to be imputed entirely to your repeated rejection of my amicable proposal of sending an Ambassador to your Presence.

Under the present circumstances, to send Major Doveton to you could not be attended with those advantages which would have resulted from his mission at a proper season.

The Allies, however, retaining an anxious desire to effect an adjustment with you, Lieutenant General Harris, Commander of the British troops, has been empowered to receive any embassy which you shall dispatch to him. Lieutenant General Harris will also authorize such persons as he may think proper to concert, in communication with your Ambassadors, a new Treaty of friendship with your Highness, founded on such conditions as appear to the Allies to be indispensably necessary to the establishment of a secure and permanent Peace.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 10th Ramzaan 1213, (answering to 16th February 1799.) Received 3d April 1799.

A LETTER in reply to the gracious letter of the Sublime Porte (*titles omitted*) addressed to me, which reached you through the British Envoy, and which you transmitted to me, is sent—let it be forwarded to Constantinople, by the road it came by. A copy of my answer is enclosed for your perusal. Always continue to gratify me by letters notifying your welfare.—What more need I write?

TRANSLA-

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (C.)

TRANSLATION of Enclosure in the Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honorable the Governor General, dated 10th Purnazam, or 16th February 1799. Received at Fort St. George, 3d April.

COPY OF TIPPOO SULTAUN'S REPLY TO THE LETTER ADDRESSED TO HIM
BY THE GRAND SEIGNIOR.

In the Name of the most Merciful God!

PRAISE to the SUPREME KING of Kings, who hath made just and high-minded princes the instruments for exalting the standard of the established religion of Mohummed, and committed the governance and prosperity of the people and dominions of ISLAUM to their able management and guidance!—Be abundance of praises also the offering at the throne of that Leader, by the aid of whose prophetic mission the benignant channels of the Faith retain their course—and salutations unnumbered to that consecrated Person whose Divine Mission is the pride of the followers of Islaum, and to his illustrious offspring and companions, every one of whom was the extirpator of Heretics, and of those who know not the way of the Lord!—After this, it is humbly represented to the exalted Presence, the Seat of Justice, expanded as the Heavens, resplendent as the Sun, to the luminous Star of the Firmament of Dominion, the bright Planet of the Empyreum of Glory and good Fortune; the bloom of the bower of greatness; the refresher of the Spring of Supremacy; the ornament of the throne of pomp and splendor; the Support of the seat of happiness and prosperity—with troops numerous as the Stars; with Angels his guards; whose throne is exalted as the skies; whose dignity is as Solomon's; the Ray of the Benignity of God, the Sultan of the Sea and Land; may the Vessels of his State continue to traverse the Seas of Success and Prosperity, Unperishable! And may the Effects of his Justice continue to pervade every Corner of the Earth! The August and Gracious Letter written the 11th of Rubbeeh-oo-Sauny 1213 Hidj. (*answering to 23d September 1798*), which was issued through the British Envoy, conveyed upon me boundless Honor and Distinction, the Foundations of Concord and Attachment acquired new Strength from its Contents, and the Fabric of Friendship obtained renovated Firmness by the Gracious Expressions it contains.

The venerated pen did me the honor to write of the irruption of the French Nation, those objects of the Divine Anger, by the utmost treachery and deceit, into the venerated Region of Egypt, notwithstanding the strict observance, of long subsisting amity and friendship, on the part of the Sublime Porte.—Of the views of that unreligious turbulent People—of their denial of God and his Prophets—of the determination of the Sublime Porte to adopt the most vigorous measures for the overthrow of that Nation of Rebels—and desiring me, for the sake of the whole Body of the Faith and Religious Brotherhood, to afford assistance to our Brethren Musselmans; support our Holy Theology, and not withhold my power and endeavours in defending the Region of Hindostan from the machinations and evils of these enemies—that I will explain to the Sublime Porte, whatever ground of uneasiness and complaint the

A P P E N D I X.—Paper (C.)

English may have given me, when by the Divine Aid and the intervention of your good offices, all differences will be compromised, and opposition and estrangement be converted into cordiality and union—This Gracious Communication I have understood.

Through the Divine Favour and Prophetic Grace, all the Votaries of Islaum are united in Brotherhood by the ties of Religion—Especially the Sublime Porte and this State, the good Gift of God, for the foundations of friendship and attachment are firmly cemented between them, and repeated tokens of mutual regard have been manifested—Both in word and deed are they aiding and assisting to each other.—This Labourer in the way of the Lord (I) am obedient to your Highness's world-subjecting will—There is absolutely no difference between us—Let me be informed of, and employed to promote, that which your exalted mind proposes for the prosperity and due ordinance of the Faith and its Followers, and the aid of God will alone ensure success—As the French nation are estranged from, and are become the opponents of the Sublime Porte, they may be said to have rendered themselves the enemy of all the Followers of the Faith, all Mussulmans should renounce friendship with them, (*Quotation from the Koran*) “Consider not Hereticks as friends, consider none such but Mussulmans.”—I confidently hope that the gates of friendly correspondence between the two States may be always open, and the sentiments of our friendly minds be disclosed to each other—May the Sun of Dominion and Prosperity be resplending in the East of Greatness!

Dated the 10th of Ramzaan the blessed 1213 Hedgiree, (answering to 16th February 1799.)

True Translations,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

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ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS OF DIVISION

APPENDIX—Paper (A.)

COPY and Translation of the Proclamation issued by General Malartic, Governor General of the Isle of France, in consequence of the arrival of the Ambassadors from Tippoo Sultaun at that place, on the 8th of January 1798.

EXTRACT from a Minute of the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated the 12th August 1798, containing a detailed account of the information which the Governor General had received of the measures adopted by Tippoo Sultaun for the purpose of forming an Offensive and Defensive Alliance with the French, against the British Empire in India; with the arguments and conclusions drawn by the Governor General from that information.

The following are Translations of PERSIAN PAPERS found in the Palace of Seringapatam.

- No. 1.—MEMORANDUM Book, containing various memoranda in Tippoo Sultaun's handwriting, principally regarding his connection with the French—Memoranda of the measures to be taken preparatory to his embassy to the Isle of France in 1797—Of the question to be proposed respectively to the several departments of his Government, relative to the conditions that shall be stipulated with the French, and an abstract of what appears to be the result of deliberations upon the subject.
- No. 2.—REPLY of the Meer Meraun (*or Military Department*) to the question mentioned in the foregoing.
- No. 3.—REPLY of the Meer Afsifs (*or Revenue Department.*)
- No. 4.—REPLY of the Meer Yem (*or Head of the Marine Department.*)
- No. 5.—REPLY of the Meer Suddoor (*or Heads of Departments connected with Forts and Garrisons.*)
- No. 6.—REPLY of the Meer Khauzin (*or Treasurer.*)
- No. 7.—REPLY of the Mullick-oo-Toojar (*or Heads of the Commercial Department.*)
- No. 8.—OBSERVATIONS submitted by the five departments of Government to Tippoo Sultaun, on the subject of the negotiations proposed to be opened with the French, through the channel of Ripaud; with the rough draft of the propositions to be transmitted to the French, as prepared by the Sultaun himself.
- No. 9.—QUERIES by the persons appointed to proceed on an embassy to the Isle of France; with answers to the same.

G E N E R A L I N D E X.

Contents of—Paper (A.)—continued.

- No. 10.—MEMORANDUM, in Tippoo Sultaun's hand-writing, of his projected embassy to the Isle of France and Europe, and of the articles of his proposals for an Offensive and Defensive Alliance with the French, against the English. Draft of letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Isle of France and the Directory, and copy of Tippoo Sultaun's instructions to his Ambassadors, dated 2d April 1797.
- No. 11.—COPY of the fictitious instructions to the Ambassadors, adapted to their assumed character of Merchants.
- No. 12.—QUESTIONS proposed by the six departments to Ripaud, with a view to ascertain from him the disposition of the French, both at the Mauritius and in France, to receive the Ambassadors, and afford the succours applied for.
- No. 13.—ORIGINAL letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory, to General Malartic, &c. leading persons at the Mauritius, notifying the deputation of four Ambassadors.
- No. 14.—DRAFT of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Power in France, and the Isle of France, dated 2d April 1797, stating, that he had sent Ambassadors for the purpose of renewing an Alliance with the French Nation, containing his propositions for the purpose, and the terms on which he was desirous of being furnished with a French force; comprized in fourteen Articles.
- No. 15.—MEMORANDA of Intelligence respecting the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and the English, together with the draft of four letters to the Isle of France, dated 9th October 1798, notifying the deputation of Meer Yoosuf Ali and Ripaud, and account of the postponement of the former embassy.
- No. 16.—LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun's Ambassadors, written from Mangalore, on their return from the Isle of France—They give a minute account and description of the French officers, artificers, and troops, they have brought with them—Intimate their having fixed the rate of daily allowance for them—communicate the application which the French officers have made for Blankets, horses, &c. desire Tippoo Sultaun's orders, with respect to the departure of the French officers, &c. for Seringapatam, and for the conveyance of their baggage—notify their having brought and forwarded the plants commissioned by the Sultaun, and send letters to his address from Chapuis, Dubuc, &c.
- No. 17.—DRAFT of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Ambassadors, in reply to the foregoing, giving them directions upon the points referred to him, and desiring them to draw up a detailed report of their voyage and proceedings, from their departure for the Isle of France until their return.
- No. 18.—NARRATIVE of the proceedings of the Ambassadors, from their embarkation for the Isle of France until their return to Mangalore; containing, an account of their negotiations at the Island, and of all the occurrences both there and on their voyage, by Hussun Ali, one of the Ambassadors.
- No. 19.—NARRATIVE of the proceeding of the embassy to the Isle of France, by Mohumud Ibrahim, one of the Ambassadors.
- No. 20.—DRAFT of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory of France, dated 20th July 1798—Written on occasion of the Sultaun's deputing Mr. Dubuc and two Ambassadors to France, for the purpose of obtaining military aid against the English.—In this letter the Sultaun states the losses which he was compelled to submit to, at the termination of the war in 1792. A war which he ascribes to his friendly connection with the French—He urges the Directory to assist him in prosecuting his revenge against the British nation in India—He notifies the deputation of his ambassadors, the preceding year, to the Isle of France, and the arrival of Messrs. Chapuis, Dubuc, &c. To this letter also are subjoined the terms on which

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Contents of—Paper (A)—continued.

which he is desirous of forming an Alliance with the French Nation, and of being furnished with a French force; comprized in 11 Articles—In the same memorandum book, and following this letter, are inserted memoranda of money disbursed for the expences of the ambassadors, and of jewels, khelauts, &c. sent by the Sultaun as presents to the five members of the Executive Directory of France.

No. 21.—INSTRUCTIONS from Tippoo Sultaun to his Ambassadors dispatched to the Court of Zemaun Shah.

No. 22.—PROPOSED plan of co-operation between Tippoo Sultaun and Zemaun Shah—apparently intended to be submitted to the latter by the Ambassadors of the former.

No. 23.—LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, sent by the Ambassadors of the former—Commences with the highest praises of Zemaun Shah, on account of the zeal he shews for the propagation of the faith; adding, that in return for this, Tippoo Sultaun's subjects meet weekly in his Mosques, to pray for the prosperity and success of Zemaun Shah—Complains of the prevalence of the Infidels over Hindostan, to the exception of his own dominions—expresses the highest degree of attachment to Zemaun Shah—Notifies his deputation of Ambassadors—Referring him for certain points of importance to their verbal communications—expressing a wish to station two Ambassadors permanently at Zemaun Shah's Court; and transmitting presents.

No. 24.—DRAFT of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, one of Zemaun Shah's principal Ministers, acknowledging receipt of his letter,—Returning him thanks for the exertions he had successfully used to impress Zemaun Shah with a favorable opinion of Tippoo Sultaun—Expressing his great satisfaction at the good understanding thus established between the Sultaun and Zemaun Shah—Notifying the deputation of Ambassadors for the purpose of cementing the connection more closely, and requesting Moolla Ghuffar Khaun's good offices to obtain for the Ambassadors an opportunity of representing certain points of an important nature to Zemaun Shah.

No. 25.—DRAFT of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Ghoolaum Mohommud Khaun, Agent of Zemaun Shah—Substantially to the same effect as the foregoing.

No. 26.—DRAFT of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, dated 7th of February 1799—Complimenting the Shah for the fame he has acquired by his exertions to subdue Heretics, and to propagate the Mussulman Faith—Stating, that this circumstance had suggested to his mind, the eligibility of a co-operation between the two States, for exterminating Infidels from the country of Hindostan—Intimating that Tippoo Sultaun's subjects assemble weekly at the Mosques, and pray for the subversion of Heretics—That in reward of his own religious zeal God has enabled him to protect his own dominions from the power and influence of Heretics, by whom his country is surrounded—Adverting to his former deputation of Ambassadors—Expressing his hope that they will have had an opportunity of submitting to Zemaun Shah, the important points which were confided to their verbal communication—and referring also to the representations of Ghoolaum Mohommud Khaun.

No. 27.—DRAFT of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Wuffadar Khaun, one of Zemaun Shah's principal Ministers, dated 7th February 1799—Acknowledging receipt of his letter accompanied by others from Zemaun Shah's Ministers Abdool Ghuffar Khaun and Ardeen ool-Molk (*Noor Moimmud Khaun*)—Expressing satisfaction at Abdool Ghuffar's good office, (*as intimated in Wuffadar Khaun's letter*) in impressing upon the mind of Zemaun Shah, the contents of the Sultaun's Letter—at the Shah's having authorized his Ministers to address letters to him, and at the Shah's declared intention of proceeding to Hindostan, intimating, that the sum of his wishes, is, a mutual co-operation for the extirpation of Infidels, referring to the former deputation of Ambassadors to the Court of Zemaun Shah, charged with the communications of certain points of importance, and lamenting the faded splendor of the Mahomedan religion in Hindostan.

No. 28.

G E N E R A L I N D E X.

Contents of — Paper (A.)—continued.

No. 28 —ORIGINAL letter from Zemaun Shah to Tippoo Sultaun —Acknowledging the receipt of Tippoo Sultaun's letter (No. 23) and recapitulating its contents ;] expressing his determined resolution to proceed to Hindostan to exterminate the Infidels ; agreeing to the permanent residence of Ambassadors on the part of the Sultaun ; acknowledging to have been made acquainted with the verbal communications entrusted to the Sultaun's Ambassadors ; and transmitting presents.

No. 29.—DRAFT of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, in reply to the foregoing, which was brought by the Sultaun's Ambassadors on their return from their Embassy to Zemaun Shah's Court, recapitulating the contents of the letter from Zemaun Shah—Expressing his ardent hope that the Infidels of Hindostan may be exterminated by their mutual exertions, stating, that the English have taken up arms against him, in consequence of their having heard of the Sultaun's Embassy to Zemaun Shah, asserting that the Governor General has expressly written to him that it is the intention of the British power to subvert the religion of Mahomed ; declaring his resolution to carry on a holy war against them, adding, that he now deposes the former Ambassadors a second time to Zemaun Shah to communicate affairs of great importance, and entreating the Shah to join him in repelling the Infidels.—[N. B. This letter was forwarded by the Ambassadors in question.]

No. 30 —DRAFT of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the grand Seignior dated the 10th of February 1799, being a reply to the grand Seignior's letter to the Sultaun dated 23d September 1798, of which a translation appears in the Correspondence between Tippoo Sultaun and the Government General (*division C.*) Recapitulates the contents of the grand Seignior's letter ; expatiates on the union subsisting between them as members of the same religion, desires the grand Seignior to point out to him what measures he proposes to adopt in order to promote the interests of the Mahomedan faith, intimates that the French having become the enemies of the grand Seignior, are thereby rendered the objects of enmity to all the followers of the Faith ; expresses his confidence in the grand Seignior's exertions to exterminate all Infidels, and his hope that this object will be accomplished with the utmost facility, stating the prevalence of the Christians in Hindostan, obtained by treachery and deceit, and in elucidation thereof, gives a long account of the rise and progress of the British power in India, interspersed with anecdotes of equal treachery and violence, on the part of the French, and of the atrocities alledged to have been committed by the English in their dealings with the native powers, imputes the war in which he was engaged with the English in 1790, 1791, and 1792, to their enmity in consequence of his having deputed Ambassadors to the Sublime Porte, and notices the sacrifice of treasure and territory which he was compelled to make upon that occasion, asserts that the English have formed a resolution to subdue the whole of Hindostan, and to subvert the Mahomedan religion ; adding, that the Governor General had written to him the latter intention in express terms, proceeds to notice the ascendancy of the Mahrattas at the Court of Delhi ; expatiates upon his own zeal for the support of the Mahomedan Interests ; instances his having converted near five hundred thousand of the inhabitants of Calicut, &c. and his having written to Arabia, his design to send a force to subdue the sceptic Abdool Wahaub, and states, that he now deposes Ambassadors to Constantinople with the present letter, charged with the communication of various points of importance.

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ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS OF DIVISION

APPENDIX—Paper (B.)

The Letters in this division (the two last excepted) are in the French language, and accompanied by Translations.

- No. 1.—LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Power of the French Republic; dated Seringapatam, April 2d 1797—Stating, that he had sent Ambassadors for the purpose of renewing an Alliance with the French Nation.—Also, Letter from the same, of the same date, to the Representatives of the People residing in the Isles of France and La Reunion—Containing his propositions for an Alliance with the French, and the terms on which he was desirous of being furnished with a French Force.
- No. 2.—LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to General Malartic; dated 2d April 1797—Requesting that his propositions may be taken into consideration, and that he may be furnished with Troops—He encloses Copy of the Propositions to the Representatives of the People.
- No. 3.—LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to General Mangalon; dated Seringapatam, 21st April 1797—Giving him an account of the disastrous situation of his different Enemies, and pointing out that the present is the critical moment for the French to invade India.
- No. 4.—LETTER from the same to the Citizen Representatives, of the same tenor and date.
- No. 5.—LETTER from the Ambassadors Hussun Alli Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim; dated Isle of France, 20th January 1798, to General Malartic—Requesting that all the Officers and Men may be assembled for the purpose of taking an Oath of Fidelity to the two Nations.
- No. 6.—COPY of Propositions from the Ambassadors offering to supply the French Army with necessary Provisions and Stores.
- No. 7.—LETTER from the Representatives of the Colony of the Isle of France to Tippoo Sultaun—Adverting to his proposals for establishing an intimate connection with France, and promising to make every effort in their power to promote his wishes.
- No. 8.—LETTER from the Ambassadors to General Malartic; dated Isle of France, 21st February 1798—Stating the terms on which they will take the Recruits.
- No. 9.—LETTER from General Malartic to the Ambassadors; dated Isle of France, 27th February 1798—Expostulating with them on their objections to the allowances fixed by him for the Recruits, and declaring that he will not allow them to serve unless his demands be acceded to.
- No. 10.—LETTER from General Malartic to Tippoo Sultaun, dated Isle of France, 2th March 1798—Recommending Citizen Pitcher as a proper person to be employed in the Factory which the Sultaun proposes to establish in the Isle of France.
- No. 11.—LETTER from Admiral Sercey to Tippoo Sultaun, dated Isle of France, 4th March 1798—Stating his inability to afford any immediate aid, but promising every assistance in his power on his receiving Reinforcements from France—Sends Mons. Dubuc and others to superintend the Sultaun's Marine.

No. 12.

G E N E R A L I N D E X.

Contents of—Paper (B.)—continued.

- No. 12.—LETTER from General Coffigny to the Ambassadors, dated 5th of March 1798—Mentioning that he had forwarded the Sultaun's Dispatches to France, and assuring them of the favourable disposition of the French towards him.
- No. 13.—GENERAL Mangallon to Tippoo Saib; dated Isle of France, 4th March 1798—Expresses his concern that the state of the French Force in India will not admit of his proceeding in person to participate in the glory of the Sultaun's Arms in his contest with the common Enemy.
- No. 14.—LETTER from M. Descomber to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 5th March 1798—On the subject of the proposed Alliance with France, the supply of a Military Force, the conduct of the Ambassadors—Offers the Sultaun general advice on the means of accomplishing his great object, the extirpation of the English.
- No. 15.—LETTER from General Malartic to Tippoo Sultaun, dated Isle of France, 7th March 1798—Acknowledging the receipt of his propositions, and informing the Sultaun of the measures taken by him in consequence—Sends lists of the Recruits and statement of their allowances—Expresses his intention of sending further Reinforcements as soon as it may be in his power.
- No. 16.—LETTER from Captain L'Hermite, commanding the *Preneuse* Frigate, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated Mangalore, 25th April 1798—Announcing his arrival with the Ambassadors and Troops, and his intention very shortly to return—Requests the Sultaun's commands for the Isle of France.
- No. 17.—LETTER from General Chapuis to Tippoo Sultaun—Announcing his arrival, and giving an account of the detachment under his command, and the favourable reception he had met with at Mangalore.
- No. 18.—LETTER from Captain Dubuc to Tippoo Sultaun; dated Mangalore, 28th April 1798—Reporting his arrival, and giving an account of the persons who accompany him—Mentions the favourable reception of the Embassy at the Isle of France, and states that he has been deputed to renew and strengthen the friendship between the French and the Sultaun.
- No. 19.—COPY of the Questions put to the French Generals by the Chiefs of the Sirkar, on the object of their Mission, with the Answers of the former.
- No. 20.—TABLE of the Rates of Pay for the Officers of the Marine, under the signature of Dubuc.
- No. 21.—RECEIPT under the signature of Dubuc, for Pags. 2,781. 5. advanced on account of the Pay of his Detachment.
- No. 22.—FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory; dated Seringapatam, 20th July 1798—Communicating his Proposals for an Alliance, offensive and defensive, with the French; and the terms on which he is desirous of receiving a Force to assist him in his operations against the English.
- No. 23.—FULL Powers from Tippoo Sultaun to Captain Dubuc, constituting him his Ambassador to the French Republic; dated Seringapatam, 20th July 1798. Also, Letter of Credit from the Sirkar Khoodadaud in favour of Citizen Dubuc.
- No. 24.—COPY of a Letter from Dubuc to Tippoo Sultaun; dated Tranquebar, 16th December 1798—Requesting a supply of Money, recommending measures to be adopted by Tippoo for the purpose of gaining time and bringing over the Mahrattas to his party.
- No. 25.—LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to M. Dubuc, dated Seringapatam, 2d January 1799—Urging him, in the strongest terms, to depart as soon as possible.

LETTER

GENERAL INDEX.

Contents of—Paper (B.)—continued.

LETTER from Ripaud to Tippoo Sultaun; dated Republican Camp, 23d May 1798—Pointing out the line of conduct which he advises the Sultaun to observe towards Monsieur Raymond, and suggests an order to be issued to Monsieur Dampers, respecting the Discipline of the Troops.

INTERCEPTED Letter from General Buonaparte to Tippoo Sultaun; dated in January 1799—Notifying his arrival with a large Force in Egypt, and his intention of affording effectual Military Succours to Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpose of subverting the British Power in India, and requesting Tippoo Sultaun to depute an Ambassador to him at Cairo or Suez.

INTERCEPTED Letter from General Buonaparte to the Sherceef of Mecca; received at Judda 17th of February 1799—Describing the tranquillity which he has established in Egypt, and sending his Letter to Tippoo Sultaun to the care of the Sherceef, for the purpose of being forwarded.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS OF DIVISION

APPENDIX—Paper (C.)

LETTER from the late Governor General Sir John Shore, Bart. to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 7th March 1798—Noticing the termination of the Disputes with the Coiotte Rajah—Intimating that Letters had been presented to the Company's Officers on the Coast of Malabar, stating a claim to the district of Wynaad—Expressing a disposition to discuss any claim which the Sultaun may have to that district, and proposing a meeting of the Deputies for the purpose.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the late Governor General Sir John Shore Bart. received 26th April 1798—Acknowledging the receipt of the Governor General's Letter notifying his intended return to Europe, and the nomination of the Earl of Mornington as his successor—Expressing his desire to cultivate the existing harmony between the two States, and requesting the Governor General to impress the Earl of Mornington with a sense of the friendship established between the two Powers.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the late Governor General Sir John Shore Bart. received 26th April 1798—In reply to the Governor General's Letter of the 7th of March, on the subject of Wynaad—asserting a claim to that district, describing its situation, and professing friendship.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the acting Governor General Sir Alured Clark, K. B.—Acknowledging the receipt of his Excellency's Letter of 26th March 1798, notifying his having taken charge of the Government until the arrival of the Earl of Mornington—Complaining of the encroachments of the Coorga Rajah on his Territories, and requesting that his Excellency will use his influence with the Rajah to suppress them.

FROM the Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, Governor General, &c. &c. &c. to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 14th June 1798—Intimating that the Acting Governor General had communicated to his Lordship the letter on the subject of the imputed encroachments of the Coorga Rajah, and also his letter on the subject of his claim to Wynaad—Stating, that on investigating the official records, it appears that not only the right to Wynaad, but other districts, is undecided—Urging the necessity of bringing these points to a decision, and proposing a conference of Deputies for the purpose—Expressing his Lordship's disposition to investigate the points in dispute, with principles of honour, amity, and justice, and professing the sincerest desire to maintain the relations of friendship and attachment subsisting between the two States.

GENERAL INDEX.

Contents of—Paper (C.)—continued.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, Governor General, &c. &c. Received 10th July 1799.—Complimentary Reply to the Governor General's Letter notifying his Lordship's Arrival, and his having taken charge of the Affairs of the British State in India—Professing the utmost degree of Friendship, and sincerest disposition to maintain the obligations of existing Treaties.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated 18th July, received 2d August 1798.—Acknowledging receipt of his Lordship's Letter, of 14th June, stating the ground of his Claim to the disputed Districts, and their respective situations, and acceding to his Lordship's Proposal, for a Meeting of Deputies.

FROM the Right Honourable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 7th August 1798.—Acknowledging receipt of the foregoing Letter—Announcing the investigation into the disputed right to Wynaad to have terminated in the Sultaun's favour, and professing his Lordship's intention to decide upon the remaining questions of territory with the same justice and impartiality.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated 2d September; received 28th Sept. 1798.—Acknowledging receipt of the foregoing Letter, and detailing the ground of his claim to the Districts yet in dispute.

FROM the same to the same, received 24th of October 1798.—Containing a further detail of the ground of his Claim to the disputed Districts—denying the Legitimacy of the Coorga Rajah, and (*In a Postscript*) mentioning the names of Two Persons whom he had deputed to meet and confer with the Deputies commissioned from Bombay.

FROM the Right Honourable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun, dated the 4th of November, communicating the irruption of the French into Egypt, and the Victory obtained by Lord Nelson over the French Fleet at Abookir.

FROM the same to the same, dated 8th November.—Acknowledging receipt of Tippoo Sultaun's Letter of 28th October 1798.—In this Letter his Lordship communicates to the Sultaun, the information he has received of his intrigues with the French, for purposes hostile to the British Power in India—Intimates the necessity which the Sultaun's conduct has imposed upon his Lordship of adopting precautionary measures of defence in concert with the Allies—Professing a sincere disposition to maintain the relations of amity, and disclaiming all other views except those of permanent security and tranquillity, and proposing to depute to him Major Doveton for the purpose of removing all existing distrust and suspicion, and of establishing peace and good understanding on the most durable foundation.

FROM the same to the same, dated 10th December 1799.—Notifying his Lordship's intention of proceeding to Madras, and expressing his Lordship's hope of receiving the Sultaun's answer to his Lordship's letter of the 8th of November, on his arrival to that Settlement.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated 20th November; received 15th December 1798.—Desiring an explanation of the reasons for assembling the British Army in the Carnatic, and professing an adherence to Treaty.

FROM the same to the same; dated 18th, received 25th December 1798.—In reply to the Right Honourable the Governor General's letters of the 4th and 8th of November—Expresses the highest satisfaction at the success of the British Fleet under Admiral Nelson, and reprobates the French character—Explains the imputed connection between him and the French, by the fiction of a Merchant Ship belonging to his subjects, accidentally touching at the Mauritius and bringing away a few artificers—Professes adherence to Treaty, and a desire to maintain and improve the relations of friendship with the Allies—Evades the Right Honourable the Governor General's proposition to depute Major Doveton, and concludes with a repetition of amicable sentiments.

GENERAL INDEX.

Contents of— Paper (C.)—continued.

FROM the Right Honourable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 9th January 1799—Notifying his Lordship's arrival at Madras—Acknowledging the receipt of the foregoing Letter—Stating the grounds of his complaint in his Lordship's Letter of the 8th of November 1798, by a detail of the proceedings of Tippoo Sultaun's Ambassadors at the Isle of France, as ratified and approved by himself—Thence deducing a direct violation of Treaty on the part of the Sultaun—Still however expressing a sincere desire to effect an amicable accommodation—and earnestly renewing the proposal to depute Major Doveton.

COPY of the Proclamation at the Isle of France, enclosed in the foregoing.

FROM the same to the same, and of the same date—Transmitting a Persian Translation of the Manifesto of the Ottoman Porte on occasion of the Invasion of Egypt by the French.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated 2d Dec. received 11th Jan. 1799—Acknowledging receipt of his Lordship's letter of 10th December, and referring to his former letter of the 18th of that month.

FROM the Right Honourable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun, dated the 16th January 1799—Transmitting a letter to the Sultaun from the Grand Seignior received through the British Minister at Constantinople—and commenting upon the contents of it.

TRANSLATION of the letter from the Grand Seignior to Tippoo Sultaun, referred to in the foregoing—Detailing the principles and conduct of the French, their treachery and aggression against the Ottoman Porte, by the unprovoked invasion of Egypt—Dissuading the Sultaun from holding connection with them—Declaring the resolution of the Ottoman Porte to exert its utmost power to repel the French, and urging the Sultaun to join him in the common cause of Religion and Justice.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General, received 13th February 1799—Acknowledging receipt of his Lordship's Letters of 9th and 16th January, and of the Grand Seignior's Letter; and desiring that his Lordship will send Major Doveton, unattended.

COPY of the PERSIAN ORIGINAL of the foregoing.

DECLARATION of the Right Honourable the Governor General on behalf of the Honourable Company and their Allies, dated 22d February 1799—Setting forth the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun towards the British Nation, the measures which have been adopted by the British Government to effect an amicable accommodation, and the necessity to which the Allies are compelled of placing their army in a position to enforce their just demand of satisfaction and security.

FROM the Right Honourable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 22d February 1799—Acknowledging receipt of Tippoo Sultaun's Letter received the 13th of February, intimating, that the lateness of Tippoo Sultaun's acquiescence in his Lordship's proposal to depute Major Doveton, rendered the measure useless, and referring the Sultaun to General Harris for all future negotiation.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated 16th February, received 3d April 1799—Transmitting a Reply to the Letter from the Grand Seignior, with a Copy.

TRANSLATION of the Copy of Tippoo Sultaun's Answer to the Grand Seignior's Letter, alluded to in the foregoing, dated 16th February 1799—Acknowledging the receipt of the Grand Seignior's Letter, recapitulating its contents, professing attachment, requesting to know what the Grand Seignior proposes for the interests of Religion, and denouncing the French as the Enemies of all Mahomedans, from their having become such to the Sublime Porte.

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